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SLAYBACK'S FIRM SUSPENDS

SEQUEL TO THE STORY OF WASTE OF LOTTIMER ESTATE.

The Surviving Partner of John Bloodgood & Co. Will Not Say How Much the Failure Involves—No Contracts at the Stock Exchange—A House with a Remarkable History—Once Did an Enormously Profitable Business.

John D. Slayback, surviving member of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co., furnished a dramatic sequel yesterday to the story of the waste of the Lottimer estate, through John Bloodgood, by sending to the Stock Exchange notice of the suspension of the firm. There were no contracts at the Exchange, so that the announcement involved no one there, but it made a serious impression, and after business hours it had come only a few minutes before the Exchange closed—it was the absorbing topic among the brokers and operators who have been long enough in Wall Street to have been witnesses of history making in that lively neighborhood.

There was no assignment of the business. Mr. Slayback declined to say how much the failure involved. The common inference was that a schedule could tell the story of the firm only imperfectly, and that its collapse had been so complete that it needed now no protection which an assignee could give. Mr. Slayback said that Henry Bacon of 2 Wall Street, his attorney, had advised the suspension and had cautioned him not to talk about it. Silence counted for less than usual in this instance, for the Bloodgood-Lottimer story had disconcerted the suspension, and only details were left unexplained.

Brokers and operators talked of the suspension because of the career of the firm and its members. James H. Stebbins and John Bloodgood were prominent as brokers before 1860. Mr. Stebbins had joined the Stock Exchange in December, 1851. Mr. Bloodgood became a member in July, 1858. The firm of Stebbins & Bloodgood had among its customers Daniel Drew, James H. Banker, John Stewart, Jr., Horace F. Clark, Samuel Barger, and Commodore Vanderbilt. The firm was known as the Vanderbilt house. It did a tremendous business and made money so rapidly that Mr. Stebbins retired in 1866 with a fortune which has since maintained him comfortably, much of the time in Europe.

John D. Slayback was a clerk for Stebbins & Bloodgood, at $900 a year. He proved so efficient that Mr. Bloodgood took him into partnership on Jan. 1, 1867, when the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. was formed. Mr. Slayback had become a member of the Stock Exchange Dec. 10, 1866. The prosperity of the firm was checked in the troubles following Black Friday, in the Fall of 1869 but otherwise it continued without interruption until the panic of 1873 involved John Stewart, Jr., and James H. Banker, who at that time were the firm's principal customers, and whose transactions at the Exchange overtopped in volume those of any other two operators in this market. Their losses crippled the firm, which thereafter gradually withdrew from the commission business and engaged in individual speculation.

Mr. Slayback had been the agent for the firm at the Exchange. Mr. Bloodgood never visited the Exchange, but looked after office management. Mr. Slayback had developed into a successful broker. He showed good judgment, courage, coolness in adversity, and his personal qualities won him favor, not only among his associates in the boardroom, but also among bank officials and capitalists. His fortune about fifteen years ago was estimated at $2,000,000.

While he was making money, Mr. Bloodgood played to large losses, which are said to have exhausted his fortune. At this stage, he seems to have drawn on the Lottimer securities, to which he had access as trustee. He was a reckless speculator, and excesses plunged him deeper. A few years ago he called on Mr. Slayback to help him. Mr. Slayback yielded, but losses were not checked. The end did not come until Mr. Slayback's fortune had also been lost. Since 1893 the firm had been practically insolvent, and neither of its members could retrieve its fortunes or his own.

An instance of Mr. Slayback's generosity was furnished about fifteen years ago, in connection with the affairs of W. J. Hutchinson. The two had fallen out over business, and had long regarded each other as enemies. Mr. Hutchinson got into trouble at the Exchange, and his expulsion was ordered. He had been a Director in a bank, and in that capacity he had borrowed money on securities not of proper value. The bank failed, and the receiver threatened suit for the loan. Mr. Hutchinson was at his wits' end to extricate himself. A friend who wished to help him led him to an office where Mr. Slayback had been taken. When they reached there the friend said:

"Now you two men settle your affairs," and then closed the door on them. The result of the interview was that Mr. Slayback gave Mr. Hutchinson from $50,000 to $60,000, sufficient to get him out of his tangle, and to bring suit against the Stock Exchange for expelling him. The Court ordered his reinstatement, immediately after which he sold his membership.

Mr. Slayback took great interest in church work. For thirty years he was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. He contributed liberally not only to that church, but every year he sent a substantial check to the New-York Conference to assist poorly paid ministers. He is a close friend of the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of the Syracuse University, and through Dr. Day he became a Trustee of the university. His gifts to that institution and to the Methodist Church would amount altogether, it is said, to a large fortune.

Mr. Slayback and the Lottimer estate are believed to be the largest creditors of the firm. Some of the banks are also said to hold the firm's obligations, but they are probably well secured.

Until the suspension was announced, William A. Lottimer, trustee of his father's estate with Mr. Bloodgood, made light of Lieut. Bettini's story of a dying confession by John Bloodgood, that he had lost the Lottimer securities in speculation. He said Lieut. Bettini must have misunderstood the facts. When he heard the day's news yesterday, however, he seemed much affected, and hastened to the firm's office. From there he went to his Stamford home. His son said there was no way of judging how the suspension might affect the Lottimer estate. Investigation would, of course, proceed as rapidly as possible.

Results of the inquiry would certainly not be given out, he said, until after Mrs. Bloodgood's arrival from Europe and the burial of Mr. Bloodgood's body, which now lies in a receiving vault.

There seems reason to believe that the Lottimer securities, if taken by Mr. Bloodgood, were not boldly extracted, but that other securities were substituted for them. Mr. Bloodgood could not get access to the safe-deposit vault in which the securities were kept, except in Mr. Lottimer's presence. It is supposed that when he wished securities he advised exchanges, and that Mr. Lottimer, relying on his judgment of values and prospects, consented. Exchanges, if they were made, turned out unfortunately for the heirs. It is thought that the security boxes will be found well filled with paper whose actual and face values are about as far apart as possible.

The trustees seem to have been empowered to make exchanges in their discretion. It is supposed that they had been made for years antedating the alleged maladministration of the estate, when Jerome L. Hill was co-executor and trustee with Mr. Bloodgood. The reason for this supposition is that although Mr. Hill was said to have confessed to wrongdoing, the fact of his escape from prosecution indicated that there was no desire to subject the contents of the boxes at that time to public scrutiny. Mr. Hill has since lived in exile.

McKINLEY'S LETTER CRITICISED

Democrats and Silver Men Find Flaws in the Document.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Republican, Populist, Democratic, and Silver headquarters here were all running to-day under a full head of steam. Wagons bearing the sign, "United States Senate and House of Representatives" were before all the headquarters, unloading canvas bags bulging with literature on the financial question. At Republican Headquarters, Chairman J. W. Babcock spoke of Major McKinley's letter of acceptance as the clearest presentation of the pending issues that had been made by any public man since the inauguration of the present campaign. He thought it stamped McKinley as the leading statesman of the day, and assured his election beyond any reasonable doubt.

Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, in charge of Democratic Headquarters, severely criticised the letter, especially that portion of it reflecting on the present Administration. He said:

"Major McKinley asserts that within a period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893, and that within the period of one year, the high plane of prosperity reached under the McKinley law and protection was succeeded by disappointment and disaster, and that all was chargeable to this Administration. Do our Administration friends indorse that? He says he stands upon the platform adopted at St. Louis. One plank of that platform says: 'This Administration has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule; by its policy has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprises, and crippled American production, &c.' We wonder if our Administration friends indorse that? They must do so if they support McKinley or contribute to the defeat of Bryan.

"Mr. McKinley says, 'Protection has lost none of its virtues or importance.' Do they indorse that? He says, 'Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered.' Do they indorse that? He declares for the protection of sugar. Do they indorse that? He declares for the 'most ample protection' to our wool and woolen interests. Do they indorse that? He says, 'The Republican Party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again intrusted with the control of Congress.' Do they indorse that?"

R. E. Difenderfer, Secretary of the National Silver Committee, commented upon Mr. McKinley's prediction that free coinage would produce disaster and his assertion that protection had produced prosperity. He said:

"During the Administration of Mr. Harrison we had a higher tariff than any tariff known in the history of the United States, and yet prices fell and continued to fall, notwithstanding the high tariff known as the McKinley bill. Has Mr. McKinley forgotten that, after the passage of the Bland-Allison act the stock of gold in America increased threefold? And is Mr. McKinley still further acquainted with this significant fact, that upon the repeal of the Sherman act the gold withdrawn was seven times greater than at any time in the history of the United States before the repeal of the Sherman law, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Sherman, upon the floor of the Senate, made a statement that our gold would be retained, that confidence would be restored, and that prosperity would return within ten days after the repeal of that act?

"So far as we silver people are concerned, we are not relying upon predictions to give force to our argument. We are relying upon facts as they exist and are willing to surrender to Mr. Hanna, the New-York banks, and Mr. McKinley the option of forecasting direful results."

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Major McKinley has been kept busy most of the day reading dispatches congratulating him upon his letter of acceptance and listening to the words of commendation which his Canton friends and his out-of-town callers have poured into his ears.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mr. Bryan read Major McKinley's letter of acceptance on the train going to Buffalo. He said he did not care to make any comment on it. "I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson," he added.

A Wedding at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 27.—There was an exceedingly pretty wedding here yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Charles S. Raleigh, the marine artist, the contracting parties being his eldest daughter, Miss Edith B. Raleigh, and Mr. W. C. Hore of Jacksonville, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, Falmouth, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends. Walter E. Raleigh, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Nellie Hayes and Maud and Flora Raleigh. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mr. and Mrs. Hore will reside in Jacksonville.

Omaha's Coming Fall Festivities.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.—Invitations have been issued for the State ball, to be held on Friday evening, Sept. 4, in connection with the Fall festivities. They are unique in design and announce that "Ak-Sar-Ben II., King of Quivera, Duke of the Seven Cities of Cibola, is pleased to command your presence at the mystic revelries and State ball attendant on his coronation before the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben at their den, in this beloved City of Omaha."

Charged with Extensive Forgeries.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 27.—Charles Comstock, a prominent business man of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., is financially embarrassed, with liabilities estimated at $40,000. Last night he was arrested in New-Milford, Penn., charged with forgeries amounting to $14,000, and was lodged in the Broome County Jail, at Binghamton.

HARRY HILL IS DEAD

WAS A NOTED CHARACTER IN THIS CITY FOR YEARS.

Ill for Only One Week—His Life Was One of Outlawry and His Place on Houston Street Was a Well-Known Resort for Criminals—He and It Were Known All Over the Country—Was Said to be Personally Honest.

Harry Hill died at Flushing, L. I., last night. Death was caused by chills and fever. He had been ill but one week.

Harry Hill was a queer combination of the lawless, reckless, rough, and the honest man, who often kept his promises and was loyal to his friends, some of whom took advantage of these traits and cheated him.

He was seventy years of age, was born in Epsom, England, and spent most of his boyhood days upon the race track there. His uncle was a well-known betting man and lover of horse flesh, and for years was the betting commissioner of Lord George Bentinck.

George M. Woolsey, a member of the sugar manufacturing firm of Howland, Aspinwall & Woolsey, became acquainted with Harry Hill on the Epsom track in 1850, and some time later engaged him to come to America and take charge of his stable in Astoria in return for his board and clothes and $150 a year wages.

Hill came to this city two years later and became a horse dealer in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. He became a sporting man, was a good wrestler, and was very handy with his fists. Soon he opened his sporting house at Houston and Crosby Streets, which became known over a large part of the country, and for many years was the resort of sporting and betting men, and of the most desperate and criminal persons of the city.

The men who first frequented this place were almost exclusively bad characters, and were either pugilists or men who would go anywhere to see a fight. Hill declared that he would make the place a safe resort for all classes, and would not tolerate any robberies or fights there. He was a good boxer, and defeated Lieut. Ainsworth of New-Britain, Conn., the champion middleweight wrestler. So he put placards on his walls announcing that indecent or profane language would not be tolerated nor bad conduct of any sort allowed. Some of the placards read as follows: "Members of this clubroom must not indulge in foul or indecent language," "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

The rough frequenters of Hill's place objected to his rules and insisted on disregarding them, and Hill had a good many fights before he was able to establish a semblance of order. James Haggerty, a Philadelphia rough, who was afterward killed by "Reddy the Blacksmith," went to Hill's place one evening in 1871 and threatened to "do him up." He was accompanied by "Billy" Tracy, who killed Miller in 1880. They started to fight, but "Billy" Edwards went to Hill's aid, and they drove out the invaders, but in the fight Hill lost a large diamond stud that he had worn in his shirt bosom.

Felix Larkin, the backer of "Ned" Baldwin, the Irish Giant, at one time accused Hill and William E. Harding with having caused him to lose a race, and went to Hill's place with the avowed intention of killing Harding. He was accompanied by several desperate characters, two of whom were killed later. Harding had learned of Larkin's intention, and when the two men met they immediately drew pistols, but no shots were fired, and both men were arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, but were discharged. Then Larkin and his party went to a saloon kept by a man named Campbell and attacked him. "Jim" Beergan, and Ann Irons. They were driven out, and Campbell stabbed Larkin seven times with a cheese knife and killed him.

Hill was himself stabbed with a penknife in 1868 by Fannie Kelly, a woman whom he had angered.

Hill figured in all the important boxing matches of that day. In the fight between "Mike" McCool and "Joe" Coburn he had charge of McCoole and secured "Australian" Kelly and "Dan" Kerrigan to train McCool. He was one of "Billy" Edwards's backers when the latter fought "Sam" Collyer at Cone River, Va., for $2,000 and the lightweight championship. Hill was the stakeholder when "Jem" Mace and "Joe" Coburn, in 1870, signed articles of agreement to fight for $5,000. In the fight between Sullivan and Ryan, in Mississippi City, Hill held over $25,000 in stakes, and much of this amount had been deposited with him by men who were strangers to him.

He had a reputation for being thoroughly honest in such matters, and for taking drunken men's money from them and returning it to them when they became sober. On one occasion, it was said, a drunken stranger gave him $84,000 for safe keeping, and the next morning, when he had sobered up, he had forgotten all about it. He had a recollection of having been at Hill's, and when he called there in the morning Hill handed him the money and advised him to leave New-York before taking another drink.

On the stage of his so-called theatre most of the boxers who attained prominence first made their debut, as did several variety actors and singers who afterward rose in their profession.

At one time Hill was very rich, and was reputed to be worth between $500,000 and $1,000,000, although he would not admit that he had over $200,000. He owned two hotels in Flushing, and had fine Durham and Alderney cattle, fancy dogs, and horses. He built several steamboats, to carry passengers and freight between Flushing and this city, but that business did not prosper, and he lost heavily.

The "protection money" that he had to pay to the police to keep them from interfering with his place in this city, which was kept open all night, was enormous, and was said to amount to $300 a week. He tried to fight the police, and charged Capt. Murphy and Detective Moran of the Prince Street Police Station with levying blackmail, and made similar statements later before the Lexow Committee. The accused policemen were transferred to the West One Hundredth Street Station, and orders were issued that Hill's place should not be allowed to be open after 1 o'clock in the morning. This was tantamount to closing it altogether, as his most profitable business was done between midnight and daylight.

Fortune was now frowning upon him. He had indorsed notes for many friends, and when the votes fell due he had to pay them. He had mortgaged his property in Flushing, and as he did not understand how to conduct hotels or steamship lines, he lost heavily, and the interest in his mortgages ran behind. In a short time he was practically a bankrupt. He closed his famous place at Houston and Crosby Streets, and went to Harlem, where he built a small structure on piles at the southeast corner of Harlem Bridge, but even here the police followed him, and interfered with him whenever they could. Finally he had this place sold at auction.

After Hill was refused a license in the city, six years ago, he opened a hotel at Corona, L. I. The hotel was burned down three years ago, and since that time he had conducted a small place. It was little more than a small barroom with a shed for horses.

THE CZAR REACHES VIENNA.

Welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph and a Large Throng of Citizens.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived here this morning. Their Majesties were met at the station and welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph, Empress Elizabeth, and a number of Archdukes and Archduchesses. A large crowd of people assembled near the station, and cheered the imperial visitors with great enthusiasm.

The Czar and Czarina, with the Emperor and Empress and the other royalties, entered carriages and were driven to the Hofburg Palace. The streets were lined with troops, behind which were massed thousands of cheering people. The weather was perfect.

When the Czar and the Emperor met at the station, they embraced each other twice. Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Archdukes wore Russian uniforms, while the Czar wore the uniform of the Austrian Army. The Czar looked pale and fatigued. The Czarina wore a pale blue costume, which was in marked contrast to the severe black costume worn by the Austrian Empress.

At a dinner at the Hofburg Palace this evening, Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing a toast to the Czar and Czarina, thanked his imperial visitors for coming to Vienna, which action, his Majesty said, furnished a new proof of the friendship which united Russia and Austria. The Czar replied, and offered a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, thanking them for the charming reception which had been accorded him and the Czarina. At the conclusion of the dinner the imperial party attended a gala performance at the opera. The toilets and jewels of the ladies and the uniforms and orders of the many officials present made the scene a most brilliant one.

During the day the Czar gave audience to the Duke of Orleans, head of the house of Bourbon-Orleans.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED

And Three May Die as the Result of a Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27.—The down express on the Concord Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad due here at 2:28 P. M. left the rails on account of a defective switch near Ferry Street, throwing several cars from the track and injuring several passengers. An ambulance with a corps of physicians has gone to the scene of the wreck.

The train was heavily loaded, many of the passengers being on their way from the veterans' reunion at the Weirs. The speed of the train was moderate, and the first intimation the passengers had of anything wrong was when the cars began to sway and then left the iron. Paul Whipple of Riverdale, S. C., who had been to the veterans' reunion, and was in the smoking car, said:

"The train was running along at a moderate rate of speed. The car in which I rode was filled, and everything was going along smoothly when all at once the car began bumping on the iron and the passengers were thrown toward the front end. I got out as quickly as possible and assisted others to escape. The locomotive and baggage car toppled over, and one car went down a small embankment. I should say fully ten passengers were hurt. It is probable that the baggagemaster and engineer are seriously, if not fatally, hurt."

Passengers who were uninjured walked down and took the afternoon trains south. None of the passengers was killed, but some fifteen were seriously hurt. Mr. Watson of Hillsborough had an arm broken and he was injured internally. Mr. Longley of Hudson was injured internally, and his little son, who was riding in the smoking car with him, had his leg broken. The baggagemaster escaped with severe bruises. The injured are being cared for at the wreck, where there are many willing hands. A large crowd gathered at the scene. As soon as those hurt were attended by surgeons they were carried to the hospital. It is thought that three of the injured will die.

VACATIGN SCHOOLS TO CLOSE.

Exercises and Exhibitions to be Held This Morning.

Closing exercises in the vacation schools conducted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held at 9:30 o'clock this morning. These schools are: Primary School No. 41, 430 West Fifty-eighth Street; Grammar School No. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; Grammar School No. 96, Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, and Grammar School No. 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street.

An exhibit will be presented of the work of the pupils in clay-modeling, drawing, sewing, wood carving, singing, recitations, and kindergarten exercises. The public is cordially invited to be present.

On account of repairs, two of the schools were obliged to close last week. From the report of the Principal of Grammar School No. 79, the average attendance for the term of twenty-five days was 735. There were sixteen teachers, and the cost per day for each pupil was 3 9-10 cents.

The total for the six schools for the five weeks was 94,693, or an average number of 3,788 pupils a day. This amount was 402, or 15 per cent. greater than last year. If it had not been for the recent intense heat the attendance for the first five weeks would have equalled that of the full six weeks of 1895.

ONE FAILURE CAUSES ANOTHER.

Branch of the Emerson Company Goes Down Although Prosperous.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The failure of the old Emerson Piano Company of Boston Tuesday carried down with it the Chicago establishment, whose place of business was at 215 and 217 Wabash Avenue. Yesterday John W. Northrop, for years manager of the local house, was appointed agent for the receiver. Manager Northrop said:

"The Chicago branch has always been more than self-sustaining. The assets, locally, are about $200,000, with practically no indebtedness. We were carried down in the general assignment in Boston. The business here will continue under my management until further orders from the assignee.

Lee's Gettysburg Headquarters Burn.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—The little house used as headquarters by Gen. Robert E. Lee during the battle of Gettysburg was totally destroyed by fire last night. It is the first of the prominent battle relics to be destroyed.

Ada Richmond Takes an Appeal.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Ada Richmond has taken an appeal from the decision of the court allowing the will of the late John Stetson, Jr.

BOMBARDED BY THE BRITISH

THE ZANZIBAR PALACE DESTROYED BY SHELLS.

Said Khalid, the Usurping Sultan, Said to Have Escaped—His Refusal to Surrender the Cause of the Bombardment—English Residents Taken Care Of on the British Ships—Said Hamond Proclaimed Sultan.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Foreign Office has received dispatches from Zanzibar, stating that the usurping Sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender this morning in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and, after the bombardment, was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels.

Said Khalid was made a prisoner, and will be deported to India. A later dispatch says that Said Khalid and his leading adherents made their escape, and took refuge in the German Consulate.

Still later dispatches say that at noon the palace and the old Custom House were a blazing mass of ruins. Sharp firing continues on the outskirts of the city, where a force of British marines with 400 loyal Zanzibaris hold the main road. Other sailors and marines are bringing in the prisoners and collecting the dead for burial.

During the bombardment of the palace the steamer Glasgow, which was owned by the late Sultan and carried a number of guns, was fired upon by the British warships and immediately sunk.

The bombarding of the palace lasted fifty minutes. The firing was done by the warships Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Khalid were stationed behind barricades and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers until their positions were carried.

The losses of Said Khalid's force were heavy, but the exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injuring of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Hamoud, a cousin of the late Sultan, has been proclaimed successor to the Sultan.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—Many of the British residents boarded the warships lying in the harbor before the bombardment began, all of the ladies taking refuge upon the St. George, the flagship of Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, but a large number of Europeans remained on shore. Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though after the first broadside was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed.

All of the persons on board the steamer Glasgow, which was sunk by the fire of the British vessels, were rescued by boats from the bombarding ships. Among them were a large number who had been wounded.

Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times and the Raccoon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Department of State received the following cablegram this morning from Dorsey Mohun, United States Consul at Zanzibar:

"Khalid Bin Bargash refusing to surrender, the palace was bombarded by the English fleet at 9 o'clock this morning and totally destroyed. Many were killed. Khalid took refuge at the German Consulate. Afterward Hamoud was proclaimed Sultan. All Americans are safe."

SEIZED $10,000 IN JEWELRY.

Michael Barrotti Had It Concealed in His Trunk's False Bottom.

When the Bremen steamship Ems was docked at Hoboken Tuesday night, Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue made one of the most important seizures he has made in many months. It consisted of jewelry valued at $10,000. The owner was Michael Barrotti of Mulberry Street, this city. He was a steerage passenger, and his attire indicated that he lived in poverty.

Probably no one would have suspected him of smuggling, but the customs officers here had been notified by the German customs officers that Barrotti had a large quantity of jewelry in his possession.

When the steamer was docked Barrotti, whose luggage consisted of a small trunk, seized the trunk and hurried to the dock. Inspector Donohue, who was watching for him, stopped him as he went down the gangplank, and took him to the office on the pier. He was searched, but nothing contraband was found upon him. The Inspector also searched through Barrotti's trunk without finding anything.

Just as he had about concluded that his information was false he discovered a secret compartment in the bottom of the trunk, which was filled with jewelry. It consisted of watches, bracelets, lockets, pins, earrings, and finger rings. In all, there were 906 pieces, and, while none was exceedingly valuable, the aggregate value of the jewelry is fully $10,000.

Barrotti was heartbroken over the discovery and loss of his jewelry. In consideration of it being his first offense, he was not arrested. The jewelry was confiscated and brought to this city.

Killed by Driving Against a Train.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—George Grantham, twenty-five years old, son of William Grantham, a farmer of Nepara Park, Yonkers, was killed at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day by running into New-York Central train No. 70, the Saratoga special. He was driving down Washington Street toward the railroad track, and was signaled to stop by the flagman, but did not appear to heed the warning. A man and a boy were seated on the tailboard of the wagon. They shouted to the driver to stop. He paid no attention, it is said, and they leaped from the wagon. Grantham drove against the third coach of the train. His horses were killed, the wagon was wrecked, and he was thrown beneath the cars and beheaded. Coroner Miles took charge of the case. He will hold an inquest.

The President Went Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 27.—Owing to a change in the plans at New-York, the President did not go there, as expected. However, he now expects to leave to-morrow, but the exact hour is not yet known. To-day he went fishing down the bay.

KITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOSTON.

Nine of the Seventeen Films Taken by Mr. Eddy Were Successful.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The midair kite photographs of Boston taken by William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., were developed at 2 P. M. to-day. Of the first twelve films seven were successful, giving distinct views at a great height of the Common, Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Charles River, and the outlying suburbs.

Mr. Eddy estimates that in one of the views the camera was at the moment of exposure fully 1,500 feet above the pavement. Of the five photographs taken yesterday afternoon three failed owing to a defect in the camera shutter, but two gave good views of the central part of the city to the eastward of Tremont and Washington Streets.

Owing to light winds, more than three days were required to complete the experiment. The kites used were six and seven feet in diameter, and during the experiments from four to eight of these kites were required to support the camera, depending upon the strength of the wind. The simultaneous temperature observations, to be compared with those at Blue Hill Observatory, will be continued to-morrow and Saturday.

AWAITING THE ROANOKE.

Tugs Anxious for the Job of Bringing in the Big Ship.

Half a dozen tugs from New-York and Philadelphia are cruising off Sandy Hook ready for a rush to secure the prize of towing into port the big American clipper Roanoke, due here from Honolulu.

The Roanoke, which belongs to Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., is the largest wooden ship in the world, and the largest American sailing vessel. Dearborn & Co., her agents, have been looking for her for three weeks, as she sailed April 27, and has been 122 days on her voyage.

The ship William H. Macy, which arrived here yesterday from Chinese ports, sighted the Roanoke June 24, in latitude 54 degrees 25 minutes, south; longitude, 80 degrees 20 minutes west, or in the neighborhood of Cape Horn.

The Roanoke was chartered by J. D. Spreckles to gather up the last of the sugar in Hawaii, and she loaded 5,370 tons, which is said to be the largest cargo of sugar ever carried, and one of the largest cargoes that ever left any port.

KILLED BY A HEAVY STONE.

Samuel Finnisari Crushed on the Harlem River Driveway.

Samuel Finnisari of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and King's Bridge Road was killed yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River Driveway at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Stret and the Harlem River by the falling of a stone weighing more than 100 pounds.

Finnisari was directing a gang of men who were working a derrick. When he gave the order to let go the guy rope so that the derrick could swing, the chain that held the stone slipped. He was standing under the stone, and as it fell it crushed him. He died in a few moments.

The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station.

FIRE IN SAULT STE. MARIE.

Many Large and Valuable Buildings Destroyed by the Flames.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 27.—This city to-day experienced the most destructive fire since Aug. 9, 1886, when the whole business portion of the town was nearly burned out.

The fire started on North Water Street, and before it could be gotten under control over $300,000 worth of property was destroyed. Among the burned buildings are the Soo National Bank Block, which cost $100,000; the Prensselaer Block, the Chippewa House, the Cleveland House, the Metzger Block, the Perry Hotel, the Post Office, and United States Customs Office, the Telephone Exchange, and a number of wooden structures.

The loss is about half covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and cool weather, with northerly winds.

The barometer has fallen slowly on the New-England coast and rapidly in the extreme Northwest, and it has risen over the central valleys and lake region. It is highest over the upper lake region, and lowest north of Montana.

Generally the weather was slightly cooler east of the Mississippi, and much warmer in the Northwest yesterday.

Light local showers prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in Texas and New-Mexico, but the weather was generally clear last night.

Cool and fair weather will prevail to-day in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and fair, warmer weather in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Local showers are likely to continue along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and fair weather in the interior of the Southern States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	70	68	71
6 A. M.	72	67	71
9 A. M.	72	68	74
12 M.	74	70	75
4 P. M.	72	75	76
6 P. M.	72	73	75
9 P. M.	73	66	69
12 P. M.	70	62	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday was as follows:

Printing house Square	72 12
Weather Bureau	70.00
Corresponding date 1895	72.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 14, Column 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The schooner Phineas S. Marsh, laden with sandstone, from Portage to Ashtabula, foundered Wednesday in Lake Superior, five miles east of Two Heart River. The crew of the Marsh were all saved by the heroic efforts of the lifesavers. The Marsh was owned by Joseph Daville of Cleveland, and was valued at $11,000.

—The boiler of Level Sons' mill, at Eggleston, Ind., exploded yesterday, killing Tolbert Doodey, engineer, and Samuel Dodds, sawyer. Cummings, the fireman, was badly scalded about the body and face.

—The thirty-fourth anniversary of the departure of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment for the seat of the war of the rebellion was celebrated yesterday at Troy, by the survivors.

—By the explosion of a thrashing machine boiler at Tripp, S. D., Wednesday, two men were killed and one injured. The accident is alleged to have been caused by neglect on the part of the engineer.

—A. B. Anderson of Chicago, and Herbert G. Roberts of Ilion, N. Y. were instantly killed yesterday evening at Venice, Ohio, by a Lake Shore Railway train.

GEN. HARRISON HEARD

Republicans Formally Open the Campaign.

WATCHWORD HONEST MONEY

The Ex-President Severely Arraigns the Popocrats.

ALL THEIR TEACHINGS DENOUNCED.

Chicago Platform and Spirit Breathing Revolution and Anarchy Condemned.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT UPHELD

Mr. Depew Presides at Carnegie Hall Meeting—He and Others Also Make Speeches.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was the principal speaker at a meeting in Carnegie Music Hall last night, designed as the formal opening of the Republican campaign by the National and State organizations.

The audience was as large as the hall could hold. Its greeting to the ex-President was as enthusiastic as the popularity of the speaker among Republicans.

Its demonstrations of approval were as earnest as any which have greeted forcible argument for sound money in a New-York audience since the issue took shape.

The meeting was brilliant from a spectacular point of view. The local issues were left untouched, and all the regular speakers made features of the financial issue in what they had to say.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was the presiding officer, and in assuming the duties of that position he took occasion to make his first speech of the campaign.

Ex-President Harrison also appeared for the first time on a political platform since the campaign opened.

His speech was characterized by some who heard it as the ablest reply to Bryan yet made by any Republican.

President David J. Hill of the Rochester University made the third formal speech. When he had ended the crowd had not wearied, and sent up such a demand for ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, Chairman Mark A. Hanna, and Edward Lauterbach that they responded briefly.

Brilliant Scene in the Hall.

The hall and the audience made a picture worth looking at. The decorations were profuse, the display of flags and red, white, and blue bunting concealing almost the entire outer walls of the balconies and boxes.

The banners of all the States were hung from the draped ends of the flags and rosettes of gold shone between them. Over the platform, suspended in midair, was another flag, draped and bearing the names of the Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

Admission was by ticket only, and the crowd was thus kept down to the capacity of the hall. There was no crush inside the building, though hundreds, or perhaps thousands, gathered outside. The boxes filled slowly. Some of the men were in evening dress, and many were accompanied by ladies.

One group which attracted attention had as its central figure Mrs. Harrison, the ex-President's bride. It was her first appearance on any public occasion in this city since her marriage. Former Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster accompanied Mrs. Harrison. They occupied a box to the right of the speaker's in the lower tier.

In the corresponding box at the speaker's left was another group which received its fair share of attention. Chairman Hanna was the central figure there.

The band, which had been placed in the very front of the platform, in seats usually reserved for the reporters, played "America" early in the evening. A genuine outburst of enthusiasm followed. The crowd stood up and cheered lustily, and then began to sing. A score or more had brought flags with them, and these, scattered through the hall, were waved vigorously, while the leaders in the boxes fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. This outburst was the awakening of the crowd.

Cheers for the Candidates.

"Three cheers for McKinley!" shouted some one. The crowd cheered three times.

"Now three for Hobart!" called the voice, and these were given.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" had its usual prominent place in the procession of incidents, and at times this was varied by substituting the names of Hobart, Black, Platt, and Lauterbach. With that audience each question brought the same response.

When ex-President Harrison first appeared there was an ovation. He entered from the east wing of the building, fifteen minutes before the hour set for the opening of the meeting. John Wanamaker was with him. With some difficulty they worked their way through the crowd.

The cheering began as soon as those in the boxes caught sight of Mr. Harrison. When he came into full view the cheers started from every corner of the hall. The crowd stood up and waved flags and hats and handkerchiefs. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

Mr. Harrison sat down beside his former Postmaster General. The crowd kept on cheering and the band kept on playing. Mr. Harrison arose and bowed, and for a moment the cheers completely drowned out the music. Mr. Harrison was in evening dress.

Five minutes later Dr. Depew reached the platform. The crowd again cheered. Dr. Depew went forward with a smile on his face, which was rosy and healthy looking

as a peach. He shook hands with Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker, and sat down beside them. The flags were waving and the audience was fully awake and eager to greet the speakers.

ALL WERE ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Greetings for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Depew.

M. M. Eckstein, who was in charge of the arrangements for the meeting, announced that there would be some singing of patriotic songs before the speaking. He introduced M. M. Mulhall, who sang "Sherman's March to the Sea."

As soon as Mr. Mulhall had finished his song, Chauncey M. Depew, as presiding officer, came forward and began his address. He received a rousing welcome. He held the attention of the audience from the first to the last word.

The first great burst of applause came when Mr. Depew said that he welcomed all sound-money Democrats. There was a tremendous demonstration. Handkerchiefs, fans, and flags were waved furiously, and the applause and cheers lasted for a minute.

His picture of the Popocratic ticket with one head and two tails, one tail flopping in the East to fool the people here and the other flopping in the South to deceive the people there, brought forth a storm of laughter.

The laughter and applause were doubled when he quoted Lincoln's famous words about fooling all the people all the time. Even the two tails couldn't do that, he declared with a gesture and grimace that were irresistible in their humor.

Mr. Depew's comparison of gold and silver as "confidence men" was also greatly enjoyed. He scored a striking point with his audience.

The most telling picture, however, that Mr. Depew portrayed for his hearers, was Bryan as Casabianca, standing in Madison Square Garden, "whence all but him had fled."

The crowd laughed so loud and so long that the speaker had to await long for another calm.

Welcome to the ex-President.

Gen. Harrison, as he rose to begin his address, was greeted with a roar of applause. For two minutes fans and banners were waved furiously, and the storm was intermingled with "three cheers and a tiger" every few seconds. The crowd cheered him first as Gen. Harrison, then getting on more intimate terms, cheered lustily for "Bennie."

His first sentences were so characteristic and felicitous that the audience was captured at once. His declaration that his interest in the Government had not ceased when he cashed his last salary check was received with applause and laughter.

The characterization of the Democratic Party as a political body "with a great capacity to erupt" was telling, but he was applauded more when he added that a revolt in a party was always a reassuring sign.

His references to Senator D. B. Hill were loudly cheered, as were, of course, all allusions to Mr. McKinley.

The General received his greatest applause when he said: "I have never told a falsehood to a laboring man in all my life."

Once he glanced at his watch. At the commencement of his speech he said all who wanted to go could leave then, and when he was seen to look at his watch the crowd shouted "Go on! go on! We are all here!"

This sally brought another burst of applause.

Toward the middle of his speech, the General had to consult his notes until he got through with some quotations and references. With this exception he spoke offhand, though with a thorough mastery of his subject.

At the close of his speech he was again cheered for several minutes.

ADDRESS OF MR. DEPEW.

What He Said of the Money Issue in the Campaign and the Popocratic Doctrine.

Chauncey M. Depew, who presided, said in opening the meeting, after being loudly cheered:

"Fellow-citizens: This is an interesting and memorable meeting. It is the opening of the Republican campaign. There is a peculiar fitness in having the keynote of this most important canvass sounded by one of the ablest and the wisest of the line of American statesmen. His presence is a Republican platform. It is prosperity, work, and wages. The memory of his Administration and beneficent conditions which prevailed during its continuance relieves the distress in which the country has since been plunged, and is full of hope and promise for the future. In these days of theory run fancy and folly run mad, we calmly point to the four years under Harrison and confidently say that the policies of sound money and protection which then prevailed with a wise and capable President will come again to the people of this country when the policies of sound money and of protection once more prevail with another wise and capable Republican President.

"Every schoolboy in America has declaimed, and been taught by declaiming, the famous speech of Patrick Henry, which fired our forefathers to undertake the war for independence. He was pointing out the results which must follow the continuance of the policy of Great Britain and enforcing the lesson that any sacrifice and any peril were better than the inevitable ruin and degradation which would come from submission. Then it was he said: 'I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past.' Fortunately in acting as citizens upon issues which have been so suddenly forced upon us in this campaign, the past is full of experience and guidance. It is all on one side. From the dawn of recorded history down to Mexico and South America despotisms, constitutional monarchies and republics have tried debasing their currency. In every case the country has lost its credit, its business and its industries have been demoralized or paralyzed, and its people have been reduced to poverty and despair. There is no instance in the whole range of history of wealth, national or individual, flowing from repudiation or dishonesty, from misrepresentation or fraud, from putting the Government stamp onto a measure or value and declaring it to be double the measure or the value.

Partisanship and Patriotism.

"Partisanship and patriotism can ordinarily, in a free country, travel upon parallel lines. Those institutions are safer and that country is better governed where two great parties are striving for the mastery and most equally divided. Each can claim, upon economic questions, upon matters of revenue, and international improvements, that its policy will eventuate in the greatest good to the whole people; each can confidently ask that its programme be submitted to the test of experiment; each can point to examples, in our own history or that of other countries, where its experiment has proved a success.

"But when the question is a moral one, striking at the very foundations of natural justice and the rights of man, like slavery, or one affecting the salvation of the country, like an effort to divide it by secession and rebellion, or an attempt to put a stain upon the National honor and doubt upon the National credit, then patriots must act together and can only be on the one side; then partisanship and party obligations are in abeyance, while intelligence and the patriotism of the Nation are protecting its liberties, saving its life or upholding its honor. Here again we have lessons of experience and the lamp of history. In 1848 the slaveholders controlled the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party controlled the Government of the United States; they also controlled, to a certain extent, the Whig Party. They sought to impose a virtual recognition and admission of slavery upon all the States in the Union. Then patriotic Democrats became Freesoilers and revolted from the crowd which was subverting the principles of their party. In 1856 the slaveholders still controlled the Government, the Democratic Party and a portion of the Whig Party, and endeavored to make the vast Territories, which now constitute such a splendid portion of our National domain, and so many of our Commonwealths slave States, and the patriotic members of the Democratic Party and of the Whig Party broke loose from their organizations to form the Republican Party, for free soil and free men. In 1860, at the call of President Lincoln for the preservation of the Republic, the war Democrats again separated from their party to give their efficient and needed assistance to the Republic in its hour of peril.

To be a Battle of Ballots.

"In this crisis, when the National honor, and all that involves to the business, the employment, and prosperity of the country, is at stake, the Republican Party welcomes with open arms the assistance of patriotic Democrats, who care more for their country than for an organization which has been temporarily seized by the tumultuous and evanescent forces of revolution, of communism, of anarchy, and of repudiation. While we are fighting the platform which means all these, we find that upon it is placed a ticket with one head and two tails, one tail wagging to fool the wage earner in the East and the other wagging to delude the farmer in the West and in the South. It was Abraham Lincoln who wisely said: 'You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.'

"Two millions of men marched to the front and 500,000 of them laid down their lives to stamp out sectionalism and make these United States a united country. This effort to array one section against the other by an appeal to prejudice and ignorance will be stamped out, not by bullets, but by ballots; will be stamped out, not by 2,000,000 of men in arms, but by the intelligence and the patriotism, by the knowledge that each section has of the other, but the feeling that we are one people and that our greatness is in our oneness, which will move to the polls, a majestic army of 14,000,000 voters.

"There are no classes, thank God, in this country. There are no places of power or of wealth to which the humblest boy may not aspire. Every President since Washington has come from the ranks, and all our prosperous business men are of the people and have climbed from the bottom. Candidate Bryan's speeches along the Hudson and through the Monawk Valley for the last two days have iterated and reiterated the sentiment that this time the people are to vote for their own interests and to govern themselves.

What Sound Money Has Done.

"Who elected Lincoln, and Grant, and Garfield, and Hayes? Who elected Harrison, and Cleveland twice? Does this Popocratic candidate believe that these elections were carried by syndicates and bankers, and not by the people? There will be fourteen millions of votes cast in November in a hundred thousand polling places scattered over the vast territory of the American Union. The citizens will gather at these seats of popular power to cast a secret ballot for the side which each believes to be best for his country and himself. The pretense that 100,000 bankers and money-lenders will be at each one of these places influencing or controlling this vote, or that they have been in prior Presidential and Congressional elections, is an assumption more monstrous than the destruction of this earth by having swung around it the atmospheric tail of a flying comet. At Albany he spoke sneeringly of confidence as the 'confidence man,' evidently meaning that the gold standard was a 'confidence man,' and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 industrial and financial prosperity and happiness.

"The gold 'confidence man' who has been governing this country since the war, has paid off most of our National debt, has more than doubled the mileage of our railways and telegraphs, and nearly doubled the number of our States; has furnished homes and employment for seventy millions of people to live better than thirty millions did before; has created the New South; has advanced wages and decreased the cost of living. And what has the free coinage of silver 'confidence man' done simply by the promise of what he will do? Let the distressed farmer and the unemployed millions of the United States answer at the ballot box. Lack of confidence has destroyed the purchasing power of the country; the destruction of its purchasing power has ruined its markets; the ruin of its markets has left the farmer's product unsalable on his hands. What the farmer wants is not more coinage, but more customers; what the wage earner wants is to exchange his labor for the best dollar in the world and the opportunity whenever he wants to get that dollar with his labor.

Want No Fifty-Cent Dollars.

"Every day I receive marked copies of Populistic papers, attacking me as one of the enemies of mankind because of my Presidency of the New-York Central Railroad and of my clients as a lawyer. Their candidates for President and for Vice President both started in life as I did, with no other capital than education and a profession. The same world, with the same opportunities, was before us, in which to fail or conquer. We all three hustled for clients, for incomes, and for careers. That the business of one is reputed to yield larger returns than that of the other, two is not regarded by lawyers as either a reproach or a misfortune. The New-York Central paid last year $4,000,000 to its stockholders in dividends, and on its payroll and in contract work $16,000,000 in wages. The rest of its earnings went for material, supplies, and interest on its bonded indebtedness. There are 35,000 of us on the payroll of that company, and we neither want to receive money worth half as much as that which we get, nor to be compelled to pay for the necessaries of life twice as much as we pay now. In a debate which Mr. Bryan had a few months before his nomination, upon the silver question, with Mr. Rosewater, the able editor of The Omaha Bee, Mr. Bryan cited the prosperity of Mexico as proof of the benefits of the free coinage of silver.

"I asked a railway official of one of the Mexican railroads to send me the payroll of his company. I received it this morning. I find that the pay of locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen, yardmen, conductors, brakemen, and skilled mechanics in shops average somewhat less than the same service receives on the New-York Central, but that those employes are paid invariably in the Mexican silver dollar, which makes their wages just one-half the wages on the New-York Central. He sends me also his prices of the articles which these employes must buy for the support of themselves and their families, and I find that those are higher than they are in the State of New-York. So much for the skilled labor on the railroad. But the trackmen on the Mexican railroads receive 75 cents a day in cities and 30 cents a day along the line in the country. As they are paid in Mexican silver, that means that they receive 37½ cents in cities and 15 cents a day in the country.

Unwise Teachings of Popocrats.

"Mr. Bryan is loudly calling for our independence from Europe; independence from borrowing its money for developing our enterprises and employing our labor, which would mean also independence from the vast trade which is carried on between Europe and the United States. We cannot close our ports and build a wall around us and be isolated from the world, but we go to a silver basis and then establish our relations with China and with the Orient. Tennyson has said 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.' Better ten years of vigorous, healthy progressive activity than a century of paralysis. Better Chief Justice Russell, a man of the people, who has raised himself to the highest position in his country and commanded the attention of the world, coming to us with his magnificent message of peace and international friendship and commerce than Li Hung Chang and cheap Chinese labor.

"The Populistic programme of finance is contrary to the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, of Jackson and Thomas H. Benton on the one side, and Daniel Webster and Henry Clay on the other, of Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, and John G. Carlisle on the one side and Grant and Lincoln and Garfield and Harrison and Blaine and McKinley on the other.

"The world looks at our present struggle with the anxious inquiry: 'Whence has come this new revolution which has been repudiated by all the wisdom of the past and of the present?' It is found in the motto on the title page of 'Coin's Financial School,' which is the Bible of the Popocratic Party. That quotes from the eleventh chapter and twenty-fifth verse of Matthew: 'I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes.' The revisers of the New Testament will probably add, if the Popocratic ticket is successful in this canvass, 'and unto boy orators.'

"Mr. Bryan is fond of talking about dying in the last ditch and standing in the forefront, and making comparisons with distinguished characters in history. But as I contemplate the picture of his hopeless and heroic struggle upon the platform of Madison Square Garden, while the people are rushing from the hall, he seems to me to find his apt and eloquent parallel in one picturesque figure of poetry, the figure of Casabianca, the boy who 'stood upon the burning deck, whence all but him had fled.' Unless reason and patriotism have gone from the American people, after election he will stand in our history as the Casabianca of American politics.

Something of the Candidates.

"The literature and the eloquence of those who stand upon and support the Chicago platform is almost blasphemous with Scriptural quotations. It was the lurid picture of the 'crown of thorns' and the 'cross of gold' which swept this strange convention off its feet. But we have Scriptural authority directly upon the point of the doctrines of the Chicago platform—upon its false promises and its lying currency. They built their structure of National and individual prosperity upon the unlimited coinage of a silver dollar worth 53 cents, upon which the Government was to stamp the declaration 'This is a dollar; in God we trust.' In the Apostolic times this system was tried by Ananias and Sapphira, and the party of Ananias and Sapphira which has been formed at different times in different countries in the last 2,000 years has always met the fate of these progenitors. We may accept the term while we repudiate the relation that the President of the United States is the hired man of the people. He holds his place for four years as the representative of the people. During that time he possesses more power than any ruler in the world except the Autocrat of all the Russias. He can keep the country disturbed or at rest. He may not be able to create prosperity, but he can destroy it. He can create infinite distrust by the measures which he suggests or the quarrels which he provokes with foreign countries. The equipment for this high office goes almost as far as the principles behind the candidate.

"While Mr. Bryan was practicing law before he entered Congress Major McKinley was serving the people in that body. While Mr. Bryan, in the legitimate prosecution of his business as a lawyer, was foreclosing mortgages on Nebraska farms Major McKinley was preparing measures and promoting policies which would enable the farmer to pay off his mortgages. While Mr. Bryan, as a Representative in Congress, was preaching free trade and repudiation Major McKinley was identified by name, by reputation, and by statesmanship with the measures which gave work, wages, business, and good times and sustained the National honor, the National credit, and sound money. While Mr. Bryan says 'My experiment of free trade, or all of it I could get, has proved disastrous, please try my experiment of a debased currency and perhaps that will succeed' Major McKinley says 'Let us return once more to the policies and the practices and the measures which from Washington to Harrison made this country the greatest, the freest, the wealthiest, the most prosperous, and the best for its people of any land in the world.'"

MR. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

He Dissects the Chicago Platform and Lays Bare the Fallacies of Its Teachings.

Ex-President Harrison was received with loud and prolonged cheers and applause when presented by the Chairman. He spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am on the Republican retired list, not by reason of any age limit, nor by the plea of any convention, but that the younger men might have a chance and that I might have rest, [laughter,] but I am not a soured or disappointed or bed-ridden citizen. My interest in my country did not cease when my last salary check was cashed. [Laughter and applause.]

"I hoped to add to the relief from official duties the retirement from the arena of political debate. But the gentlemen having in charge this campaign seemed to think that I might in some way advance the interests of those principles which are not less dear to me than they are to you by making here, in this great city, a public address. [Applause.] I thought they greatly magnified the importance of anything that I could say, but I could not quite content myself to subordinate what others thought to be a public duty to my private convenience. [Applause.]

To Give His Own Views.

"I am here to-night, not to make a 'keynote' speech, but only to express my personal views, for which no one else will be in any measure responsible, [applause,] for this speech has not been submitted to the judgment of any one until now. [Applause.] I shall speak, my fellow-citizens, as a Republican, [cries of 'Good!'] but with perfect respect to those who hold differing opinions. Indeed, I have never had so much respect for Democrats as I have now, [applause,] or, perhaps, I should say, I never had so much respect for so many Democrats as I have now. [Applause.] That party has once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured, and a party that cannot be split is a public menace.

"When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principle and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the Government, the social order of our communities, and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to split, and it dignifies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident, and it was never more reassuring and never had better cause than now. [Applause and cries of "You're right!"]

"But these Democratic friends who are disposed, more or less directly, to help the cause of sound finance in this campaign ought not to expect that the Republican Party will reorganize itself because the Democratic Party has disorganized itself. [Laughter and applause and cries of "That was a beaut."]

"The Republican Party, the Republican voter, if sound money triumphs, as I believe it will, must, in the nature of the thing, constitute the body of the successful army. We ought not, therefore, to be asked to do anything that will affect the solidity, the loyalty, the discipline, or the enthusiasm of the Republican Party.' [Applause.]

A Voice—"Nobody going out?" [This reference to the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden was greeted with prolonged applause and laughter.]

Position of the Republicans.

"The Republican Party fronts the destructionist and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of sound money. It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. [Applause.] When the house is on fire—and many of our Democratic friends believe that to be the present domestic situation—the tenant on the top floor ought not to ask the tenant in the basement to bury any of his opinions before he joins the fire brigade, and so our Democratic friends, who realize as we realize the gravity, the far-reaching consequences of this campaign, ought not to ask the Republican Party to reorganize itself, to put aside any of the great principles that it has advocated in order to win a vote.

"If their opinion is sincerely held, as they insist, it ought to determine their action for themselves without reference to what anybody else should do. And I submit to these gentlemen, for whose opinions I have the highest respect, whether, if it be true as they say that the success of the Chicago nominees would plunge this country into irremedial commercial distress and drag the Nation's honor in the dust, there can be any question for such gentlemen but this: How can we most surely defeat the Chicago nominee? [Applause.]

The Attack on the President.

"Neither conventions nor committees can create issues, nor assign them to their places as to their importance. That is the leading issue of a campaign which most agitates and most interests the people. In my opinion, there is no issue presented by the Chicago Convention more important and vital than the question they have raised of protecting the power and duty of the National courts and National Executive. The defense of the Constitution and of the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the Governor of any State is an important and living issue in this campaign. [Applause.] Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our Constitutional Government is overthrown.

"When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that inter-State commerce has its free way, irrespective of State lines and courts, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the National distress or the National dishonor. [Applause.]

"There is only one rule by which we can live usefully as a nation or peacefully as citizens. It is the rule of the laws constitutionally enacted and finally interpreted by the judicial tribunal appointed by the Constitution. When it becomes the rule that violence carries its end, we have Anarchy, a condition as destructive to honest labor and its rewards as death is to the tissues of the human body. [Applause.]

Spirit of Revolution at Chicago.

"The atmosphere of the Chicago Convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. This platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and Government by the mob was given preference over government by the law enforced by the court decrees and by Executive orders. The spirit that exhibited itself in this convention was so wild and strangely enthused that Mr. Bryan himself likened it to the zeal that possessed the Crusaders when they responded to the impassioned appeals of Peter the Hermit to rescue the sepulchre of our Lord from the hands of the infidels.

"His historical illustration was more potent and more forcible than he knew; for the zeal of the Crusaders was a blind and ignorant zeal; they sought to rescue the transient and ineffectual sepulchre that had held the body of the Son of God while they trampled upon the precepts of love and mercy which He had left for their guidance in life. [Applause.] He told us that this silver crusade had arrayed father against son, and brother against brother, and had sundered the tenderest ties of love.

Recalls Senator Hill's Action.

"Senator Hill, watching the strange proceeding, had to extend that brief political code from which he has gained so much renown. He felt compelled to say "I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist." [Applause.] Senator Vest, realizing that they were inaugurating a revolution, reminded the convention that revolutions did not begin with the rich and prosperous. Mr. Tillman felt that the change in the management of public affairs was to be so radical that he proposed sulphur fumigation for the ship before the new crew took possession of it. [Laughter.] Now, my friends, all these things indicate the temper in which that platform was adopted and the spirit that prompted the nominations that were made. There was no calm deliberation. There was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that selected the nominee.

"Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are those calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. [Applause.] They denounce in their platform interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman in his speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland, as President of the United States, for using the power of the Executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains of the United States and the inter-State commerce.

"And, my friends, whenever our people approve the choice of a President who believes he must ask Gov. Altgeld, or any other Governor of any other State, permission to enforce the laws of the United States, we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1861. [Great applause.]

His Appeal to the Veterans.

"Once we were told, and a grave question was raised, whether the United States could pass its troops through Kentucky to meet a rebel army in Tennessee. My friends, this Constitutional question, this division between the general and local authorities, is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a State is a State affair. The President cannot send troops or lend any aid unless the Legislature calls upon him for help, or the Governor, if the Legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is invaded and broken, it is the sworn duty of the President to execute it, and this convention arraigns the President for doing what his oath compelled him to do. [Applause.]

"Comrades for the great war for the Union, sons of those who went out to battle that the flag might not lose its lustre, will we consent, after these years [cries of "No!"] that that doctrine that was shot to death in the great war shall be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? [Cries of "No!"] But this assault does not end there.

"The Supreme Court of the United States and the Federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, to restrain men from breaking the law, and that platform plainly means—I will show you that it was so understood in the convention and in the Committee on Resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme Court, exercising its Constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress, they would increase the number of Judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. [Applause.]

The Assault Upon the Court.

"My friends, our fathers, who framed this Government, divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. They sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme Court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, [applause,] was appointed to interpret the laws and the Constitution, and when that court pronounces a decree as to the powers of Congress, or as to any other Constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the Constitution—to amend it to conform to our views. That is the position to-day.

"Mr. Hill said in his speech of this assault upon the court, 'that provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the country. It means'—and now note his words—'and it was openly avowed that it means the adding of additional members to it or the turning out of office and reconstructing the whole court! I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that.'

"You are to answer then, my fellow-citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party that proposes to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme Court and a subservient President is in the White House, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of Judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. [Applause.]

His Faith in the People.

"I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government. One of the kindest and most discriminating critics who ever wrote with a foreign pen about American affairs, Mr. Bryce, in his American Commonwealth pointed out this danger, that the Constitution did not fix the number of the Supreme Court Judges, and it was possible for a reckless Congress and a reckless Executive to subordinate and practically destroy the Supreme Court by the process I have just described, and the Englishman, after speaking of this, says:

"'What prevents such assaults on the fundamental law? Nothing but the fear of the people, whose broad, good sense and attachment to the principles of the Constitution may be generally relied on to condemn such a perversion of its powers.' [Applause.]

"Our English friend did not misjudge, I think, the sound good sense of the American people when an issue like this is to be presented. Whatever the question is—whether Mr. Bryan's view or Mr. Tillman's view of the Constitutional question shall prevail, or that of the august tribunal appointed by the Constitution to settle it—the courts are the defense of the weak. The rich and powerful have other resources, but the poor have not. The high-minded, independent judiciary that will hold to the line on questions between wealth and labor, between the rich and the poor, is the defense and security of the defenseless. [Applause.]

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won [applause] and need not be protracted.

Present State of Uncertainty.

"It means that it might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical, remote, and not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. [Laughter.] It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the schoolhouse when it was given. [Laughter.] Mr. Depew, [applause and laughter,] whose absolute accuracy and verity when he tells a story you can all bear witness to, in telling that story of our talk on the White House steps did an unintentional injury to my modesty. [Laughter.] I did not for a moment suppose that any of those influences that have elevated American prosperity until the mark on the stones was higher than any other record that had been made were at all significant or of consequence.

"As I have more than once said, it was a controversy, not of men—it was not a question of what men controlled the Government—it was wholly a controversy between Democratic followers and Republican followers, and in this tariff debate, if it is to go on, we have history so fresh and recent, history so indelibly written on the hearts and minds of our people, that certain things must be admitted, and among those things is this historical fact that in 1892 we had the most prosperous times, the most general diffusion of prosperity, the most universal participation in prosperity, and the highest mark of prosperity we have ever attained as a Nation. [Applause.] Now, what has happened since?

Something About the Tariff.

"Then our business prosperity was like the strong current of the mighty river; now it is like a fading spring in an August drought. A panic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevail all over our community. I do not believe there has ever been a time, except, perhaps, in the very heat of some active panic, when universal business fear and anxiety, and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, have characterized this great metropolis as they do to-day. [Applause.] Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come into the city and watch their business. That is the situation. What has brought it about?

"Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson Tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? [A voice, "Nobody."] I do not believe a Democrat can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he would not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. And it was a better one than he wanted to give us. [Laughter and applause.] What has been the result of that measure? When a few years ago, during the Morton campaign in New-York, [applause,] I discussed this question, I said that the old Democratic doctrine used to be that the burden of our public expenses should be laid upon importations, that the tariff should provide for the cost of running our Government, and I pointed out then how our Democratic friends had left that platform and were now endeavoring to obtain revenue by internal taxation rather than to allow the support of the Government of the United States to be maintained upon the importations of foreign goods.

Maintenance of Gold Reserve.

"What has been the result? One of these experiments in internal taxation, the income tax, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. So eager were our Democratic friends to relieve their embarrassment and to put directly upon our people, according to the English system, a tax to support our Government, that they passed an unconstitutional act in order to levy internal taxes and help out a tariff bill which had reduced the duties upon imports. Now, what has been the effect of that? It has failed to produce revenues enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the Government. There has been an annual deficit approaching $50,000,000 every year, and the National Treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment.

"Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 by the Government, for the redemption of our notes, was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the Government reserve runs down people begin at once to say, 'We may come to a silver basis; gold is going out; the reserve is going down,' and this fear is greatly increased.

Would Not Cheapen Dollars.

"But how can you keep a gold reserve of $100,000,000 when you have not got $100,000,000 in the Treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for the redemption of notes when you have an annual and continual deficit in your income not equalling your expenses?

"So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed, by increasing importation, by taking away the needful support for our own manufactures, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. [Applause.] The bond sales have been made necessary by reason of this deficit, because, I think, every one will agree that as a financial problem it is one thing when you have $300,000,000 surplus in the Treasury to keep on a dollar in three in gold, and quite another when you have only $125,000,000 in the Treasury all told. [Applause.]

"But I did not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much, however, opposed to cheapening the American workingman and workingwoman as I am to cheapening our dollars. [Applause.] I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping day's work at home as I am gold dollars. [Applause.] If it could be known to-night that this gallant soldier, that typical young American, that distinguished and useful statesman, William McKinley of Ohio, [applause and cheers,] would certainly be elected President, how the bears would take to cover on the Stock Exchange to-morrow!

"My friends, as a Republican I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business. [Applause.]

"In connection with this financial matter, do we all realize how important the choice of a President is? Do you know that as the law is now, without the passage of any free-coinage-of-silver law at all, it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of this country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, to pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is only because the Presidents of the United States that we have had and the one we have now have regarded it under the law as their public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the Government and because they have had the courage to execute the powers given to them by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan or a man holding his views were in the Presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. [Applause.]

"Three or four years ago, when I was in New-York, some one of these reporters who sometimes hear things that are not intended for them got hold of a remark of mine about the wild horses that Mr. Cleveland had to handle, and I simply meant by that what has been since demonstrated, that he did not have a compact or solidified party behind him, that the Democratic Party in Congress represented every shade of every ism that had ever been propounded in the country, and that he could not manage it. My prophecy has become a verity. They have left him. They abandoned him, and now, as that caution was meant to indicate that we needed to look out after our Congress as well as our President, this caution is intended to show you at this time that we need to look after our President if we would avoid the calamity of having this country put upon the Mexican basis of money.

"The silver question—what is it? Do we want silver because we want more money, a larger circulating medium? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it upon that basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than the mints of the United States could possibly bring in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. [Applause.] With our six hundred and odd millions of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce the per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. So it is not for more money.

About the Rating of Values.

"We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, National bank paper, greenbacks, Treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like $23 per capita of our population. What is it, then, that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed. It is not more dollars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But now do they want it? Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetallism and the double standard, and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which shall be units of value by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured.

"Now, our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world, where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascertaining that. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they had found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals, they fixed upon a ratio between them. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they limit it all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same inherent, intrinsic value, that both of them could not be standards of value and both could not circulate. [Applause.]

An Old Law and Simple.

"Why, every boy knows that it is essential that the length of his stilts below the tread shall be the same. [Laughter.] What is the law that governs here? It is just this simple law of human selfishness and self-protection that, if you have two things, either one of which will pay a debt, and one is not as valuable as the other, you are sure to give the least valuable one. [Laughter.] It is just upon the principle that a man who can pay a debt with one dollar won't give two—precisely that. So that, unless these two things maintain approximately the relative value, so that 16 ounces of silver are worth 1 ounce of gold, you cannot make such dollars circulate together. The one that is more valuable the man will keep in his pocket, or he will sell it to a bullion broker, and everybody will use the other.

"It is an old law, proclaimed years ago in England by Gresham, that the cheaper dollar drives the better one out. [Applause.] It has been illustrated in our history repeatedly. It has been illustrated in the history of every commercial nation in the world, and anybody of half sense could see why it is so. [Laughter.] You might just as well say that if we had two kinds of bushels, if the law should declare that 60 pounds of wheat was a bushel and 30 pounds of wheat was a bushel—well, what farmer would deliver wheat by the sixty-pound measure, if he had sold it by the bushel? [Applause.]

In Calculating the Ratio.

"Now, so nice were our people about this in trying to adjust this, that they went into decimal fractions. We say sixteen to one. In fact, that is not the ratio. It is 16.088 plus. Now, that is the actual ratio. It is so near sixteen that we call it sixteen, but the men who made our silver dollar and our gold dollar were so nice in their calculation that they went into decimal fractions, into thousandths, to adjust it accurately. Now, what do these people propose to do? To take any account of thousandths? No. When the markets of the world fix the relative value of silver and gold at thirty-one ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, they propose to say sixteen. [Laughter.] Well, my friends, there has been nothing more amusing, and yet I fear that with the thoughtless it may have been in some measure misleading, than the repeated declaration of Mr. Bryan that everybody admitted that bimetallism was a good thing—there is no debate on that subject—and that the debate of the campaign has come down to this fine point: The Republicans say that we cannot have this good thing without the consent of England, and we may say we can have it ourselves, and he has endeavored to pivot this great campaign with its tremendous issues upon that pinhole. [Applause.]

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resources and wealth and power of this country, and I do not allow anybody to go beyond my appreciation of them; but what is the use of talking about all that when you do not propose to put this wealth and power and influence behind the silver dollar at all? [Applause.] As things are now, the silver dollars that we have are supported by the Government, and the Government that supports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account—not for the mine owners—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these silver dollars as good as a gold dollar. [Great applause.] And that is a powerful support.

"Without it, disparity between these metals would at once show itself in the markets, and there would be some sense in the talk which our Republican friends indulge in when they speak of the power of this Government if they propose to put this power behind their free coinage. But they do not. They propose that the man who digs silver out of the mines may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the Government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the Government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. [Applause.] But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness, and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which many people have.

Power of the Government.

"But can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it or ask somebody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-operation of somebody? Not at all. I will tell you what this Government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. [Applause.] It is unquestionably fully within the power of this Government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that. This Government shall say you shall take one of those dollars in discharge of any debt owing to you for a dollar, notwithstanding you may have loaned gold dollars. But it cannot say, and enforce its decree, if you should call out the regular army and navy and muster all our great modern ships and add the militia and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. [Great applause and cheers.]

"Not only that. Not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. [Applause.] Why? You make me take a silver dollar for a debt, but if I have bought my goods at gold prices you cannot make me give as many yards of cloth for a silver dollar as I have been in the habit of giving for a gold one. [Applause and cheers.] If I have a gold dollar in this hand and a silver one in that, and you declare they are equal, and I can take that gold dollar to a bullion broker and get two dollars for it, I know it is a lie. [Great applause and cheers.] If I have nothing but a gold dollar and sugar is twenty pounds for a dollar, I will not give that gold dollar for twenty pounds of sugar. I will take it around to a broker and get two silver dollars for it, and get the twenty pounds of sugar and have one silver dollar left. [Laughter.] So it is, my friends. We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. [Applause.] And it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

What Free Silver Means.

"That is where all this thing comes in. It is trade; it is the merchant; it is the man who exchanges and deals in these things that fixes their relative value; and if you do not take the value he fixes, the gold dollar will go back to the gold vault, and the gold will go out of circulation. What is another consequence? In this connection, these gentlemen say, 'Why, didn't we win the battle at Bunker Hill?' [Laughter.] 'Didn't we whip the British at Yorktown? And do you mean to say we can't do it again?' The logic of these gentlemen—if I may use such a term in connection with such balderdash—is that a nation that can do these great things and establish its political independence can also be financially and commercially free. It cannot be free of the laws of trade. [Applause.] They can say that ten muskrat skins are equal to one beaver skin, but that don't make it so; the fur trader fixes that question. [Applause and laughter.] What is the next suggestion?

"It is, my friends, in the case of free silver what is the financial and moral equivalent of a declaration that fifty-cent pieces are dollars. They might just as well pass a law that 50 cents is a dollar. That would not make it so, would it? but it would be a legal dollar; but it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything. What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself. A man keeps a store down here on Broadway, and the law is going into operation to-night. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents' worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to the new scale. He can do all that. But there are great numbers of people, numberless people, who enlist our interest, and some of whom enkindle our sympathies, who cannot use the pencil. Take the workingman. He cannot go to the pay roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody. He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages. Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from this Government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. We cannot take his pension certificate and when it reads $8 make it read $16; he must wait for an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is Populistic in character would be unsympathetic. [Applause.]

Always Truthful to Workingmen.

"He must make an appeal to Congress to have his pension raised to twice what it was before he is made equal. What can the depositors in our savings banks—this great company of widows and orphans, the people of small means, who are putting by a few pennies against a hard time in life—what can they do when this change comes? Can they take their bank passbooks, and where it says $10 write $20? Not at all. Take the men who have life insurance. A man who has providently taken out a policy, that his widow and children might not come to want when the bread-winning hand was stricken in death, can they, where the policy reads $5,000, make it $10,000? No. Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. [Applause.] However honest a President of a savings bank may be, however full of sympathy the President of a life association may be, he is compelled to say, 'All of the loans of this company are scaled down to fifty-cent dollars. We loaned dollars that were worth 100 cents; we are now being paid in the reduced dollar; although our integrity revolts against it, our honesty is coerced, and we must pay the widow half.' [Applause.]

"My friends, these men surely do not contemplate the irretrievable and extensive character of the disaster and disturbance and disruption which they are proposing for all of us in all our business affairs, great and simple. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. [Great applause.] I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed, and I believe to-day, that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the laboring man, that enables him to put by, that gives him a stake in good order, in the property of the country, is the policy that should be our American policy. [Applause.] I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the workingman.

"It's first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen. [Applause.] My friends, a cold statistical inquiry, non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the Senate in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and Republicans, and they set out to study as statisticians, the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This investigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced. Goods went up rapidly, because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly, because the employer has to be persuaded and the pencil won't serve. Now, I have here somewhere a memorandum of some of these facts, resulting from that investigation.

"Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent. Goods, the things the men had to buy out of his wages for his family and his living, advanced 18 per cent. Through another period the laborer's wages advanced 10 per cent. and the price of goods advanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent. and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period the laborer's wages went up 43 per cent. and the prices of goods 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are the result of a cold scientific inquiry, made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found was that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance of wages, falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance. Laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experience, such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously, and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly. [Mr. Harrison looked at his watch—cries of "Go on; we are all here."] All of my strength and my voice is not here.

Who Will Gain the Profit?

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything. I read the other day in a paper a most amusing description of the troubles of the ticket agent at Laredo, a station on the Mexican Railway, who had to sell tickets to people who came from the United States with United States money going into Mexico, and then to people who came out of Mexico, and who offered him Mexican money. He had a large book bound up with yellow paper, and he had to cover one whole sheet in his calculation usually when he sold a ticket. [Laughter.] That is what would happen everywhere. Everything would have to be readjusted, the prices of everything, the whole intricate business adjustments of the country would have to be readjusted, and while that process is going on uncertainty would characterize business, resulting in panic and disaster.

"Now, who will get any benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a fifty-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two people, or classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. My friends, the people who advocate this class legislation—this legislation favorable to the mine owners to double the price of the products of their mines, and who offer this temptation of repudiation to the better class—are the party that have for twenty years been proclaiming against class legislation. [Applause.]

"They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense yes. Nominally, yes; really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to $1.20, the price has been increased you will say, but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements, or anything else that he has to purchase. If that dollar won't buy for the farmer any more or be a better dollar than the one we have now, where is the good to anybody of introducing these fictitious prices that are not real? It would work very well for the farmer if the prices of wheat, hay, oats, and rye would double and nothing else would double; but if everything doubled, who is the richer? Who is richer than he was before?

Shall This People Be Repudiators?

"Only the man who bought when we had an honest dollar and paid in a debased one; only the mine owner, who uses this Government to add 50 cents to the value of every dollar's worth of metal that he produces from his mine. [Applause.] That is not even a Democratic doctrine. It involves the idea that this Government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor, but that it pay the interest on its bonds and the circulating notes in a debased currency. My countrymen, this country of ours during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those.

"During those troublous times we had accumulated a debt so large that many of our pessimistic Democratic friends told us we could never pay it. We had had a currency which we were compelled to make a legal tender and use, that the Constitution might live, but no sooner had the war ended than the great conscience of this people declared the Nation that has crushed this great rebellion, that has lifted itself in its pride and its Constitutional glory to a fearless position among the nations of the earth, should not continue to have a depreciated and a debased currency.

"And we walked up to resumption, and we made the greenback dollar a par dollar in gold. Shall we now in these times, when all the ills we suffer are curable if we only pass a revenue bill that will generously replenish the Treasury of the United States, that will generously protect American labor against injurious competition and bring back again full prosperity to all our people—shall we now contemplate for a moment, or allow to have any power over our hearts and minds this temptation to debase our currency and put it in its financial position alongside of the Asiatic countries or our weak and struggling sister republic of Mexico?

"Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor, rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that the Government and its people shall become a nation and a people of repudiators?" [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Parlor Pieces greatly reduced.

SPEECH OF D. J. HILL.

American People Not in the Habit of Settling Great Moral Questions in the Wrong Way.

When the cheering that followed ex-President Harrison's address had ceased, Dr. Depew introduced David J. Hill, President of the University of Rochester. Mr. Hill said:

"Mr. President, fellow-Republicans, and ladies and gentlemen: The greatest force in human history is the human conscience. It speaks and rules in multitudes of men who have no time to study the complicated subject of finance. For, deeper than the surface play of the intellect, which often loses its way and trembles with confusion in the glimmer of false lights, this instinct, born of rare experience, rests upon eternal foundations and feels the contact of eternal laws. My confidence in the right settlement of the main question at issue between the political parties rests upon the fact that it is fundamentally a moral question, and history shows that the American people are not in the habit of settling such questions in the wrong way. We have often stumbled, we have sometimes groped our way in darkness, we have struggled in the darkness for the light, but we have never yet agreed to repudiate or ignore the rights of man.

"In the Revolutionary days life and fortunes were disregarded when conscience raised the cry: 'Millions for defense, but not one penny for unrighteous tribute!' In the bitter days of slavery, when the slaveowner threatened to destroy the Union to preserve his slaves, the cry of conscience was: 'A man made in the image of God shall not be treated as a chattel because his skin is black.' When the war for the Union was waging, Abraham Lincoln said to our foreign creditors: 'Every dollar of our money shall be made as good as gold.' When greenback fanatics purposed to pay the debt of honor in flat money, Ulysses S. Grant rose to the full majesty of his heroic nature and crushed repudiation with his veto, as he had crushed rebellion with his sword. And now, nourished and strengthened by the virtue of such a past, the American conscience, speaking by the voice of William McKinley, says: 'Every dollar of that debt, up to this hour, has been paid in gold or its equivalent; and every dollar yet to be paid will be paid in the same unquestioned coin."

Two Parties—Patriots, Traitors.

"Such is the height to which the American people have arisen. Now contemplate the depths to which they are invited to fall. We are confronted with a proposition which defies these angels of our better nature and appeals to our most sordid motives. For what does the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 mean, if not a debasement of our money? Why, otherwise, should it be thought necessary, in the Chicago platform, to prohibit by law the making of contracts in the present standard money? Why, otherwise, should the chief apostle of this new fanaticism propose, as the means of maintaining the parity of gold and silver dollars, to 'put less gold in the gold dollar?' Openly and unblushingly we are invited to scale our private and public debts by debasing the coinage for that purpose. At such a time as this all honorable men must say, as Stephen A. Douglas said in 1861: 'There can now be but two parties, the party of patriots and the party of traitors.'

"There can be no pretense that the free coinage of silver can in any way add to the wealth of the country as a whole. It can promote no industry but silver mining, and can create nothing to satisfy the bodily needs of man. Placing the stamp of the United States Mint upon silver bullion does not add one penny of wealth to this country. It can enrich no one except by robbing some one else. The only effect of free coinage would be to come between man and man in the act of exchange and put iniquity in place of equity in their transactions.

Free Coinage Would Not Create Wealth.

"Although it has nothing to do with the creation of wealth, the free coinage of silver would disturb and impede the process of its just distribution. By changing the value of the unit of account from clearness to ambiguity it would confuse all calculation, vitiate all estimates of the cost of production, and render all enterprises impossible. As no living man can predict the outcome of a game of cards when the wind is shuffling the counters, no living man can venture to do business with a changing unit of value.

"The proposition to inflate our currency becomes a moral question, because it discriminates against manhood in favor of mere commodities. Man is the only creator of wealth, and whatever depreciates the value of a man, as measured by the food which sustains him, is a crime against humanity. Human thought and human toil, these are the great agents of civilization. They have redeemed nature from the curse of impotence, and have made the deserts to blossom as the rose. Tell me how the average toiler lives and rears his family, and I will tell you the stage of development reached in the country where he dwells. The strength of this Republic lies in the men who earn their living by daily toil, whether paid by the day, or week, or year. Whatever increases prices and lowers wages is a social curse. If we must choose between 50-cent wheat and 50-cent men, in the name of humanity let us put the premium upon manhood.

The Law Governing Wages.

"It is a well-known fact that in times of inflation wages rise less quickly than prices, and that the period of transition is one of especial hardship to the wage-receiving class. The reason of this is plain, for a merchant may hold his goods for the higher price of to-morrow, while the worker must lose his time if not employed to-day. I do not wonder that the free coinage of silver has been called a conspiracy against labor. Cheap money has always meant cheap labor, and cheap labor means social degradation. Let every workingman write this sentence in his home and workshop—a sentence which should make immortal the message in which President Hayes sent it to Congress: 'A currency worth less than it purports to be will in the end defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.'

"The true foundation of all good citizenship and of all real wealth production is the home, where the faithful wife is trying to restore lost Paradise, and little children bloom into health and happiness. The real source of wealth of any country is not its money, but its men. The power that kindles the stars over our cradles has kindled a brighter light within the mind of man. Tell me, apostles of a debased currency, how you expect the creation of wealth to be affected if you pollute the sources of all wealth by debasing the human mind? What is the difference between the loafer and the laborer, between the thief and the toiler? It is fundamentally a sense of honor and a conviction of truth. Break down that sense of honor in the people of this country, evoke a spirit of mutual hate and rapacity among men, and the age of industry is past; the era of the banditti has arrived.

"My friends, all wealth is the product of human effort, and all productive effort has its root in some human virtue. Among the economic virtues there is none more useful than prudence—the desire to save and possess in order that we may have wherewith to do. There could be no human life on this globe if it were not for the mutual defense which men render one another in the preservation of life and property. I believe, therefore, that the proposition to debase the currency—and no one can deny that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when the market ratio is 31 to 1, involves that debasement—is a blow at the right of property which, if it ever falls, will tend to destroy the impulse of men to acquire property by honest toil. I believe that it would open the way to unlimited spoliation of sections and classes of men by one another until the lesson would be burned deep into the hearts of the people that righteousness alone exalteth a nation.

More Money Not Needed.

"What is most needed at the present time is a restoration of public confidence in the utility and security of human effort. We do not need more money, especially worse money, but a way to obtain an honest dollar in return for honest toil. We must end this war on every one who has ever trusted anybody else. We must say to our own people and to the world that all the power of this Government will be exercised to keep one dollar as good as any other, for what is a Government for, if not to protect the rights of men? Our need is not cheaper money, but more active money; not a bigger and heavier dollar, but a nimbler and quicker dollar, which will facilitate the exchange of commodities and leave behind it the sunshine of happiness in human lives. Let the mills and factories ring out their music, and we shall not miss the silence of the mints. Let enterprise, secure in its calculations under the protection of good laws and a conscientious public policy, rise from its troubled slumber and shake off its frightened dreams and you will see money flowing wherever it is needed, happy and confident in its own security.

"The most delicate flower of social development is that system of credit through which 90 per cent. of the world's business is transacted. It has been the growth of ages, and has come to a late maturity, but it has reached a degree of strength where men send a great fortune across the sea, represented by a mere scrap of paper, which pledges the honor of one human being to the faith of another. The sense of eternal and inevitable obligation has expanded over the world, spanning the oceans and compassing the continents, rooted in that which when lost in a woman makes her an outcast and when lost in a man makes him a public enemy.

Should Forget Party Lines.

"If other things are doubtful, one thing is clear: that the honor of this Nation is assailed by the proposal of repudiation. It is a time when party lines should be forgotten, when silent men who have never before spoken upon political questions should rise up and speak. Let us stand together in the pride of our American citizenship and say to all the world, 'No money can be too good for Americans, no money can be too good for honest toil, and no money can be too good for those who have helped and trusted us.' Let us continue to redeem Abraham Lincoln's pledge, made in the solemn hour when the reeling Nation looked to Heaven to redress the wrongs of earth, 'Every dollar of our money shall be made as good as gold.'"

Mr. Pope Reads a Poem.

After the speech of Dr. Hill, Mr. Depew said that Henry Guy Carleton had written a poem for the occasion, and that it would be read by Charles R. Pope, ex-Consul at Toronto, Canada. The poem was read with effect. It urged a sturdy defense by the farmers of their rights in the present campaign.

MR. HANNA HEARD FROM.

Keynote Sounded, Campaign Wide Open, He Said.

After President Hill's speech there were calls of "Hanna!" "Hanna!" "Platt!" "Wanamaker!" and finally a great shout, "Hobart!" "Hobart!"

Dr. Depew said that Mr. Hobart was not in the hall, and then there was a unanimous cry for Mr. Hanna. He was yet in the box where he had been during Mr. Harrison's speech. After the calling of his name had been going on for some time he arose, and there was quite a demonstration. He made this speech:

"In response to your kind invitation, I think it may be proper for me to say that the key note has been sounded, and the Republican campaign is now wide open."

This brought another round of cheering.

MR. WANAMAKER RESPONDS.

Glowing Tribute to Mr. McKinley in a Short Speech.

Calls were made for Mr. Wanamaker again, and at length he arose, and, leaning slightly on the stand where the ex-President had rested the notes to his speech, he said:

"Mr. Chairman: When some of us in other days saw the army invading our beautiful Pennsylvania, when the great tide of fire rolled back from Gettysburg, we never expected to live to see the day when the American people would again be marshaled for battle against a common enemy. It is not a war with bayonets and bullets, but it is a war of brains and business in the politics of the country, and we could not make a better beginning than we are making to-night.

"I have thought of that day in the great Exposition at Chicago, the Ohio Day, when Gov. McKinley [applause] in his carriage was going through the grounds, and a little boy looking at him, with a voice as of a bugle, said, 'Stand up, Gov. McKinley,' and the Governor stood up, as his great Captain has stood up to-night in the gallery, [applause and cheers,] and bowed to the people with that bright, honest face that speaks every time of his great big honest heart.

"The people of the United States have called, Stand up, William McKinley! [Applause.] We have put him forward with our flag, and we are shouting back to him to-night that he shall stand up with it, and our speech to him is: 'William McKinley, stand up until we stand beside you on the steps of the Capitol on the 4th of next March, and then we will go back with you to the White House, where we will ask you to sit down in the President's chair, and we will say: "President McKinley, sit there as our leader, as our counselor, and sit down on free silver and repudiation for four years."'" [Applause and cheers.]

BOUND TO HEAR LAUTERBACH.

End of Republican Factions in New-York, He Said.

Edward Lauterbach said, after there had been long-continued calling for him, that he supposed the only object in calling for him was to put him up as a dark background upon which the diamonds already presented to the audience would shine more brilliantly.

Continuing, he said:

"We have presented to the suffrage of the people of New-York these glorious nominees, fitted to be presented at the same time and under the same circumstances. Black for Governor and Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, [applause,] nominations that have met with acclaim from every portion of the State; nominations that have swept away forever all factional difference, all disruption, all animosity that may have existed in the party in this State—it has gone forever. Loyalty to the platform loyalty to the National candidates, loyalty to the candidates yesterday nominated means absolute harmony and integrity in the Republican Party, [applause,] so well evidenced, so clearly expressed that for the first time in its history the Chairman of the County Committee was enabled to announce that he cast the unanimous 135 votes represented by this great county for the nominees of the convention. Harmony was further exemplified by the fact that upon that occasion the representatives of the city which is to be merged in the Greater New-York presented a similar solid front, casting its 92 votes in the same direction. [Applause.]

"If we do not succeed now, better, far better, that the billions of money expended, that the oceans of blood that ran from the veins of our best men in the period of war should not have been expended, and that the solid South that again threatens by its solidity the integrity and well-being of the Nation, should have gone forth, than that it should remain, to again harass and perhaps destroy the fair fame of the great United States. [Cheers and applause.]

"The tidings come to us that it is no longer the solid South, and that Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and perhaps North Carolina and Louisiana, will sever themselves from the unsolid and un-American alliance in which they are falsely placed, and that they, too, will do their share to prove that when Tillman asserted that it was a sectional fight, the assertion was untrue, and that they as fully and entirely, as you of this great city, believe in the integrity of the Nation and will prove it by casting their Electoral votes for the protégés of Hanna—McKinley and Hobart." [Prolonged applause.]

SOME WHO WERE PRESENT.

Names of a Number of Persons Who Heard ex-President Harrison and the Other Speakers.

Some of those who attended the big meeting in Carnegie Hall to hear Mr. Harrison were:

A.

Charles B. Adamson.
William E. Andrews.
Edgar Auchincloss.
Samuel Auchincloss.

B.

George R. Bidwell.
Wesley Bigelow.
William Bispham.
C. P. Blaney.
Randolph Blankenberg.
Cornelius N. Bliss.
E. W. Bok.
George A. Boldt.
Mrs. H. V. Boswell.
George Brewster.
Mrs. C. Burns.
James Butterworth.

C.

H. W. Cannon and wife.
James G. Cannon.
S. M. Chambers.
Ex-Gov. Cheney of New-Hampshire
Gen. Clayton Powell of Arkansas.
F. M. Clements.
Richard C. Colt.
Robert Corbett.
Commander Craig, U. S. N., and wife.
Mrs. C. Crosby.
John Croxton.
William E. Curtis.

D.

Emma Dickey of Boston.
Judge H. C. Dickey of Boston.
James King Duffy.
E. B. Dodge.
Harry C. Duval.
Col. Dudley Evans and wife.

E.

Frank H. Erisman and wife.
L. Einstein.

F.

John Field.
John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.
John Y. Foster., editor of Frank Leslie's Weekly.

G.

Frederick S. Gibbs, and wife.
Warren N. Goddard.
James Goldsmith.
Frederick D. Grant.

H.

Jacques Haber.
Thomas L. Hamilton.
Marcus A. Hanna.
E. A. Hartshorn.
Harrison, Mrs. Jenjamin.
John B. Henderson, Jr.
J. C. Hendrix.

J.

Capt. W. H. Johnson.

K.

R. H. Keech.
Mahlon W. Kline.

L.

E. O. Leech.
C. H. La Grange.
Edward Lauterbach.
James McLaughlin of Pittsburg.

M.

Congressman Rowland B. Mahany.
Senator Manderson and wife of Nebraska.
Richard Mansfield and wife.
Anson G. McCook.
Clarence W. Meade and wife.
H. F. Metzger.
H. Meyer.
J. P. Morgan.
Henry G. Morris.
Col. W. Morse and wife.
Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the New-Jersey State Republican Committee.

N.

R. A. Nathan.
Thomas Nolan.

O.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
W. M. Osborne.

P.

Senator Charles B. Page.
Charles H. Patterson.
Jane M. Peirce.
S. A. Perkins.
J. W. Perry.
William H. Porter.

R.

Randall, D. M.
Reeves, Francis B.
Reisenweber, Mr. and Mrs.
Rice, E. E.
Richardson, S. E., and wife.
Roberts, Ellis H.
Russell, Horace.

S.

Schiff, Jacob H.
Scott, Francis M., Corporation Counsel.
Scott, Col. N. B.
Sedgewick, Cyrus S.
Seligman, D. L.
Seligman, J. N.
Seligsberg, Albert.
Sheffield, James R., Fire Commissioner.
Sloan, Samuel, Jr., and wife.
Smith, J. S.
Stade, Prescott.
Stearns, John N.

S.

Louis Stern.
Harry Swords and wife.
Mayor William L. Strong.

T.

Charles W. Tainton.
Frederick Taylor.
Frank H. Thompson.
William F. Tillon.
Edward A. Treat.

V.

Lucas S. Van Allen.
Cornelius Van Cott.
McLane Van Ingen.

W.

William H. Wallace.
John Wanamaker.
Col. De Witt C. Ward.
George Warren.
Marshall P. Wilder.
Charles Ayres Whipple and wife.
H. Payson Wildes.
John C. Williams.
Louis Windmuller.

Y.

George D. Yeomans.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Not Difficult at Any Time to Keep the Crowds in Order.

The police force in and around the hall numbered 350 men, commanded by Acting Inspector Harley of the Fourth District. There was also a corps of Central Office detectives inside on the lookout for pickpockets. Perfect order was maintained.

In file before the Fifty-seventh Street entrance were 125 policemen under Capt. Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct. In Fifty-sixth Street were seventy-five men under Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station. Fifty were held in reserve on the Seventh Avenue side. One hundred were stationed in the hall, many of them in citizens' clothes. Patrol wagons waited near the entrances in Fifty-sixth Street and Fifty-seventh Street, but they were not needed.

Only one arrest was made. It was of a man who thought he could push his way through the lines without the formality of showing his ticket.

The crowd on the outside was not troublesome at any time. Hundreds who came without tickets, or too late for admittance, did not linger.

Guests of importance were met at the Fifty-sixth Street entrance by members of the committee. Former President Harrison drove up in his carriage exactly at 7:42 o'clock. His secretary, F. P. Tibbott, former Postmaster General Wanamaker, and Cornelius Van Cott alighted with him. Dr. Depew and former Police Commissioner Murray arrived five minutes later.

Woman's Club Had a Box.

The Woman's Republican Club, an auxiliary of the West Side Republican Club, whose headquarters are in the Hotel Endicott, occupied a box at the meeting. A small banner bearing the inscription, "Woman's Republican Club" was draped in front of the box. In the box were Miss H. V. Boswell, Mrs. Jane M. Peine, and Mrs. C. Burns.

BUSINESS MEN MAKING READY.

Associations to Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

E. A. Drake of Broadway and Thomas Street, who was Secretary of the General Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association in 1894, will soon call a special meeting of representatives of all the organizations to begin the work of forming a new association for the campaign.

Included in the list are hardware, carpet, millinery, and insurance men, lawyers, Produce and Marine Exchange members, and citizens in about forty other different lines of business and trades. Early in September the organizations will all be in working order for the campaign.

Preparations for the great parade of Oct. 31 are to be made on a scale that insures a more striking and significant demonstration than any of similar character ever seen in this city. Some organizations have already been effected.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Clubs have James G. Smith as President and E. A. Drake Secretary; the Paper and Associated Trades Organization has chosen Frank Squires President and Colin K. Urquhart Secretary and W. D. May Treasurer. The Hide and Leather Association has E. R. Ladew for President, Norman J. Hess Secretary, and James R. Plum, Jr., Treasurer. Richard A. Roberts, 61 West Fourth Street, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hats and Caps Association.

ALTGELD REPLIES TO CHARGES.

Says that Forman is Guilty of Repeating Exploded Slanders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.—Gov. Altgeld to-night gave to the press his answer to the open letter recently published by William S. Forman, attacking his administration and charging him with converting State money to his own use. Among other things, he says:

"My attention has been called to the fact that while I was away from home you emerged from the brush and made some insinuations against me, and also made an attack upon two dead men. I have made it a rule not to notice attacks upon myself coming from personal and political animosity, and have found that in time the calumniators are buried in their own slime. While your entire article is made up of malicious, false, and slanderous trash, that repeatedly had been published in partisan newspapers, and while all of it that any living man may know anything about has by them been branded false and malicious, and does not call for any further notice, it is urged by prominent Democrats that as you are trying to pose before the people of this State you should be asked to step out of the shadow into the sunlight and experience a new sensation.

"Why did you write that letter at this time? Everything in it was old, and you simply rehashed a slander. Every insinuation and allegation you made is false, and if you know anything about the facts, then you knew that you were making false insinuations. If you knew nothing about the facts, and simply allowed your political disappointment to lead you into this step, then you did a thing that was cowardly."

The Governor continues to score Forman for bringing in the name of John W. Linehart, recently deceased, and compares his conduct to that of a "coyote." He criticises Forman's Congressional career, and says that Forman retired from politics because his constituents had decided to bury him.

He details a private conversation between himself and Forman in his private office eighteen months ago in which Forman had said he believed Ramsey and others had prejudiced the Governor against him, and the Governor had told him that he had no confidence whatever in him. In leaving, Forman had said that if the Governor would trust him once he would change his opinion. A short time afterward Forman applied for a place on the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, or the Southern Penitentiary Board. The Governor goes on to show that Forman had been "turned down" by his neighbors in town and county conventions, and that he was sore against the administration because he believed them to be instrumental in his discomfiture.

He closes by saying: "If you want to destroy the party which once honored you, would it not be more manly to get out in front and join the Republicans rather than to stab it while professing still to love it?

"Mankind learned long ago that there is no man so bitter and no man will stoop so low as the renegade. While I may regret very much to see a man of your ability act this role, yet it is not in my power to prevent it, and if you are determined to move along that line, I assure you you shall have an open field. You are at liberty to say and do what you like. By a law of natural selection you have drifted to where you belong, and if you do not get British gold for your work, I suppose it will not be your fault.

"You say at the beginning of your letter that you suppose it makes no difference to me what you do in the coming election in regard to my candidacy. Here you are mistaken. If I cannot look with respect on the commission by virtue of which I exercise the functions of office, then I do not want to hold it, and if I cannot look honest men in the face, then I do not want to be Governor of Illinois, and I, therefore, repeat what I have said on a number of previous occasions, that if my election depends on your vote, then I do not want it."

CABINET CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice Resign.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro say rumor is in circulation there that Dr. Carlos Augusto de Carvalio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Antonio Concalves Ferreiva, Minister of Justice, have resigned their portfolios in consequence of the trouble between Italy and Brazil.

Prices for Coal Advanced.

A circular was issued by the Reading Company yesterday, advancing the tidewater price of anthracite coal 25 cents a ton from Sept. 1. The Lackawanna took similar action, and the other New-York and Philadelphia companies are expected to fall in at once. Prices are now: Stove, $4.50; egg and chestnut, $4.25; grate, $4, on board, at New-York shipping points. These prices show an advance of from $1.25 to $1.50, compared with this time last year. The new circular does not apply to Western coal prices, which have not yet been considered, but they, too, are to be advanced. The question of production for September has not been decided, but it is estimated that the market will require from 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 tons for that month. The demand for coal is light, but it is believed that orders will be stimulated by the circular.

Washington Republican Ticket.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated for Governor P. C. Sullivan, National Committeeman from Washington. The other important nominations were: Lieutenant Governor—J. W. Arrasmith; Secretary of State—James H. Price; Supreme Court Justice—Judge Hoyt; State Treasurer—J. King; State Auditor—J. E. Frost; Attorney General—E. W. Ross.

Are You Nervous?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. C. Groppner, Holyoke, Mass., says: "I am prescribing it in nervous diseases, with the best result. It makes a delicious drink."

SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA.

Bryan and Sewall Are Repudiated by Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—At the Sound-Money Democratic Convention, at Montgomery to-day, the enthusiasm that marked the proceedings was a shock to the supporters of Bryan and Sewall. Forty-one counties out of sixty-six were represented by delegations in spite of the short notice given.

Congressman G. P. Harrison was temporary Chairman and ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones permanent Chairman. From start to finish the proceedings were marked with a virility of expression that left no doubt of the earnestness of those engaged in the movement. The sensation of the convention was when Gen. Harrison, after a scathing description of Gov. Altgeld's position during the Chicago riots, said, "When that grand and glorious Democrat—"

He was going to tell how President Cleveland stepped into the breach for law and order, but the convention rose as one man and supplied the rest of the sentence by applause that lasted for several minutes. Men got on chairs, threw their hats in the air, and gave free vent to the enthusiasm the reference to President Cleveland had caused. Every time Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned similar demonstrations took place. Bryan received an unmerciful scorching from each speaker, all of whom said if their course led to their political graves, they would still press on.

The platform adopted contained a caustic and general denunciation of the Chicago platform, especially the free-silver, Supreme Court, greenback, banking, and State-interference planks, and declared for sound money, international bimetallism, and for that paper money only which is redeemable in coin. Devotion to tariff reform was reaffirmed, and the platform also declared for greater banking facilities, and averred that capacity and merit should be a test of fitness for office.

The convention declared itself opposed to fusion with antagonistic parties, and indorsed Cleveland as the worthy successor of Jackson and Jefferson. The Chairman was instructed to telegraph to Cleveland the gratitude of the convention and those it represented for preserving the honor and credit of the country. A resolution commending Secretary Herbert for repudiating Bryan was adopted.

It was resolved to put out a Congressional candidate in each district, and the Executive Committee was instructed to see that the sound-money Democracy had representation at the polls in November. The convention declared itself in favor of putting out Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees at Indianapolis.

The following were elected delegates to the Indianapolis Convention: First District—H. A. Forcheimer and A. C. Danner, Mobile; Second—F. P. Glass, Montgomery; C. D. Henderson, Escambia; Third—R. M. Lee, Butler; Dr. E. J. Foster, Bullock; Fourth—W. J. Alexander, Calhoun; Charles Sparks, Shelby; Fifth—S. J. Dozier, Autauga; M. F. Foster, Macon; Sixth—J. H. Pitts, Tuscaloosa; R. W. Long, Walker; Seventh—E. P. Hollingsworth, Stewart; G. H. Parker, Cullman; Eighth—C. Eyster, Morgan; R. W. Miller, Madison; Ninth—L. J. Lawson, Hale; W. W. Crawford, Jefferson; At Large—Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; James Weatherley, Jefferson; S. H. Dent, Barbour; J. M. Faulkner, Montgomery; Electors, Second District—W. F. Burke, Montgomery; Third—Jabez Lee, Barbour; Pearson Dyer, Talladega; Sixth—A. S. Vandegraff; Seventh—Charles Battery, Cherokee; Eighth—J. C. Lester, Colbert; Ninth—J. P. Mudd.

The State Committee will make such appointments as were not made to-day.

The delegation was instructed to present ex-Gov. Jones's name for Chairman of the National Convention. The State Executive Committee remained in Montgomery to-night to map out the campaign and prepare a call for Congressional conventions.

LOUISIANA NOT TO GO ASTRAY.

Sticks to the Time-Honored Principles of Democracy.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 27.—The State Convention of sound-money Democrats to-day was called to order by C. J. Deve

The New-York Times.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
CASINO—It. Guy Newyork—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 to 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus—2:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. St. Louis—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1896.

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DRIVING AWAY VOTES.

Mr. MCKINLEY'S assertion that the tariff is of "supreme importance" and his announcement that it will be the "first duty" of the Republican Party to enter upon a campaign of tariff agitation must have disheartened those of his Republican friends who are wise enough to perceive the danger he incurs in obstinately sticking to this narrow and worn-out creed of his party. It is not of so much consequence that partisans like BLACK should openly insult all Democrats or that Mr. MCKINLEY himself should embody in his letter of acceptance some sentiments unacceptable to the party to which he has always been opposed. But it is amazing that he should deliberately write two or three columns of controversial matter about the tariff calculated by its form and substance to drive away thousands of voters from his support in the doubtful States—in those States which he can carry only by winning votes outside his party and which he must carry in order to be elected. The political stupidity of this proceeding is almost unprecedented.

Mr. WHITNEY was right when he said in his statement of July 24 that the Republican managers and candidates "have shown no realizing sense of the situation." This paragraph from Mr. WHITNEY'S statement reads almost like a prophecy of the candidate's letter of acceptance:

> "Mr. MCKINLEY continues to discuss the tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue in this campaign as completely as slavery, and the Republican press and orators persist in deriding all Democrats on that basis. They jeer at Democracy, and yet admit that the doubtful States are those where Republicanism has been dominant for thirty years. Such a policy persisted in can have but one effect. It will arouse the innate party loyalty of patriotic Democrats; it will make them angry, and will result in drawing sharp party lines. It is difficult enough for a Democrat to contemplate the possibility of voting for MCKINLEY or to look upon him as the leader of any great cause, and the present course of the Republicans is tending to make it impossible. If they continue in this line, one thing will certainly happen—the sound-money Democrats will withhold a third ticket, and thus divide the sound-money vote in the great battleground of the Middle West, to save the vote from drifting back to the Chicago ticket. The Republicans will need in November all the aid they can obtain from sound-money Democrats. If they think they can hold their natural strength through the Middle West, or even in some parts of the East, by the single tendency to party allegiance, they are mistaken."

Aside from his tactical blunder, Mr. MCKINLEY makes the fundamental mistake of supposing that the people of this country want another MCKINLEY tariff. They want nothing of the kind. If he shall be elected President and the Congress shall begin the tariff revision which he declares to be its first duty, he will very quickly be warned of the temper of the Nation.

BRYAN GETTING RECKLESS AGAIN.

As he turned his back upon the "enemy's country" and retreated toward a more congenial clime Mr. BRYAN recovered his recklessness of speech. He scattered on his way from Albany to Erie such a picturesque variety of false statements that we can believe in his honesty only at the expense of his intelligence. We do not think he is unintelligent, but he presumes amazingly upon lack of intelligence in others.

His speech at Syracuse was a continuous onslaught upon the gold standard, implying from beginning to end that he was working for a silver standard, though at Rochester he called himself a "bimetallist." He represented advocates of sound money as saying that "this Nation shall submit to the evils of the gold standard until relief comes from other nations"; that this "great debtor Nation" must wait until the "creditor nations come to us and help stop the appreciation of the dollar in which they are paid." He told the farmers that "under the appreciation of gold" their products had fallen in value and their debts and taxes had remained as high as ever, and said that they never could be convinced that the gold standard has ever brought them anything but ruin and distress. The Eastern financiers, he said, were too busy "trying to make money out of the appreciation of the dollar to spend those dollars in giving employment to men in developing the resources of this country." All through he harped upon the idea that the gold standard and the appreciation of gold were the cause of disaster and ruin, and that the only cure was to get rid of the gold standard by the free coinage of silver.

Now, Mr. BRYAN must know that we have had the gold standard and no other in this country ever since 1834, when silver was discarded by a deliberate undervaluation in the coinage. Under the gold standard we have had all the growth and prosperity which the country enjoyed down to the time when the permanency of that standard was threatened by the rising flood of silver. He knows that during the last twenty-five years gold has been the standard of all the great commercial nations, including the United States. The new and disturbing element with us, which caused the panic of 1893 and its consequences, was the piling up of silver by coinage on Government account and by purchase until the limit of safety was reached and the integrity of the standard maintained for sixty years was in danger.

Another thing that Mr. BRYAN knows, unless he is willfully blind to evidence, is that the value of gold since 1873 as compared with commodities in general has not appreciated either in this country or in other gold-standard countries, and that the value of labor measured in gold has risen. This is shown beyond dispute by authentic statistics which are accessible to Mr. BRYAN, and when he keeps on repeating his statements about the appreciation of gold he does it with the conscious intent to deceive. When he tells the farmer in effect that he sells what he produces at lower prices, but has to pay as much as ever for what he buys, on account of the gold standard, he states an absurdity. So far as his prices are lower they are otherwise explained, and of course the money he pays has the same purchasing power as that he gets—is in fact the same money.

All through Mr. BRYAN'S talk since he started West runs the pestilent appeal to unreason and prejudice and the attempt to array class against class.

IS THE RAINES LAW VINDICATED?

A large part of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Saratoga was given to glorying in the Raines law. First the enormous amount of revenue derived from it is referred to. Then it is said that it has reduced the number of saloons nearly one-third and that of arrests for offenses caused by the liquor traffic nearly one-half, and that it has been productive of public order by the closing of saloons on Sunday and has abolished the odious spy system by making it unnecessary. Finally, it has emancipated those engaged in the liquor traffic from the control of political organizations and dependence upon the influence of politicians, and it is a "monument to the good faith, sagacity, and courage of the Legislature by which it was enacted."

We advocated the restriction of the liquor traffic by a high-tax system long before the Raines bill was heard of, and many friends of excise reform were in favor of it. Whatever results might accrue in reducing the number of saloons and of offenses traceable to liquor selling could be obtained from a just system as effectively as from an unjust one. The large amount of revenue obtained from the Raines law does not mitigate the inequity of a tax which is from four to eight times higher in this city than in rural towns and villages and small cities, while one-third of the whole is appropriated by the State. If $1,500,000 is raised in this city by the liquor tax, $1,500,000 is taken by the State to relieve the burden of taxation elsewhere, and there is where the wrong comes in. It is a robbery of the city to bribe the country to support an iniquitous law.

The reduction of the number of saloons and the closing of saloons on Sunday have been accompanied by the multiplication of "hotels," which are permitted to sell on Sunday, and of "clubs," which are not subject to the law, for the sole purpose of evading the Sunday restriction. If unlawful selling has been diminished on Sunday, selling has been made lawful on that day or rendered easy by an evasion of the law to such an extent that it is certain that Sunday drinking and its consequences have not been lessened.

The objection that the law is inequitable as a measure of taxation and that it fosters subterfuge, evasion, and false pretense and breeds disrespect of law by its provisions in relation to Sunday selling is confirmed by experience and not refuted. Whether it has emancipated the liquor traffic from the control of political organizations and the influence of politicians is yet to be seen. It has as yet undergone no test in that respect. The Raines law is not vindicated and is nothing to be proud of. The only reason why little complaint is heard nowadays, apart from the occupation of men's minds with other things, is that the pinch is relieved by systematic evasion and impunity, for this is the bribe for acquiescence.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

> The farmers have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices. [Mr. BRYAN, at Madison Square, Aug. 12.]
>
> The farmer knows that there are certain fixed charges that do not fall at all. [Mr. BRYAN, at Syracuse, Aug. 26.]

We showed immediately after the publication of Mr. BRYAN'S Madison Square address how great had been the decline in railroad freight rates since 1872 and 1873. The Government's figures for the cost, in cents per bushel, of transporting grain from Chicago to New-York are as follows:

	Lake and Canal.	Lake and Rail.	All Rail.
1872	24.47	28.00	33.50
1890	6.85	8.50	14.31
1895	4.11	6.05	12.17

In no one of the many speeches which he has made since the 12th inst. has Mr. BRYAN been manly enough to say that he was wrong about this matter of railroad freight charges. At Syracuse, however, while repeating the substance of his remarks at Madison Square concerning "certain fixed charges," he discreetly omitted any reference to railroad freight rates for farm products.

The proof cited by us related to rates from Chicago to New-York. Statistics covering the railroad service of the entire country simply confirm the evidence afforded by those figures. We invite the attention of Mr. BRYAN to the following table, prepared by that well-known authority, Mr. HENRY W. POOR, and embracing the entire railroad system of the United States:

Year.	Earnings from Freight.	Tons Freight Moved.	Average Rate Per Ton Per Mile.
1873	$889,025,308	188,000,000	2.210
1874	829,466,035	190,000,000	2.040
1875	805,060,234	190,000,000	1.940
1876	805,157,276	210,000,000	1.840
1877	847,704,548	210,000,000	1.585
1878	865,496,061	231,700,000	1.524
1879	886,076,108	280,000,000	1.401
1880	867,748,928	326,000,000	1.201
1881	851,068,477	335,000,000	1.348
1882	885,778,341	360,490,375	1.294
1883	850,760,831	400,458,433	1.236
1884	792,899,010	390,074,749	1.224
1885	760,090,092	437,040,000	1.125
1886	750,359,054	482,245,254	1.039
1887	836,066,228	552,076,752	1.042
1888	839,200,723	590,857,353	1.084
1889	935,962,631	619,165,630	0.977
1890	1,024,821,733	691,344,437	0.970
1891	1,004,185,910	704,398,609	0.927
1892	1,040,528,500	739,005,011	0.929
1893	808,434,688	757,404,380	0.941
1894	760,477,409	674,714,747	0.883
1895	743,781,451	763,798,883	0.864

Compare this decline of more than 62 per cent. with the decline in the price of farm products—the farmer's "falling prices" which Mr. BRYAN talks about so frequently. Is it not much larger than the reduction in the market values of cereals and provisions?

We direct attention to this again to-day not only because of Mr. BRYAN'S glaring misstatement, but also for the reason that the decline of freight rates and the remarkable expansion of our railroad system (from 70,268 miles in 1873 to 181,021 miles in 1895) have been very important factors in stimulating farm production and in reducing the prices of certain farm products as these prices have been reported at the great central markets of Chicago and St. Louis and the great shipping port of New-York.

The prices of record to which we all refer in marking the decline of the selling value of cereals and provisions are those of the Chicago, St. Louis, and New-York markets. But these food supplies must be brought to those markets before they can be sold there. The cost of bringing them is a considerable part of the reported selling price, and this cost of transportation has been very largely reduced since 1873.

This should be taken into account—together with the enormous increase of output, new competition abroad, silver depression at home, and stimulation of agriculture in Europe—by the farmer who desires to know why prices of farm products have fallen. In this work he will not be assisted by Mr. BRYAN.

SENATOR QUAY AND MR. MARTIN.

Senator QUAY apologizes to Mr. DAVID MARTIN of Philadelphia, for some years past the Republican "boss" of that city, for something which he said in the Senate a year and a half ago. "In January, 1895," the Senator now remarks, "in the Senate I made a public statement indicating that Mr. MARTIN had been influenced in his action in a then recent political transaction by corrupt considerations. For some time past I have been convinced that I was in error, that I had done him an injustice, and that I ought to say so."

Four years ago the Senator was associated harmoniously with Mr. MARTIN, whom he brought over to this city in order that the Republican National Executive Committee might have the benefit of MARTIN'S experience and advice. We pointed out at that time what kind of a politician MARTIN was and what his methods and record had been in Philadelphia. About two years ago, however, factional politics in Pennsylvania caused these two worthies to oppose and attack each other. Now the Senator apologizes.

It is announced that Mr. QUAY will soon go to work at the Republican National Headquarters in this city. Is it his purpose to bring Mr. DAVID MARTIN with him?

Perhaps Mr. MARTIN will be detained at home this year by a little matter which he cannot afford to neglect. About two years ago the Philadelphia Councils passed with suspicious haste an ordinance granting rights to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, and certain newspapers asserted that the passage of it had been facilitated by the issue of 1,525 shares of stock to Mr. MARTIN, 1,525 shares to his political associate or lieutenant, State Senator PORTER, and about 3,000 shares more, in small lots, to the same persons. An investigation by the Councils disclosed nothing, of course. The company's books were missing and its officers were absent from the city.

On the 5th of this month, however, the private secretary of the company's Treasurer, and also the Treasurer's brother, testified before a committee of the State Senate that Mr. DAVID MARTIN and State Senator PORTER had each received 1,525 shares of the company's stock; that Mr. MARTIN received certificates for about 3,000 additional shares, divided into small lots, and that they themselves had remained away from Philadelphia during the original inquiry at the instance of Mr. MARTIN, who, they asserted, paid them for keeping out of the reach of the investigators. The stock book shows 1,525 shares in the name of MARTIN, 1,525 in the name of PORTER, and about 3,000 shares more, in lots of 20 and 6, in the name of the testifying secretary. A witness testified that six shares were found among the effects of his brother, a Councilman, after the death of that relative nearly two years ago, and that he was asked by another member of the Council to surrender them. The defense of the accused persons does not appear to have been submitted fully up to this time. Senator QUAY'S apology is not, we think, regarded as part of it.

As Mr. MARTIN must desire to meet and dispose of this disagreeable testimony, he may not be able to assist the committee at headquarters this year.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF STEWART.

One need not be very far along in life to have seen the whole of the decline and fall of the great house of A. T. STEWART. It is but twenty years since the founder died, and he died the first of merchant princes. His house had reached its highest prosperity within the two or three years before. The fortune which he left, then estimated at about fifty millions, was not more than an adequate measure of the enormous public service that he had rendered in enabling people to buy what was always what he represented it to be at less than they could buy it for elsewhere. There are people nowadays who think that this was not a public service and that there is great danger that a dollar may buy too much. The McKinley protectionists are of these not less than the Bryan repudiators. But it was not people of either of these ways of thinking who built up the business and made the fortune of A. T. STEWART.

The public benefactions which the merchant proposed to himself and by which he hoped to be gratefully remembered have all gone wrong. There is indeed a great deal left of the Stewart estate, and a considerable number of people are living in luxury on its proceeds. But "the business," which its founder regarded with as tender a sentiment as it was in him to feel for anything, and which was in fact his real monument, has been dwindling through all this period and has now perished of inanition. A few years ago to walk into the place in which the great fortune had been put together was like taking a stroll through the halls of Tara. Only rare and disconsolate shoppers met the view. Of late, when the "dry goods palace" was turned into a "department store" and entered upon a competition from which it had before been held haughtily aloof, there has been much more appearance of activity "within those walls," and for a time it seemed to be very much "in the movement." But it appears that this was a factitious activity, and it has now come to its final stop.

Anybody in the same business can point out the mistakes of judgment that have been made in the conduct of the once great house. No doubt the conditions have changed and the house did not change to meet them. But behind the secondary causes is the primary cause of the failure. Since the death of Mr. DENNING, at least, there has been nobody in control who was brought up to the business and had proved his fitness for it through rising step by step. The nominal heads of the house have been, not men of business, but men of pleasure. Nobody can manage a great business against sharp and intelligent competition on his "days off." A certain disrepute still attaches in this country to an idle man who is at the same time young and in good health, and it is well that this should be so. But in the case of the house of STEWART the circuitous inheritors of the business would have been far better off if they had hired a first-class man of business to manage their business, at a generous percentage of the profits, and devoted themselves ostensibly and exclusively, as well as really and mainly, to the pleasures of life.

FREE CRETE.

There is no good reason to doubt the news that the Sultan has granted to Crete a Christian Governor and a sufficient amount of autonomy to make her practically independent. Such action was inevitable when England refused to join hands with Germany in enforcing a blockade of the island. The Porte saw that the only alternative was a long war, involving heavy expense. The Imperial Treasury was empty, and unpaid troops are always unreliable. Moreover, during war no taxes can be collected. From an autonomous province some tribute can be secured. Accordingly the Sultan has bowed to the inevitable just as he has before, and Crete joins the Danubian Principalities, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Servia, Bulgaria, and Egypt in rejoicing over freedom from Turkish tyranny.

Just what use will be made of the freedom remains to be seen. The Cretans are as turbulent a people as can be found anywhere in the world and fully justify the warning still common along the shores of the Mediterranean: "Beware of the three K's," (Kappadocia, Kilicia, and Krete.) They seem to prefer isolation, for, notwithstanding their advantages of situation and soil, they have developed very little trade, no one of the more important lines of steamers touching at a Cretan port. The strange mixture of loyalty and jealousy that has characterized their fight against foreign domination and their internal feuds was well set forth by our special correspondent a few days since. Whether they will succeed in establishing a stable Government is yet to be decided. They have the ability, they are favored by their separation from the mainland; it remains to be seen whether they have the necessary power of self-restraint.

The Cretan question solved, the Macedonian is next in order. Will the Bulgarians and Greeks gain courage from the success of the islanders and force a settlement of their claims, or will the European powers cry enough? Probably the latter. The Czar is starting on his visits and has no desire to be disturbed in his conferences. Germany is almost feverishly anxious for peace, and Lord SALISBURY cares more about the Soudan, China, and Japan than about Salonica and Yanina. So far as appearances go, the Eastern question has received another quietus and the Sultan a new lease of life in which to demonstrate whether he is absolutely bereft of his senses or is able to learn something from adversity. If he shall devote his energies to the preservation of order in Asia Minor and Eastern Turkey, he may hold his capitol for some years to come. If, however, he permits even the present condition to continue, his end is near; not so much because of any new interest on the part of Europe in the welfare of his Christian subjects as because without revenue he cannot possibly hold his own, and for revenue there must be order. For the time being the war cloud has in a considerable degree disappeared.

It was a good speech that ex-President HARRISON made at Carnegie Hall last night, a very good speech; so strong and convincing that the tribunes of the Democratic Party would find it hard to answer were they not already half in agreement with him as to much that he has to say and altogether in accord with his defense of sound money. We like President HARRISON. The people like him—there is abundant evidence of that. As an ex-President of the Republic he is already half deified in the view of the great majority of his party. In our judgment he would have been a very much stronger candidate, a very much more satisfactory and uniting candidate, this year for Republicans and for sound-money, anti-Bryan, anti-repudiation Democrats than Major MCKINLEY. But popular as he is and sturdily as he now contends for sound money, it is impossible to forget that as President of the United States he signed the Sherman bill, a miserable and cursed compromise with the silver gang, that brought upon us the panic of 1893 and its long train of trade depression and the ensuing evils of encouragement to Populists and free-coinage fanatics.

The British bombardment of Zanzibar yesterday was a characteristically high-handed and summary performance. Justice requires it to be added that it was also a useful and necessary act, distinctly in the interest of humanity. SAID KHALID was not only a usurper. It seems likely that he was also concerned in the death of the Sultan whom he aspired to succeed, and it is clear that his backing was that of the Arab slave traders, the curse of East Africa, who have been made very uncomfortable during the British protectorate. It is not likely that either this young man or any Zanzibari will be so foolish as to repeat his defiance of the British power, in consequence of which his palace was knocked down in an hour. There is probably "no political significance" in the fact that the usurper took refuge in the German Consulate. The British protectorate was established in 1890 by agreement with Germany, and has ever since been recognized by that power.

It is interesting to observe how very Democratic all these State Conventions appear to be which have been choosing delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis. Everything sounds familiar; the names of the prominent men taking part, the sentiments expressed in speeches, the declarations of principle; all are those to which we are accustomed. Any one returning from foreign ports and knowing nothing of the Popocratic performance at Chicago would never suspect that these were not wholly regular party conventions such as he had been used to read about or that the gathering at Indianapolis was anything but the regular National Convention of the Democratic Party.

The only way in which a Republican Administration can correct the evils of the past is by increasing the revenue by a new tariff law, and this I fear is not practicable. [Letter written by Senator JOHN SHERMAN on Aug. 22 to EMMET RITTENHOUSE.]

Mr. SHERMAN now explains that he referred to what would or would not be practicable at the coming session "of the present Congress," and had in mind the effective "opposition of the Democratic members of Congress and the refusal of the Republican Silver Senators" during the recent session "to co-operate for the passage of needed legislation to increase the revenue." But he has not forgotten, we think, that after he had expressed repeatedly a willingness and a desire to vote "for some tax provisions of a non-partisan character that would not bring up the question of protection," he flatly refused so to vote when opportunities were offered. On May 20 he said in the Senate:

> "Let us add a tax on [illegible] coffee, for, as I said on a former occasion, I would vote for a tax on anything; I would take the last shirt off the backs of the people of the United States rather than violate the public faith of the Government."

Three days later he was reminded of this by a Democrat who moved an amendment imposing a tax on tea. This proposition was promptly laid on the table by Mr. SHERMAN'S own motion and with the help of his vote. A few minutes later he pursued the same course with respect to a Silver Senator's motion for an increase of the tax on beer. He and his associates would permit the revenue to be increased only by protective high-tariff legislation, which, everybody knew, could not be passed.

There is something a little puzzling about the informal reports of Miss CLARA BARTON'S experience in Turkey. She went to distribute aid to those who are generally supposed to be the victims of oppression and cruelty perpetrated or connived at by the Sultan's Government. She is said to have received the kindest treatment from all Turkish officials, while members of her staff, wherever they went, were protected and aided by Turkish guards. "In the interior provinces of Asia Minor," where peasants were found afraid to "leave the remnants of their villages fearing they would again be attacked by the Kurds," the "Sultan was notified," and "instructions, which were faithfully carried out," were given "that the peasants should be protected." We trust that Miss BARTON will make a detailed report of her experience and observations, giving names of places, clearly designating the race and religion of those reported on, and the name and rank of officials. It would be worth more than anything yet given to the public.

We notice that Mrs. LEASE, in all her tirades against "Wall Street," says nothing about the money which she borrowed there and as security for which she gave a mortgage that afterward became the subject of foreclosure proceedings. Let us have the history of "Wall Street's" heartless loan on the Lease property in Wichita.

Will "A Reader," who sent a communication to THE TIMES yesterday, be good enough to forward his name and address?

M'KINLEY AND THE TARIFF.

Why He Is Weak on that Subject and Strong on Finance.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Is THE TIMES quite fair in its criticism of Major MCKINLEY'S letter of acceptance?

Before his nomination he was held to be weak and vacillating, if not absolutely unreliable on the money question, and to have a hobby in the protective tariff.

As he was generally credited with a fair amount of intelligence, it would follow that upon the tariff he would, in riding it as a hobby, be specially advised or on the subject and reasonably equipped to argue the question of protection.

It would further logically follow that he would not be so well equipped to argue the money question, if hesitating and variable, as has been charged.

Regarding his treatment of the financial subject, your eulogy is warm and emphatic. You say: "The spirit and the reasoning of Mr. MCKINLEY'S letter on the issues presented in the financial plank of the Chicago platform are admirable." You say: "Mr. MCKINLEY argues the nature and effect of free coinage with great simplicity and force." You say: "His assurances as to the future are still more important and are given with entire candor and courage," &c.

When you refer to his argument on the importance and necessity of a protective tariff with provision for reciprocity, in which he is compelled to rehearse history, discuss current conditions, and point the way to improvement, your elaborate review of this part of his letter finds its contempt expressed in two lines: "But what twaddle Major MCKINLEY writes on this subject," I would like the privilege of asking THE TIMES to answer a few simple questions:

1. Does THE TIMES really consider the defeat of Bryan and the free-coinage craze a matter of vital importance to the interests of the country at this time?

2. Is THE TIMES willing to say that a protective tariff of the MCKINLEY type is a menace to the interests of the country?

3. Is THE TIMES a favor of a tariff for revenue only, irrespective of any relation to American manufactures, or should the revenue be provided by some other method than a tariff on importations, or is it merely a matter of schedules?

4. Would THE TIMES prefer free coinage and a tariff for revenue only to the election of MCKINLEY and a readjustment of the tariff on the lines of protection? Respectfully, JOSIAH C. REIFF.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1896.

Probably Major MCKINLEY had the help of some of the ablest men in the country in preparing that part of his letter which relates to the finances. We suspect that he wrote the tariff part himself.

1. Yes.

2. Yes; and we have said so thousands of times.

3. A tariff on imports need not be the only source of revenue; internal taxes should yield a part. A tariff that, with just and proper internal taxes, yielded enough revenue for the support of the Government would also yield enough protection for the support of the industries that could reasonably claim to be in the infant condition. But it ought to be a tariff free from favors to monopolies and special interests.

4. No. But "a readjustment of the tariff on the lines of protection" would be about the same thing as a readjustment of the Chicago platform on the lines of free coinage and repudiation. We have a pretty stiff protective tariff now.—[ED. NEW-YORK TIMES.]

Effect of Black's Tirade.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I want to thank you for the article on the temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Convention. It is right to the point, entirely applicable to the situation, and thoroughly deserved.

I have been a voter for forty-six years, and never in all that time have I voted the Republican ticket. But since the Chicago Convention I have labored with my conscience, and had about concluded that no good loyal citizen could support its nominees, and that I would forget the abuse and the narrowness of the Republican Party and everything else, even the past history of its present candidate, William McKinley, and vote for him for President. But unless the leaders of the party suppress such impudent fools and broaden their attitude toward the Democrats who are more patriotic than partisan, they may not so surely count on their support, even though it is given purely on the ground of loyalty to our Government. I, for one, shall withdraw any support, as I am not looking for forgiveness. Of the past, politically, I have nothing to repent me of, and I know a good many others who feel as I do. It is a long step from Democracy to McKinley, and then to be expected to take the abuse of such kindergarten politicians as the Chairman of the Saratoga Convention is a trifle too much.

We must have a Democratic candidate and platform as a refuge for such as I and a future Democratic Party.

PHOENIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1896.

As to "Madalin."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I continually see reference to "Madalin" in your paper. It is much regretted that the name of this old Post Office remains a part of Tivoli, and it is hoped by calling attention of the condition of affairs the proper name may be used to distinguish our village.

JOHNSTON L. DE PEYSTER.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1896.

THE BROOKLYN'S GREAT RUN

THE FASTEST NAVAL VESSEL OF HER CLASS IN THE WORLD.

She Develops a Speed of Nearly Twenty-two Knots Per Hour on Her Trial Trip—A Large Bonus Earned for Her Builders by Her Remarkable Performance—She Behaved Finely, and Little Vibration Was Felt by Those on Board.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The new cruiser Brooklyn to-day proved herself to be the greatest naval vessel of her class in the world by covering a distance of 83 knots in a continuous run at an average speed of 21 92-100 knots per hour. She still further showed that she is capable of greater speed than 21 92-100 by maintaining an average of 22 9-10 knots during a portion of the run. This latter speed was accomplished in the run back between the third and fourth buoys, a distance of about 7 knots. She also, between the first and second buoys on the return, reached the high average of 22 48-100.

In her run of 83 knots she had a boiler pressure of 169 pounds and an average of 138 revolutions a minute, with a maximum of 140 revolutions. By her performance she earns for her builders, the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia, a bonus of at least $350,000, a premium of $50,000 being allowed by the Government for each quarter of a knot developed in excess of 20 knots. Nothing is allowed for the extra fraction of a quarter of a knot, and, unless the computations of the official naval board should increase the average to 22 knots, (which is not likely,) the bonus will be no greater than if the Brooklyn had averaged 21¾ knots.

The vessel behaved grandly. The vibration was scarcely felt by those on board at any time during the entire run, though the engines were, as a matter of course, worked to their highest tension throughout.

The Naval Inspection Board consisted of Commodore Ludlow, Capt. Pickering, Capt. Cook, Chief Engineer Stivers, Commander Davis, Naval Constructor Hanscom, Lieut. Commander Wood, Lieut. Commander Schroeder, Lieut. Staunton, and Ensigns Deshlgner and Skittel. The junior line and engine officers who assisted the board in taking observations were Chief Engineers Stivers, Ford, Bayley, Baton, and Edwards; Assistant Engineers Parks, Alexander Smith, Kuenmeuling, Mcalpin, Thurber, Leopold, Day, Herbert, Ryan, Morris, and Wells. Capt. R. W. Sargent was in command of the vessel. During the great run, in addition to President Charles H. Cramp and Superintendent Samuel Edward S. Cramp, the other active representatives of the builders were Chief Constructing Engineer N. P. Towne, Chief Engineers John Patterson and Nelson Johnson, and a crew of about 200, of whom at least 150 were firemen and engineers.

The course was marked by seven buoys, at each of which was anchored a revenue cutter or lighthouse tender. On these vessels were naval engineers, who took observations of the tide conditions, which will enter into the conclusions of the Naval Board in its report of the trial to the Navy Department. The following table shows the time taken and the speed made between the buoys:

Buoy.	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Speed.
1	10:45		
2	11:04:12½	19:12½	21.79
3	11:23:42½	19:30	21.58
4	11:43:20½	19:38	21.49
5	12:03:20½	20:00	21.26
6	12:22:56½	19:36	21.49
7	12:42:36½	19:40	21.45

Total elapsed time, 1:54:41½ minutes. 21.71.

Following is the record for the return course:

Buoy.	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Speed.
1	1:08:15		
2	1:27	18:45	22.48
3	1:46:30	19:30	21.71
4	2:05:30	19:00	22.16
5	2:24:30	19:00	22.16
6	2:43:30	19:00	22.16
7	3:02:30	19:00	22.16

Total elapsed time, 1:54:15; knots, 22.13. Grand total, 3:48:56½; grand average knots, 21.92.

The cruiser, which had been lying off Boston Light since the preliminary trip of Monday last, drew in her anchor at about 8:30 o'clock this morning, and proceeded out to Cape Ann the starting point, which was reached shortly before 10 o'clock. At the starting point the fires in the furnaces and not gotten up to the desired standard, and the ship made a wide detour of several miles, and again came up back of the tug Iwana, which was anchored at the starting-point buoy. The red flag, signifying that the official start would now be made, was hoisted on the forward flagstaff, and the big cruiser crossed the line at 10:45 o'clock at a rapid rate of speed, with clouds of black smoke rolling out of her three immense stacks. Watches were in the hands of many of the naval officers, engineers, and others on board, and suppressed excitement was plainly shown by the interest among the several hundred persons on the ship's decks to learn the time at the second buoy. When the time was announced as 10 minutes and 45½ seconds, and a computation of these figures showed that the cruiser had covered the distance of 6 8-10 knots at an average speed of about 21¾, there was an exultant smile on the faces of all, and many "I told you so's" were heard.

The next leg averaged 21.58, but between the third and fourth buoys there was, through some unexplainable cause, a drop to 20.99. This rather spoiled the prospects of reaching the desired 21¾, but here in this direction was renewed by the remaining stages, and the outward trip ended with a general average of 21.71. The Brooklyn was then given a wide circle, which consumed 23 minutes, and the return was started. The run between the first and second buoys showed an average of nearly 22 knots, the next stage of the course was covered with an average of nearly 22, and the third stage, that between the third and fourth buoys, was rushed over at the wonderful rate of 22 9-10 knots.

A general desire that the big cruisers should obtain the average of 22 knots then became prevalent, but a drop to 21¾ knots on the next stage upset these calculations. The next two stages were, however, both covered in over 22 knots, and the trial ended with the grand average of but eight one-hundredths less than the twenty-two-knot mark.

Messrs. Charles and Edwin Cramp were both highly pleased with the cruiser's performance, and smilingly received the congratulations showered upon them. Capt. Sargent was also surrounded by hundreds of those on the vessel, and, in response to the many expressions of admiration for his skillful management of the great ship, characteristically stated that he was greatly pleased with the result and it was a little faster than he had expected.

Lieut. S. Takakura, Naval Constructor for the Japanese Government, remained below in the engine room throughout the trial, taking observations of the working of the machinery, with the temperature at all times far above the 100° mark.

The Brooklyn will leave her anchorage off Boston Light about daylight to-morrow and will likely reach Cramps's shipyard, in Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon.

RIOTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE

THE OTTOMAN BANK HELD FOR HOURS BY AN ARMED MOB.

Many Hundreds Reported to Have Been Killed—A Bomb Exploded in the Bank—Foreign Warships Make a Demonstration to Overawe the Rioters—The Condition of the City Panicky—Shops Close Till the Excitement Subsides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The party of forty men who yesterday forced their way into the Ottoman Bank, killing the gendarmes who were on guard at the entrance to the building, surrendered this morning and were arrested and lodged in prison. No Europeans were injured during the firing, which took place between the soldiers of the bank and the police, or in the outbreaks which occurred in various parts of Galata. The situation is gradually becoming quiet.

"Rioting of a desultory character was renewed in the city this morning, but was speedily suppressed by the police. Nothing was taken by the rioters from the banks which they attacked yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that yesterday afternoon a party of forty men, armed with revolvers and bombs, forced their way into the Ottoman Bank, killing the gendarmes who were guarding the doors of the institution. The clerks employed in the bank fled and took refuge in the office of the Tobacco Regie, which is next door to the bank. The attacking party posted themselves at the windows and upon the roof of the bank, and kept up a lively exchange of shots with the police. Riotous outbreaks also took place in various parts of Galata, the largest suburb of Constantinople, a number of shops being sacked and many persons killed and wounded.

Up to a late hour last night the Ottoman Bank was still in possession of the band which had seized it. A bomb was exploded near the guardhouse in Constantinople, killing several soldiers, and wounding a number of others.

The British warship Dryad and the French and Italian guardships have steamed up to Galata. There is no doubt that the rioting is the work of the Armenian Revolutionary Society.

The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople saying that many hundreds were killed in the rioting which began there yesterday afternoon. The city, the dispatch says, is more quiet, but the excitement is intense, and almost a panic prevails. The shops are all closed.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a special dispatch from Constantinople saying that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon to start a revolution. A body of Armenians made an attack upon the banks and a number of houses in Galata and Constantinople, slaughtering the inhabitants of the dwellings and the occupants of the shops and throwing their bodies into the streets. The police and military made no attempt to interfere with the mob. It is expected, the dispatch says, that Prefect troops will be landed in Galata.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Directors of the Ottoman Bank, in Galata the business centre of Constantinople, have wired the manager of the bank's Paris office that the disturbances which occurred there last evening when the bank was attacked and seized by an armed mob of rioters are over, and that everything is well with the bank and quiet in the city, thanks to the energetic intervention of the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Minister Terrell cabled the Department of State to-day that yesterday afternoon the Ottoman Bank of Constantinople was seized by a large band of armed revolutionists, who closed the bank, keeping over ninety employes prisoners, and announcing that their purpose was to secure reforms. They declared that unless these reforms were granted within three days the bank and its inmates would be destroyed by bombs.

At the same time dynamite bombs were exploded by Armenians in two streets at remote localities, killing about 150 Turkish soldiers. Last night several hundred Armenians were killed, and at the time of sending the Minister stated that all the houses in the city were closed. Minister Terrell adds that after negotiations the revolutionists in the bank were placed on board a steamer to be conveyed to a foreign port, and the employes were released.

ARCTIC CRUISE OF THE FRAM.

Explosives Used to Shatter the Ice Which Blockaded the Way.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Chronicle to-day publishes an account of the voyage of the arctic exploring vessel Fram after Dr. Nansen left her. The account is given by Capt. Sverdrup, commander of the Fram, and was sent to The Chronicle from Tromsoe by Dr. Nansen himself. The dispatch is as follows:

"The ice pressure was never so severe as upon several occasions before Dr. Nansen left us during June, 1895. We were regularly exposed, however, to violent pressures, caused by the changing Spring tides. The Fram was once or twice daily lifted from six to nine feet. Her bottom became visible as it rested on the ice. So little effect did this have on the Fram's timbers that the men continued their slumberings undisturbed.

"An easier arctic exploring expedition one could hardly imagine. The principal work was to take regular observations, sleep, and eat. The health of the men was perfect during the entire expedition. There was not a sign of scurvy apparent among any of the men. When all efforts to advance the boat through the ice by the force of steam or a process of warping failed, it was found that gun cotton mines proved the best means of shattering the ice. As a rule, very high ice-floes prevailed, so extensive that their termination could not be described even by the use of telescopes. Often it looked like a hopeless task breaking our way out of the ice foot by foot, but, with the liberal use of explosives, and owing to the peculiar construction of our boat, we finally succeeded."

A SPANISH CAPTAIN KILLED.

The Insurgents Repulsed After Reinforcements Had Arrived.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The report of an engagement between insurgents and Spanish troops near Manzanillo has been received here. The Spanish force, which was commanded by Capt. Gomela and consisted of 125 men, was largely outnumbered by the rebels. At the first fire Capt. Gomela fell. The troops immediately formed a square and repulsed the charge made by the cavalry of the enemy, and reinforcements arriving, the rebels were dispersed. The insurgents, according to the reports, lost twenty-six killed and carried away with them a large number of wounded. The Spanish loss was Capt. Gomela and seven privates killed, and one Lieutenant and twenty-four privates wounded.

It is understood that Capt. Gen. Weyler has sent to United States Consul General Lee a peacefully worded note in which he disclaims the notice posted in the Cabana fortress forbidding Americans and even the United States Consul to enter the fort. Gen. Weyler also promises to investigate the assertions made regarding the Competitor prisoners, and if he finds them true, to order the removal of the prisoners.

With reference to the death of Charles Govin of Key West, the Captain General alleges that Govin was wounded in a skirmish and taken prisoner, and that he died later from the effects of his wounds, despite the fact that he was given medical attendance.

The statement that the rebel leader Banderas has crossed the trocha is confirmed officially.

RAILROAD TROUBLES IN COLOMBIA.

Business on a Line Suspended for Failure to Obey Orders.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 27.—The Star and Herald says:

"The inhabitants of the City of Carthagena are greatly excited over differences which have arisen in regard to the contract of the Carthagena and Magdalena River Railroad, which is American property, constructed by Boston capitalists, and costing $5,000,000. Señor Gerlein, Governor of the province, has ordered Manager Ford of the Carthagena and Magdalena River Railroad to receive and transport freight by weight, threatening to fine and imprison him if he fails to comply with the order. Manager Ford made his reply on Aug. 24, refusing to obey the order, and it is possible that he is under arrest at the present moment, and the railroad shut down.

"The Governor may seize and undertake the management of the road, as by the manager's arrest the road would have to suspend all operations, since there would be no legal representative nor anybody else to look after the property. Two thousand tons of freight are now awaiting transportation, and more is arriving daily. The damages resulting from the suspension of the operation of the road will be very heavy."

Deserted the Irish Convention.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The Canadian delegates to the Irish National Convention, which is to be held in Dublin on Sept. 1, arrived here on board the White Star liner Britannic to-day. They are all well and report having had a pleasant passage. Major McClure and Capt. Buckley of Chicago, who also arrived here as delegates to the convention, have suddenly decided to return to America and will sail on board the steamer Rhynland, for Philadelphia, to-day. Their reasons for returning are not known.

A Dinner for Secretary Herbert.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, dined to-day as the guest of Sir Robert Giffen, Controller General of the Commercial, Labor, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Herbert will start from London to-morrow for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Chatham and Portsmouth dockyards.

Price of American Eagles Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Bank of England has reduced the selling price of American eagles another halfpenny an ounce.

GOOD TEMPLARS' GRAND LODGE.

It Issues a Strong Argument Against the Liquor Traffic.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—To-day's session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New-York was confined to the adoption of reports and resolutions. The Committee on Political Action submitted a very long document, which caused considerable debate, but was finally adopted. The document cited first that the unvarying policy is and has been total abstinence from intoxication for individuals, and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic by the State. It takes no stand as to the political, social, or religious views of its members, but demands that they shall faithfully carry the principles of the order even to the ballot box. It renews its indictment against the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and charges that traffic to be the gigantic crime of crimes, and the dynamite of the nineteenth century. Continuing, the report says:

"It destroys morality, breaks laws, tramples the Sabbath under foot, defies Heaven, promotes anarchy, incites crime, and insures death. It manipulates the caucus, rules elections, controls the Legislature, and owns the Executive. Between such traffic and Good Templars there never can be anything but warfare."

It declares every tax under the guise of license fees, revenues, or assessments, high or low, to be vicious in principle and inadequate as a remedy to suppress or even lessen the evil attendant upon the traffic in intoxicants. It refuses to accept such profiters of State administration as in any measure a compliance with its frequent demands for relief from the evils growing out of the traffic, and demands the immediate and honest enforcement of every feature of such enactments calculated to curtail the power of the saloon, including the entire suppression of fake hotels and clubs throughout the State. It also renews the demand for the suppression of the traffic by legislative and Constitutional methods.

The officers elected include Chief Templar, D. W. Hooker, Syracuse; Grand Counselor, W. H. Crampton, Lockport; Vice Templar, Hattie E. Thompson, Buffalo; Secretary, J. C. Andrews, Ithaca; Treasurer, E. C. Miller, Brooklyn; Superintendent Juvenile Templars, Mrs. G. Dietrick, Lockport; Member of the Board of Managers, W. K. Harrison, Cattaraugus County; Supreme Lodge Representatives—J. E. N. Backus, Oneida; J. E. West, Dutchess; W. Martin Jones, Monroe; C. H. Mead, New-York; C. T. Telford, Delaware. The next session will be held at Elmira.

Knight—White.

The wedding of Miss Helen Dennison White and Frederick Augustus Haight took place at noon yesterday, at the home of the bride, 30 East Seventy-ninth Street. The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to the death of the bride's father, Samuel Berg White, a month ago, and only relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert S. Hall, of this city. There was no best man. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Anna White, as maid of honor, and was given away by her brother, Edwin White. Mr. Haight is of a Westchester family, and is connected with the firm of Frothingham & Co., brokers, at 10 Broad Street. He was a member of the Howland Lodge of Masons. The bride is an actress, and is a handsome blonde. The couple started for Niagara Falls amid a shower of rice. Among those present at the wedding were Capt. S. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dusenbury, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dusenbury. The wedding breakfast was served by Clark.

Mr. Crisp Out of the Canvass.

From The Columbia (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The many friends of the Hon. Charles F. Crisp regret that a heart trouble will prevent his taking any active part in the present campaign. He is now sojourning on Lookout Mountain for a few days.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Cape Haiti Aug. 11, Port au Prince and Petit Goave 13, Jeremie 14, Annatto Bay 15, St. Ann's Bay 17, Rio Bueno 19, Kingston 21, and Port au Prince 22, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

Sighted.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, from Hamburg Aug. 20, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line, was reported south of Fire Island at 10:49 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Low Rates, G. A. R. Encampment, St. Paul.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, Aug. 29, 30, and 31, excursion tickets from New-York to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2 to 4, at the exceedingly low rate of $28, good to return until Sept. 15, with extension to and including Sept. 30, if deposited with Joint Agent at St. Paul on or before Sept. 15.—Adv.

DON CAFFERY TO PRESIDE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

The Movement in Favor of Vilas for President Killed by the Indorsement of Bragg—Secretary Carlisle No Longer Considered a Possibility—Hotel Accommodations Are in Demand—A Large Attendance Expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—It now can be positively stated that Senator Caffery of Louisiana will be the permanent Chairman of the coming National Democratic Party Convention. Ex-Gov. Flower of New-York is slated for temporary Chairman.

Senator Vilas's "boom" for the head of the ticket has been broken by the announcement that Wisconsin, his own State, has declared for Bragg, while Watterson's chances have gone up considerably by reason of the news from New-York that that State is taking a great interest in the Kentuckian.

Secretary Carlisle now is entirely out of the race by his own decree. He has written that he cannot afford to accept the nomination, as he is the man who has had control of the issue and sale of Government bonds—"a vital question in the campaign."

Indiana will go into the convention without a candidate for the first time in thirty years.

The demand for tickets to the convention is enormous, and cannot be filled by one-third.

The stage of Tomlinson Hall has been prepared for the convention. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and will seat about 400 people. Capt. Frank Miller of Indianapolis was to-day appointed Assistant Sergeant at Arms by Sergeant at Arms Kessler, who will make the remainder of his appointments known by the end of the week.

All of the hotels have been taxed to their utmost to supply the demand, and the convention promises to surpass all expectations. Michigan, North Carolina, Iowa, and Arkansas applied for quarters, their combined delegations numbering 114.

The local committee is determined that there shall be no lack of good accommodations, and if the leading hotels prove inadequate well-known citizens will open their houses to the excess.

The programme for the convention is taking form. It has been announced that a mass meeting will be held Wednesday evening in Tomlinson Hall. The admission will be by ticket, and strangers in the city will be favored first. The preliminary session of the convention will be held Wednesday, beginning at noon, and the chief business session Thursday, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

The important thing Wednesday will be the speech of the temporary Chairman. The Executive Committee cannot yet announce the name of the temporary presiding officer. It looks now as if the selection will not definitely be made until Monday. It seems pretty certain that Senator Caffery of Louisiana will be permanent Chairman.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION BOARDS.

Many Democratic Members Will Not Vote for Bryan and Sewall.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The division of the Maryland Democrats has raised a question about the election judges and clerks. By the law there are two judges from the majority party and one from the minority. At present the Republicans are in the majority, and all the Election Boards have a majority of Republicans. The Democratic Supervisors, as a rule, belong to the section of the party opposed to Gorman and the machine.

The judges and clerks were appointed before the Chicago Convention met, and as an unusually good class of men were chosen there was general satisfaction. The machine Democrats made no opposition, because after their crushing defeat last Fall they expected nothing. But since the nomination of Bryan and the adoption of the platform there has been a general change in Democratic opinion here. Almost without exception the better class of Democrats will vote against Bryan, if they vote at all. Among these are many who were appointed election judges and clerks. Now the managers of the regular Democrats who will support Bryan and Sewall raise the question that as these men will not vote the regularly nominated Democratic ticket, they are not competent to serve as representatives of the minority in the election booths.

In a number of instances where the men have openly stated they would not vote for Bryan, changes have been made, but the Supervisors hold that unless the men volunteer information as to their course of action, there shall be no inquisition to find out how they will vote. Supervisor Crane, himself a Democrat, says: "We have asked no man how he will vote. If any Democratic judge declares he will not vote for Bryan and Sewall we will ask him to resign. Unless he does that we will do nothing."

The fight is still going on, and the Bryan Democrats may apply to the courts. In the meanwhile they are conducting a still hunt for judges and clerks who are opposed to the Popocrat ticket.

GEN. TRACEY PLEASED.

The Third Ticket Movement Popular in Eastern New-York.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The work of organizing the third party movement in the Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, and Columbia is about completed. Gen. Charles Tracey says he has been in correspondence with Democrats who refuse to support the Chicago ticket in these counties, and that he was surprised to find the work of local organization well under way before he, as National Committeeman, began his search for some one to come out.

Dr. Henry Gray of Greenwich, Washington County, and John J. Cunningham of Sandy Hill are out for the gold Democratic movement, and a county convention is to be held at Argyle this week.

From Rensselaer Gen. Tracey receives reports through Isaac McConihe and other Democrats who are supporting the movement. Mr. McConihe formerly was a member of the Democratic State Committee.

In Columbia County, Gen. Tracey says, there is an uprising of the gold-standard Democrats which James Purcell cannot suppress. Prominent men like Charles Rodgers and Dr. Holsapple are against the Bryan ticket.

Judge Robert Earle of Herkimer sends word that, while he does not feel able to attend the Syracuse convention, his sympathies are with the cause it represents and he will aid and support its work. He also will assist in sending delegates from Herkimer County.

William A. Beach of the State Committee from Onondaga County has been designated to receive the names and credentials of delegates and others who are to attend the convention.

Gen. Tracey feels much encouraged over the prospect and predicts the overwhelming defeat of the silver candidate in this State.

The Albany County delegates to the Syracuse convention will be elected Saturday.

Gen. Tracey says Judge William L. Learned of this city is out in support of the third ticket.

A notice has been sent out for a meeting of the State Committee to be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

OHIO ELECTS DELEGATES.

Sound-Money Democrats Refuse to Accept the Action at Chicago.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Two hundred delegates were in attendance at the State Convention of the sound-money Democrats here to-day. Congressman Outhwaite presided. Among the prominent Democrats in the convention were V. P. Kline of Cleveland, W. W. Medary of this city, Col. S. K. Donavin, Henry Apthorp, Julius Dexter of Cincinnati, and E. L. Hinman of Columbus.

In a speech opening the convention, Mr. Outhwaite denounced the State Convention and the National Convention at Chicago as un-Democratic and Populistic. The free-silver agitation, he said, effectually had put a stop to all new industrial enterprises. His severe criticism of the plank referring to the Supreme Court, and the sectional utterances of Senator Thiman, called forth great applause. The convention took a recess to 2:15, after the following committees had been appointed:

Resolutions—Virgil P. Kline, Julius Dexter, Henry C. Marshall, Henry Apthorp, William Samm, and Newell Kennon.

Nominations—A. E. Merrill, R. E. Goulder, H. Van Ness, H. T. Thompson, and E. W. Tolerton.

Temporary Chairman Outhwaite announced that John M. Clarke of Youngstown had been selected for Chairman and W. S. Forman of Cincinnati for Secretary.

On reassembling this afternoon Mr. Clarke delivered an address. He declared that the Chicago Convention had departed from the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party on the coinage question. It had decided to oppose the operation of the Gresham law, which was well established and as all-pervading in finance as the law of gravitation in physics. Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party, had declared that the ratio upon which sound-money coinage could be carried on was the commercial value ratio. He showed that Mr. Bryan was a member of the House in July, 1894, when a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's action in calling out the troops at Chicago was adopted; was present and did not raise his voice against it, as Mr. Bland did. He said, in closing, that he did not expect that the candidate of the Indianapolis convention could be elected, but by the sound-money movement the principles of the Democratic Party would be handed down to coming years.

The platform adopted declares that the Chicago Convention platform is unwise and unpatriotic. It declares that the Chicago platform is intended to divide the people into classes, and to array one against the other; that it condemns the Federal Administration for enforcement of law and for the preservation of the public credit, attacks the highest tribunal of law in the Nation, and strikes at the right of private contract. It condemns the Chicago platform proposition to issue paper currency, by the Government in place of the National bank currency, without limit, and refers to the free-silver coinage proposition as the crowning folly of the document. All these declarations of the Chicago platform are rejected by the platform of the sound-money Democrats, and the principles of coinage proclaimed by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland are indorsed.

MISSOURI SOUND-MONEY TICKET.

The Convention Refuses to Indorse a Democratic Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—At the second day's session of the Sound-Money Democratic State Convention, the following delegates at large to the Indianapolis Convention were chosen: John Cosgrove of Cooper, R. B. Anderson of Marion, W. Shelton of Dunklin, and C. C. Williams of Vernon.

Pope Yeaman of Boone and Benjamin M. Massey of Springfield were chosen Presidential Electors at Large.

The following nominations were made by acclamation:

Governor—J. McD. Trimble of Kansas City; Lieutenant Governor—Albert E. Orterman of St. Louis; Secretary of State—Gen. D. H. McIntire of Mexico.

Albert A. Lesaur, the present Secretary of State and nominee of the regular Democratic Convention, was placed in nomination, but met with such vigorous protests that the nomination was withdrawn.

The ticket was completed as follows: Treasurer—William F. McIlrath of Livingston; State Auditor—E. D. Porter of Jasper; Attorney General—N. D. Thurmond of Callaway; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Harry A. Coster of Platte; Supreme Judge—Theodore Brace of Monroe.

WESTCHESTER SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Elect Delegates to the State Convention in Two Assembly Districts.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The gold Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held a district convention in this city to-night and elected the following as delegates to the Syracuse Convention: George O. Beach, formerly Chairman of the regular Democratic Committee of this city; W. G. McAdoo of Yonkers, and B. D. Eisler of this city; Alternates—C. H. Ostrander of this city; Edward Underhill, and John Z. A. Johnson of Yonkers.

PELHAM, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Democratic Reform Organization, or sound-money convention, of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County convened this evening at the White Hotel and elected the following delegates and alternates to the State Democratic Sound-Money Convention, to be held in Syracuse on Aug. 31: Delegates—J. Mayhew Wainwright, Rye; H. B. B. Staples, Pelham; William M. McComb, Greenburgh; Alternates—Hamilton R. Fairfax, Rye; James Dick, Greenburgh; John Logan, Pelham. H. B. B. Staples was Chairman of the convention, and Holmes Morton of Greenburgh was Secretary. The Third Assembly District Convention of Westchester County will meet to-morrow evening at 141 and 143 Main Street, Sing Sing.

WILLIAM E. C. MAYER BOLTS.

Resigns from Democratic Association and Will Vote for McKinley.

William E. C. Mayer, a brother-in-law of Justice Gaynor, yesterday resigned from the Democratic Association of the Twenty-ninth Ward, in Brooklyn. His resignation is as follows:

Democratic Association, Seventh District, Twenty-ninth Ward:

Gentlemen: I hereby resign my membership in your association, and ask that my name be stricken from your roll. The indorsement of the Chicago platform of 1896 by your General Committee impels this action. I shall cast my vote this year with the Republican Party. Very truly yours, WILLIAM E. C. MAYER.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26, 1896.

Mr. Mayer is a firm believer in sound money.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death on Tuesday of William H. Harris, one of the charter members of the Exchange. He had been a grain merchant. He resided at 580 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and was seventy-seven years old.

—Ex-Mayor James W. Ayres of Camden, N. J., died yesterday morning, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Ayres was Mayor of Camden from 1877 to 1890.

One Fare Round Trip.

$19.00 to Indianapolis and return via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Democratic Convention. Tickets good going Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; good returning until Sept. 7.—Adv.

HOBART'S STATE SPEAKS

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS ARE THOROUGHLY AWAKENED.

State Convention to Select Presidential Electors Attracts a Large Crowd—Platform Invites Dissatisfied Democrats to Vote for McKinley and Hobart—Gov. Griggs's Speech Arouses Great Enthusiasm—Slight Contest in Essex.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, called the convention of his party for the selection of Presidential Electors to order at 12:10 o'clock at Taylor's Opera House in this city to-day. The hall, which was packed, was decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of McKinley and Hobart ornamented the stage. While the convention waited for Hudson and Bergen Counties to appear the Seventh Regiment Band played in the gallery and kept the crowd in good humor. The stage was filled with prominent Republicans from every part of the State.

Dr. John Maddock, Chaplain of the State prison, opened the convention with prayer. The Chaplain was evidently a Republican, and his prayer evoked applause and then a round of cheers. His reference to "the street of gold in the hereafter" was especially well received. The convention wanted the minister to make a speech on the same lines as his prayer, but he declined.

Mr. Murphy, in summoning the delegates to order, said that, for the first time since 1860, there was peril to the Nation. Then the Republican Party furnished the rallying ground on which all patriotic citizens who wished to save the country gathered. He believed the life of the Nation to be again in peril and again the Republican Party furnishes the rallying ground for those who wished to save the Nation. It might seem extreme for him to say that the Nation's life was in peril, but he believed there was as much danger to the Nation to-day as when rebellion threatened. To his mind, there was but one issue, and he believed the people were fully alive to it and would meet the issue. Mr. Murphy then introduced Gov. Griggs as the Chairman. The convention and the galleries rose as the Governor stepped forward, and they cheered until they were exhausted.

The Governor said that the convention met under more peculiar circumstances than any other ever held in the State. On the great and overshadowing question of the campaign, the recent Democratic Convention of the State had agreed perfectly with the Republicans, but now they found the Democratic organization—he would not say the Democratic Party—supporting a candidate hysterically opposed to every sentiment heretofore distinctly Democratic. The Republicans were still of the same opinion they were when the convention met, and he presumed the Democrats were, too. Agreeing on principle on the money question, the Republican Party was standing firm and united in opposition to inflation, repudiation, and the robbery of labor, while the Democratic machine was trying to enforce its principles by electing a man who did not believe in or profess one of them—a man who recently declared, quite truly, he was not a Democrat. Truly, the lot of the New-Jersey Democrat was a hard one!

To the thousands of Democrats who would not support the nominee of their party the Republican Party extended a welcome, and their patriotism and honesty were applauded. The Republican Party was not engaged in a contest for victory over the Democratic Party—it was beaten at Chicago in its own convention—but the Republican Party was fighting the united forces of Populism, inflation, communism, and all kinds of false doctrine, heresy, and schism.

No one said or believed that all the advocates of the Chicago ticket were anarchists or communists or opponents of the enforcement of the law or enemies of the courts. Many were honest, but misguided and deceived. All anarchists, all enemies of order, all that find gain or comfort in disorder, all that rejoice in mob assemblages, and are happy when trouble reigns, were friendly to the Chicago ticket. These people talked of plutocrats and goldbugs to incite the hatred of the ignorant and unprosperous. There were more men of immense fortunes among the silver mine owners of the West than anywhere else.

The Governor then went into a discourse on the money question, and reviewed the history of silver and also of the monetary systems of other countries. The argument completed the speech except a brief reference to the tariff and a complimentary reference to the candidates. Referring to the tariff, Gov. Griggs said:

"We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of time and production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then—a rest."

The convention soon got down to business, and with the exception of a fight in the Essex delegation, things passed off smoothly. The temporary officers were made permanent. The platform, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows:

"The Republicans of New-Jersey reaffirm their devotion to the principles and policy which have controlled the party since it came into existence. We indorse and approve, in its entirety, the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and we especially declare our adherence to the principles of protection to American industries and the preservation of the integrity of our currency.

"We believe the debasement of the currency by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would work irreparable injury to every class of our citizens. It means a practical repudiation of public and private debts, and the destruction of public confidence, abandonment of enterprises, and a general stagnation of business. It means idle factories, low wages, and financial ruin and distress, especially, and, first of all, to the great mass of our people who belong to the wage-earning class. It is to the interest of every voter, and it is the duty of every believer in personal and National honor to oppose by voice and vote this political and financial heresy.

"We are unalterably opposed to the proposition to destroy the protection we now enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States, the most honored and, in the last resort, the most necessary institution, and the proposition to restrain the arm of the National Executive from the repression of lawless violence, and we call upon all voters of the State, of whatever political party, to aid in repelling the most violent assault that has ever been made upon the interests of the people and the honor of the Nation.

"We extend a cordial welcome to those of our citizens who, while still identified with the Democratic Party, intend to vote for McKinley and Hobart. We acknowledge their assistance, their unselfish patriotism, and confidently believe their action will not only merit the approval of their conscience, but that the future will show the wisdom of the same.

"We especially commend the fitness and ability of the candidates presented by the Republican National Convention. We recognize them as the representatives of the honesty and integrity of the Republican Party; as citizens, to whose care our National affairs may safely be intrusted, and we pledge ourselves to the support of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart for President and Vice President."

The roll was called for Electors at Large, and all the counties named Samuel L. Grey of Camden and John F. Dryden of Essex. The Essex delegation had a dispute over Dryden, and a part of the delegation wanted Elias B. Gaddis named instead of Mr. Dryden; but Mr. Gaddis refused to stand. The delegation retired and held a caucus. The meeting of the Essex men was short but stormy. Some of the delegates charged the leaders with trying a snap game on them by naming Dryden. A ballot showed Dryden to be in the lead in Newark, and Mr. Gaddis, who had been protesting he would not accept the honor, peremptorily ordered that his name be not used. The Gaddis men then subsided, and Mr. Dryden was made Essex's choice, and when the delegation returned to the convention Essex fell into line with the other counties.

The other Electors named were: First District, Thomas W. Trenchard, Cumberland; Second, Col. Washington Roebling, Mercer; Third, Adolph Mock, Somerset; Fourth, Alfred R. Whitney, Morris; Fifth, J. Hull Browning, Bergen; Sixth, James T. Hall, Essex; Seventh, G. F. Perkins, Hudson; Eighth, Ernest R. Ackerman, Union.

LOCAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Sound-Money Men Will Be Elected to Go to Syracuse.

Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards of Brooklyn last night gave out the following schedule of conventions that are to be held by the sound-money Democrats for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention:

The Washington County Democrats will meet to-morrow at Argyle.

The Columbia County Convention will be held at Hudson to-night. One hundred prominent Democrats of that county are working hard to make it a success. Ex-Congressman Haines and Frank Holsapple are leading in the movement for sound money.

There will be two conventions in Saratoga County to-morrow afternoon. One will be held at Saratoga and the other at Ballston. Both conventions will send full delegations to Syracuse.

Suffolk County will also have two conventions. One will meet at Patchogue and the other at Huntington. Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont will be sent as a delegate from this county.

The temporary Chairman of the convention will be Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown. He is an ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. John R. Fellows will address the convention.

It is expected that among the delegates elected to the National Convention of sound-money Democrats at Indianapolis will be Edward M. Shepard, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Gen. Horatio C. King, and R. R. Bowker.

The headquarters of the State Committee will be in the Yates House at Syracuse.

MORE COUNTIES NOW IN LINE.

Over Fifty in the State Have Sound-Money Organizations.

Robert Grier Monroe said Wednesday that within the last two days a number of counties have organized a sound-money party and will at once choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. More than fifty counties had already formed organizations.

The counties that have reported organizations since Monday are Chautauqua, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Franklin, Washington, Ulster, and Schenectady, Herkimer County, he said, has already elected delegates.

William A. Beach of Syracuse is arranging headquarters for the convention Aug. 31.

Mr. Monroe said that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower had accepted the position of Treasurer of the State Committee of the New-York Democratic Party Reform Organization, and that he would also be chosen as a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, probably a delegate at large.

Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney, and a leader in Tammany, has also consented to go to the Indianapolis Convention as a delegate.

Gen. Charles Tracey and James W. Eaton will also be delegates to Indianapolis.

E. D. Beckwith, Little Falls, Herkimer County; James Shanahan, Tribes Hill, Montgomery County, and Isaac McCombs, Troy, have been chosen as additional members of the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

WANT TO HEAR E. M. SHEPARD.

Silverites Invite Him to Debate the Financial Question.

The Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club of Brooklyn asked Edward M. Shepard to discuss the financial question with Mirabeau L. Towns at a meeting to be called by the Bryanites of that city. It wants Mr. Shepard to speak for sound money and Mr. Towns for free silver.

Mr. Shepard yesterday sent the following letter to the managers of the club:

Dr. De Kremen, Esq., Secretary, Hotel Arlington:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of to-day inviting me to attend a meeting of the Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club, No. 1, to be held at 102 Court Street this evening, and expressing the hope that I would there express my views on the issues of the campaign.

My views on the issues are, I think, well known to yourself personally. I hesitate to consider the invitation as an official one, but ascribe it to your friendly feeling toward me personally.

Had all the club desired a serious presentation of the adverse side of the present controversy and were disposed to receive it patiently, I should have been strongly inclined to make the address.

I have known of no occasion in which it seemed to me that clear presentation of the issues was more important to reach the result of truth, for which you and I strive. Yours truly,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1896.

Mr. Shepard has been busy making preparations for the Syracuse and Indianapolis Conventions, and will leave for Syracuse Sunday morning, with about seventy-five others who believe in sound money.

TO HOLD PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT.

Sound-Money Democrats to Select Men to Go to Syracuse.

The Democratic Party Reform Organization will hold primaries to-night in all the Assembly districts of this city.

The primaries are called by the Executive Committee of the Reform Organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention, which will meet Monday, Aug. 31.

All sound-money Democrats have been invited to attend the primaries and take part in the selection of delegates.

The State Democracy will join the Democratic Party Reform Organization and other sound-money Democrats in the election to-night.

QUEENS COUNTY DELEGATES.

Prominent Democrats Who Will Attend the Syracuse Convention.

The Assembly District Conventions of the sound-money Democrats of Queens County were held yesterday, and the following were elected delegates:

First District—Mayor P. J. Gleason and James McMann of Long Island City, and James P. Rapelye of Newtown.

Second District—Aaron De Grauw and F. H. Van Vechten, Jamaica, and George Pole, Jr., Flushing.

Third District—Townsend Scudder of Oyster Bay and Surrogate A. N. Weller of Hempstead.

MR. POWDERLY FOR McKINLEY.

He Sees Great Danger in the Possible Election of Bryan.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—Former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor Terence V. Powderly, when asked to-day who he thought would be elected the next President, said:

"I have no doubt that Mr. McKinley will be elected. I am not only not in favor of Mr. Bryan's election, but am unequivocally in favor of the election of Major McKinley. I do not doubt Mr. Bryan's ability or sincerity, but his inexperience and his surroundings are such as should cause the elector to ponder long and carefully over the probable result of intrusting the business management of this industrial National workshop to his care.

"One of the strong arguments made to us in this election is that we should legislate for ourselves without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth. I believe in that doctrine so far as it can be carried out without injury to ourselves. When Major McKinley was striving to uphold an American policy which would place our agricultural and manufacturing interests beyond the power of foreigners to injure, through competition, he did not ask the consent of any foreign power or country. He did not take counsel from them. He considered what would benefit the American wage earner and his employer. If American manufacturers were benefited by the McKinley law, so were American workmen, so were American business men, and if the day comes when we, as Americans, can go it alone on the money question, rest assured Mr. McKinley will be as ready and anxious to take that course as any other."

When asked his views on the money question Mr. Powderly replied:

"I believe that gold, silver, and paper should circulate at par, that neither should be driven from circulation. If Bryan is elected and a free-coinage law is passed it will, as I see it, drive gold from circulation, and we will be on a single silver basis. If McKinley is elected, silver will be retained in its place, as part of the money of the Nation; gold will not be driven out, and all kinds of money will be of equal value and purchasing power in the hands of the American people. Any way, I am taking no chances and will vote for McKinley."

CLARKSON IS CONFIDENT.

Says McKinley Can Be Elected by Work in the Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa was heard from to-day at Republican National headquarters for the first time since the campaign opened. He has been recovering his health at Spring Lake, N. J., and from that place wrote to headquarters as follows:

"The danger lies in the Mississippi Valley, and in the fusion of all the opposing elements. Everything east of the Ohio is solid. The battleground is between the Ohio River and the Missouri River, and the danger is with the bimetallists, who were at first afraid that the declaration at St. Louis was a permanent departure toward

BRYAN SPEAKS AT BUFFALO

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S HOME TOWN GIVES A WARM WELCOME.

The Candidate and His Wife Badly Crushed in the Crowds at the Station—Obliged to Undergo a Severe Handshaking Ordeal—Two Speeches During the Evening Attract Large Crowds—Sheehan Shows His Hand.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—No public man ever received a heartier reception in Buffalo during a political campaign than that given William J. Bryan to-night. It was, in fact, continuous from the time Mr. Bryan reached the Lake Shore station at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, after a journey of two hours and a half from Erie, marked by no incidents of interest, until he escaped from the crowd just before midnight and went to bed.

Few meetings Mr. Bryan has addressed since his nomination were as enthusiastic as the one at Music Hall, where his principal speech was made. None was more so. From a political standpoint it was considered of the greater importance, for it was the first meeting held in New-York to ratify the nominations of Bryan and Sewall with the sanction, nominal if not actual, of the State Democratic organization, and, furthermore, it was delivered in the home city of President Cleveland.

The throng at the station when the train came in was great in numbers, and it manifested its enthusiastic interest in the candidate in such a way that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were nearly crushed by the pressure around them. Norman E. Mack, editor of The Buffalo Times, and leader of the Bryan forces here; John Cuneen, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee; Chairman Cuddeback of the County Democratic Committee, and a number of other local Democratic leaders composed the Reception Committee that met the nominee and escorted him to the waiting carriages.

Men and boys ran after Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, howling hilariously the name of the young Nebraskan, and the cheering continued along the streets through which the central figure of the hour and those accompanying him passed from the station to the Genesee House. A large crowd was gathered in and around the Genesee, and its ingress for the local Democracy's guest was again barred for a time. But by dint of hard work on the part of the police a passage was opened, and the candidate and his wife reached the apartments reserved for them without bodily injury.

From 4:30 until 5:30 o'clock people fairly poured up the broad main stairway of the Genesee to the parlors above, where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were patiently going through the ordeal of handshaking at the rate of forty a minute. Fully 2,500 men and women must have secured the coveted handshake. Two hours rest for the weary candidate followed, and at 7:30 he was again made to run the gauntlet of the thousands of curious to see him.

Escorted by the members of the Reception Committee in carriages and by the Cleveland Democracy—and some of the ward organizations on foot, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were taken to Music Hall, where the principal meeting of the evening was held. All along the route the young candidate was cheered by the throngs on the sidewalks, and his progress was marked by a continuous round of enthusiasm.

Music Hall has a seating capacity of about 5,000. To-night 4,000 people crowded stage, floor, and gallery, while outside a vast assemblage, estimated at 10,000, filled the streets about the big building and waited patiently for the appearance of the candidate. The marriage of Mrs. Bryan gave the people their chance to express their enthusiasm, and they heeded her with a will as she went into one of the gayly decorated proscenium boxes with a number of other ladies.

Then came the man in whose honor the crowd had assembled, and as he stepped out on the spacious platform, crowded with many scores of honorary Vice Presidents of the meeting, a mighty shout went up. Cheer followed cheer, and a majority of those in the hall rose to their feet and by power of lungs made the Democratic candidate feel that he was heartily welcome. Again and again the cheering was taken up. Women in the boxes and on the floor waved their handkerchiefs and men flourished their hats and their arms and threw newspapers into the air in sheer excess of feeling. Bowing and smiling, Mr. Bryan sat down quietly and waited for the enthusiasm to subside.

With Mr. Bryan on his entrance were Norman E. Mack, his Buffalo mentor; Congressman William Sulzer, John F. Lanz, Democratic candidate for Congress in Ohio; S. Brownell, a neighbor of the Bryans, in Lincoln; John Cuneen, and several others. They hardly had taken their seats when there was a mad rush from the entrance to several hundred vacant seats that had been reserved for the members of the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo. Those comprising that organization and many others who could not be restrained by the police, carried everything before them and swept to the chairs like a whirlwind. When they were seated order was restored, and the meeting was called to order at 8:20 o'clock by John Cuneen.

The conspicuous part played by Mr. Cuneen marked a victory for the Bryan forces over the State Democratic organization. Mr. Cuneen, acting for William F. Sheehan, had endeavored to have the ratification of the Chicago ticket and platform postponed until after the Buffalo convention. Norman Mack led the revolt against this policy and secured from Mr. Bryan the promise to speak to-night. The State organization bowed to the inevitable, and that was how Mr. Cuneen came to open to-night's proceedings. The reading of the long list of Vice-Presidents of the meeting was made interesting by the cheers that followed the mention of Mr. Mack's name.

Charles F. Tabor, ex-Attorney General of New-York, was elected permanent Chairman. He read a speech, but was obliged to cut it short because the audience cried for Bryan and would not let him go on until he promised to be brief. When Mr. Tabor mentioned the Democratic candidate and Mr. Bryan stepped forward the enthusiasm came like a raging torrent and swept through every part of the house.

Men took off their coats this time, not satisfied with the limited emotion that could be expressed with a hat or a handkerchief, and waved them about their heads. Many of the honorary Vice Presidents forgot their dignity and shouted with the rest of the crowd.

The enthusiasm lasted only a minute, but the time seemed much longer. When the last cheer had died away Mr. Bryan began what proved to be one of his best and most vigorous speeches. His voice was so husky at first that he could hardly be heard, but the hoarseness grew less as he proceeded, and he had sufficient voice to shout out his sentences with an energy that bore close resemblance to his bearing while making the famous Chicago speech. It was not a new address by any means, but it was delivered in such a manner that the audience at some points in it was fairly carried away with excitement. Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies, Gentlemen, and Fellow-Citizens: I cannot express to you the gratitude which I feel when I see the interest that the people of the Empire State are taking in the campaign on which we are just entering. I shall carry back to the people of the West the news, (not the news, either, because it is no longer news,) that the Chicago platform is supported and indorsed, not by the West and the South alone, but by all the thinking millions of the East as well. [Cheers.]

"I am aware that in the making of a platform it is impossible to suit the opinions of all. I recognize that people who think will differ, and that we often find in a platform things with which we cannot fully agree, and we sometimes fail to find in it a mention of policies which we recognize as important; but platforms are not written by all of a party. They are written by a majority of a party; and when the majority of a party writes a platform the others in the party must either stand upon it or get out of the party. [Cheers.] There is no other plan known, except the rule of a majority or the rule of a minority, and it is better for a minority to be alienated than for the voice of a majority to be suppressed.

"You can support those who stand upon the Chicago platform, although you may dissent from parts of it. But I stand upon the Chicago platform because I believe in it from the beginning to the end, every word and syllable. [Applause.] While a platform covers a great many questions, necessarily there must be one supreme issue in it, and in this campaign there is a supreme issue. The issue is made between those who believe in a gold standard, and those who oppose a gold standard. There is no middle ground. Those who are not with us are against us. There is no place between the lines for people to stand.

"The Republican platform does not say that a gold standard is a good thing. There are those who are supporting the Republican Party who believe that a gold standard is a good thing, but they have not the courage to risk the issue before the people who have suffered from a gold standard for twenty years. We must judge people, not by their words, but by their acts. Our opponents tell us that they will try to secure an international agreement, and that they simply want to maintain a gold standard until other nations will help us to let go of it. [Laughter.]

"Can you trust the people who wrote the St. Louis platform to restore bimetallism? Never, until you can wipe out the Scriptures and gather figs from thorns and grapes from thistles. [Laughter.] Those who are responsible for the gold standard are not the only ones to whom we look for deliverance. As well might you ask Pharaoh to lead the children of Israel out of bondage as to ask the Republican Party to break the shackles of the gold standard.

"The Democratic Party is opposed to a gold standard, not only opposed to it, but unalterably opposed to it. It is so much opposed to it that it will not permit the American people to be bound by it, though every nation on earth shall demand it. [Applause.] We did not achieve independence for the purpose of bowing to the yoke of any foreign power. [Cheers.] The argument in favor of bimetallism are directed toward the intelligence of the man who thinks and to the heart of the man who feels.

"The gold standard argument is directed to the bank book of the man who wants to live while others die. [Applause.] Who will say that we must keep a thing that has not been tried for forty years, shall ask pity upon us and relieve us of that burden? [Applause.] If a man says that he is in favor of bimetallism, ask him how much he is in favor of it. If he says he wants bimetallism, ask him when he wants it. If he says that he wants other Nations to help, ask him what other Nations he wants to help him, and if he says that he is willing to wait for other Nations, ask him how long he is willing to wait.

"When we declare for independent action we do not offend those who live in other lands. We do not appeal to any feeling of hostility against those who are not citizens of the United States. We simply appeal to the dignity of 70,000,000 people, to whose will alone must be committed the policies that are good for themselves. [Cheers.]

"If some man living in a foreign land were to ask his nation to surrender the power and the right of self-government and cast its destinies into the United States, what would we think of that man's patriotism? If we would despise the foreigner who would attempt or desire to let the United States control his nation, what contempt must foreigners feel for those Americans who are willing to surrender the right to govern themselves? [Applause.]

"Our opponents tell us in their platform and the one authority to construe the platform emphasizes the declaration) that this Nation cannot undertake to open its mints to silver without the concurrent aid of other nations. It does not say that we are not able to do so for a month, or a year, or for only a Presidential term, but, according to the statement, this Nation will never be able to do it until other nations join us in the act. That is the doctrine—we must continue the gold standard, not for a few months, but for an indefinite duration of time.

"Here Mr. Bryan quoted from Mr. Carlisle's speech on bimetallism in 1878, to the effect that the destruction of half the property of the world, including houses, ships, and railroads would not be felt more sensibly than the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metal money of the world, and concluded the quotation by saying:

"Who are the Anarchists? Are they the ones who are to restore the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution? Are they the ones who want to reinstate the financial system, which had the indorsement of all the Statesmen from Washington, through Jefferson and Jackson, down to Lincoln? Or shall we find the Anarchists among those who want a financial policy that would do more than destroy half the houses, sink half the ships, and tear up half the railroads of the world. [Applause.]

"We propose a financial policy. Our opponents propose nothing. Without daring to defend the gold standard, they preach the doctrine of 'grin and bear it,' and they offer no hope to the human race. [Applause.] We ask for free coinage of silver. We have had it in the past. We ask for unlimited coinage. We have had it in the past. We ask coinage at 16 to 1. We have had it in the past. And we ask that the American people shall do their own legislating for themselves, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; and we have done it in the past. [Cheers.] We believe that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will continue the parity between gold and silver.

"I am told that some of your merchants, in order to give an object lesson to the people, had been offering to furnish Mexican dollars for 50 cents as part of the change when goods are bought. My friends, let me give you an opportunity to test the sincerity of those people. They tell you that with free coinage of silver the American dollar will be worth as little as the Mexican dollar is worth. They tell you that if we have free coinage of silver, silver will not rise in value. Let me give you a suggestion by which you can test it.

"Whenever a man offers you a Mexican dollar for 50 cents, take it, and then take it to your savings bank or to any other bank, and ask them if they will take it on deposit now for fifty cents, and give you a written agreement to give you a Mexican dollar one next day after the inauguration of the next President. [Cheers.] They say that silver will not rise. If not, then they can furnish you this silver dollar for 50 cents in American money. We tell you that we believe that the free coinage of silver will create a demand for silver that will make that Mexican dollar worth more than 100 cents at the mints of the United States and throughout the world. [Cheers.]

"Under free and unlimited coinage of silver the United States stands ready to take the ounce of silver bullion brought from any place in the world and convert it into $1.29 of American money. If you say that it is not fair to take away a part of the purchasing power of an ounce of gold, I tell you that it was fair to have put into that gold that part which law has placed in it.

"The demonetization of silver will not take out of gold any more than demonetization of silver put into gold. They tell us that because Mexico has failed to maintain the parity between gold and silver therefore we must fail. There is just one kind of a man who can think that, and that is a man who knows so little of geography or history as to think that Mexico is as large as the United States. When they argue that the failure of Mexico proves that we must fail, they simply argue that the United States cannot do anything that Mexico has not succeeded in doing. Not only that, but they argue that the United States and Mexico together cannot do anything which Mexico has not been able to do alone.

"My friends, there is one way of taking the Government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it. It is for the Government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold whenever it pleases, whenever it has a dollar to pay. I do not want to be called extreme, but I want to state my position with such emphasis that it will not be mistaken. I believe that the American people have a right to have the Treasury Department administered in behalf of all the people instead of in behalf of syndicates, foreign or domestic.

"Instead of permitting the financiers of Wall Street to call before them the officials of the Government and to tell them what they must do, I believe that the time has come when the officials of the Government must call the financiers before them and tell them what they must do and make them do it. [Cheers.]

"If this Government is not greater than the bankers of Wall Street, it is no Government at all. If we once concede that we must purchase from them the right to exist, how do we know how much they may charge us for letting us live? [Loud cheers.] When the Creator made man he did not use any superior kind of mud when he made financiers." [Applause and laughter.]

Later in the night Mr. Bryan made another speech to his friends and admirers in the lobby of the Genessee House.

FOUR SPEECHES IN ERIE.

Mr. Bryan a Little Hoarse, But Still in Good Condition.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 27.—William J. Bryan made his fourth and last speech in Erie this morning, and at 12:33 P. M. left for Buffalo, where his headquarters will be for the rest of the week. The hard work of yesterday did not show to any great extent on the candidate. When he appeared on the Reed House balcony this forenoon and addressed a large crowd gathered there his voice was somewhat hoarse, but otherwise he appeared to be in good condition.

The three speeches delivered in Erie last night by Mr. Bryan show his versatility as an orator. He talked money to all his audiences, but couched the same ideas in different phraseology at each place.

The audience addressed by Mr. Bryan this evening numbered 2,000. He made one of his short speeches, and gained considerable applause for eulogistic references to Joseph Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this—the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania—district. He was preceded by several local speakers and followed by Mr. Sibley.

After the speech, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan held a reception in the Reed House, which was attended by nearly all those who composed the audience in front of the balcony.

JONES WILL HAVE ADVISERS.

Intends to Have a Committee of Populists and Republicans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The announcement of the appointment of an Advisory Committee of six men outside the regular Democratic Party by Chairman Jones of the National Committee may be expected this week. The Senator said to-day:

"I am considering the announcement of an Advisory Committee, representing organizations which are working together with the Democratic Party in a common cause; but I shall not give out the names to-day, as I contemplated. I propose to have six members, who will represent the Populists, silver men, and silver Republicans. It is necessary that we should have free consultation and expression of ideas as to what ought to be done and what ought not. This committee will facilitate our work in the campaign."

The Chairman's principal visitors to-day were Senator Pettigrew, Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, and I. N. Stevens of Colorado, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Silver Party.

Senator Pettigrew's mission was to arrange for the South Dakota campaign, in which he is interested vitally on account of his Republican bolt.

Senator Faulkner's business related to Washington contracts for printing campaign documents and for their distribution under the Congressional Committee's auspices. Mr. Stevens came to tell of the Silver Party's campaign plans and co-operation with the Bryan campaigners, and to absorb information of like character from the Senator.

Senator Pettigrew met Marcus Daly of Montana and held a secret conference with him. The talk turned political headquarters was that the powers of Pettigrew's persuasion were being directed toward a conversion of the Montana copper king to the support of the free silver ticket, Mr. Daly having been put in the gold class since his recent visit to Chairman Hanna at Chicago headquarters.

TAMMANY MEN AT BUFFALO.

Big Crowd to Go There—Delegates to be Chosen Sept. 8.

The Tammany Executive Committee met at the Wigwam yesterday to make the final arrangements for the Buffalo convention. John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, and other prominent members were present.

It was decided to hold the election of delegates and alternates in the various districts Tuesday, Sept. 8. It was also decided to send an army of "braves" to Buffalo to shout for the Bryan ticket.

The reports of the district leaders showed that at least 1,000 members will accompany the delegates. Special trains will be run by the New-York Central, Erie, West Shore, and Lehigh Valley Railroads. All the trains will leave Sept. 15 at 9 A. M. They are scheduled to make the run to Buffalo in eleven hours.

The headquarters of Tammany in the convention city will be at the Genesee House. Considerable difficulty is been experienced in securing all the hotel accommodation required, but it is hoped complete arrangements will be effected in a few days.

FUSION IN OHIO.

The Populists Indorse Two Democratic Candidates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The State Populists, in convention at Springfield, proceeded this morning with the nomination of a State ticket, with the fusion terms accepted. The nomination by the Democrats of C. A. White of Clermont County for Secretary of State and William Beaumont of Licking for member of the State Board of Public Works was indorsed.

The resolutions indorse the St. Louis Convention, and declare in favor of State control of the liquor traffic.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Democrats in relation to the details of fusion. This must be done within fifteen days. E. D. Stark of Cleveland was nominated for Supreme Court Judge on the third ballot.

Thomas J. Crosger of Springfield was nominated on the sixth ballot for State Food and Dairy Commissioner.

Instructed for Bowes.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Steuben to-day indorsed the Chicago platform and nominees. The delegates to the State Convention are Frank Campbell of Bath, George B. Walsh of Corning, and G. C. Howard of Addison. They were instructed for John B. Stanchfield for Governor and to support the motion to indorse the National ticket and platform. The delegates to the Congressional Convention are instructed for Henry W. Bowes of Bath for Congress.

Minor Music Halls, Madrid.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

As for the flamenco coffee houses, they are a kind of minor music halls, where on a raised platform, while customers were consuming light refreshments, the gipsy band performed and gipsy girls sang and danced in that Oriental manner which reminds one irresistibly of the nautch. Between the dances the girls strolled in and out among the audience, selling paper-covered novels, presumably for their own benefit. One I bought was called "La Casamentera"—"The Matchmaker." These are places where jealousies are quickly kindled, and as quickly settled by the method of arbitration of which one reads so frequently in Spanish newspapers. The survival of the fittest, in the shape of the first man who gets in with his knife, is as much a scientific certainty as that of the spryest with his shooting iron in a Western mining camp. I bought one of these same knives in Madrid. It was a murderous triangular blade, with engraved on it the three words, mujer, vino, toros—women, wine, and bullsthe trinity most worshiped in modern Spain.

FOUND DEAD IN THE ROAD

BEVERLY TUCKER SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Had Entertained Friends at His House in White Plains and, After Walking Home with Them, Started to Return—His Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker, Think His Death Due to Accident—No Reason Known for Suicide.

The parents of Beverly Tucker built expressly for him a pretty and modern house on the outskirts of White Plains, N. Y., only a year ago. It is a house of mourning to-day, the body of the young man for whom it was built having been found out in the road yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker have been residents of this city all their lives. Their eldest son, Frank, was for years an editor on The New-York Herald and is now business manager of The Jersey City News. Their second son, Fay, is in business as an architect, and their youngest, Beverly, was for two years a student in the College of the City of New-York. He tired of college, however, had a passion for outdoor life, and developed a love for farming. So, after his sophomore year he withdrew from college, spent a season in Dutchess County, studying farming, and when he wanted to devote himself to agriculture as a hobby his parents bought him a twenty-acre tract on North Street, White Plains, about two miles from the village and built a house on it. The house was finished a year ago, and the Tuckers had made it their home. Beverly had indulged his fad for farming, and, his parents being wealthy, his life was happy and undisturbed.

There was a little dinner party at the Tucker home Wednesday night. Mr. Thomas Gibson, a prosperous and aged farmer of Scottish birth, lives about an eighth of a mile from the Tuckers, on the other side of the road. Mr. Gibson is nearly eighty years old and is feeble. He went to bed at 8:30 that night, but his son and daughter-in-law, with their three children, together with Miss Dora Davis, a cousin of young Mrs. Gibson, went to the dinner party. Beverly Tucker was the merriest of the little company. He was in jovial spirits, laughed and joked heartily, and frolicked with the children. The Gibson party returned home at 10:15, accompanied by Beverly Tucker, who saw them into the house and left them, not even stopping to sit down.

Dr. F. O. Wright, a White Plains veterinary surgeon, was returning to his home from a professional visit, when he drove by the Tucker house, at about 1:15 o'clock. He saw a body lying at the roadside, and jumped from his carriage, thinking it might be an ill or a drunken man. He found it to be a corpse, stiff and cold. He aroused Mr. Gibson and his son with shouts, and they asked him to notify the Coroner, Dr. Charles R. Birch. Dr. Wright drove to Dr. Birch's house, and told him what he had found, but the Coroner had just returned from attending a case at Mount Kisco, and felt exhausted. When he was told that the man was unquestionably dead, he decided to let the body rest until morning, and went to sleep again. Meanwhile, the aged Scotchman and his son, waiting for the Coroner, kept a vigil over the body until morning. The head was lying slightly below the body, and the face was so swollen with the rush of blood to it that the boy was hardly recognizable, and it was not till daybreak that the body was known by its clothing to be that of Beverly Tucker.

Coroner Birch arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning and gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Tucker home. The young man lay on his face, his left hand under him and his right stretched out. A few inches from the hand was a revolver, one chamber of which had been discharged. There were no traces in the road of any scuffle, the young man's clothing was not disordered, his watch and his watch and money were untouched. Inhabitants of a house opposite the Gibson homestead say that at about 10:25 o'clock P. M. they heard a pistol shot. They supposed some one was firing at a cat and paid no attention to it. The sound was not heard in the Gibson house, all the inmates of which sleep on the further side of the building from the road.

Drs. Magnus and Haight of White Plains made an autopsy for Coroner Birch and found that the bullet had entered the head directly below the right ear. It passed upward and lodged in the upper hemisphere of the brain and in the left posterior lobe. It had flattened itself against the wall of the skull and so could not be fitted to the pistol barrel, but the course of the bullet showed that it had been fired from a weapon pointed upward at a sharp angle, and thus must in all probability have been fired from young Tucker's revolver.

Rumors of suicide were circulated about the village yesterday. It was said that Mr. Tucker killed himself on account of his alleged unrequited love for a daughter of old Mr. Gibson, who has no daughter. Little Alice Gibson, the girl referred to, is a tiny slip of a child, only fourteen years old, and appears to be only twelve. All of the relatives and friends of Mr. Tucker declare that he had no possible reason to commit suicide, as his life was uniformly happy and his every desire was gratified. All those who saw him Wednesday evening unite in saying that he was gay and light-hearted. He had made out his plans for spending yesterday at a beach resort.

His family believe the shooting was an accident. They think he was examining his revolver, and in the uncertain light had it at full cock instead of at half cock by mistake, and exploded it by careless handling. He carried a revolver for three or four years, and was fond of practicing with it. He was twenty years old, but was boyish and young for his years.

Coroner Birch impaneled a jury yesterday, but adjourned the inquest until a week from to-day.

English Dairy and Other Farming. 1787.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In many of the English counties, dairy farming was conducted on a large scale. Cheshire then, as now, was celebrated for its cheese, though much of the so-called Cheshire cheese was made in Staffordshire and Lancashire. "Such quantities are made of it that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons; vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c." There is also mention of Stilton cheese, "called the Parmesan of England." It is noteworthy that even the delicacies of the day were mostly of home production. Among these there is mention of Lemster, or Leominster, bread, and Webber ale, of Hereford. Of beverages, small beer was the most popular, except in the Island of Guernsey, which, we are informed, "is full of gardens and orchards, whence cyder is so plentiful that the common people use it instead of small beer, and the more wealthy drink French wines."

Devonshire was noted for cider and perry; and Herefordshire cider was sent to all parts of England. Of Hampshire we are told that "its honey, except that gathered on the heaths, bears a high price, and of this the inhabitants make most excellent mead and methegiln." The latter was considered a wholesome liquor, and was especially esteemed by the people of Flint. Staffordshire produced a specialty in the shape of mineral water, which is thus described: "The country yields fire-stone, rocks of limestone, and a kind of ironstone as big as the crown of a hat, containing about a pint of cold, sharp, pleasant liquor called 'mush,' which the workmen are fond of."

British wine was not altogether unknown, for in the "healthy, pleasant County of Surrey, near Dorking, grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret." The narrative adds, apparently as a rider to this: "It has been observed in this part of Surrey that the natives are generally of a pale complexion, resembling the people of Picardy, in France; and that even the cattle are of a lighter color than is usual in other parts of England." It would be interesting to know whether a French settlement ever existed in the neighborhood of Dorking, but this would hardly account for the color of the cattle.

FIRE IN OIL-SOAKED BAGS.

Flames in a Harlem House Excite Suspicion.

Acting Fire Chief Goodeson has notified the Fire Marshal that a fire was discovered in the four-story brick house at 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street about 11 o'clock last night, which should be investigated.

Two alarms were sent out at nearly the same time. Policeman Brady of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station detected the odor of kerosene in the street, and then discovered a fire in the rear of a little grocery store kept by E. S. Shepherd, a negro. The policeman ran to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and sent in an alarm. While he was gone, one of the tenants in the flat above saw fire in a dumbwaiter shaft. For this he also sent in an alarm.

The fire in the store was in a lot of jute bags piled on the floor close to the kerosene barrel. The faucet of the barrel was open slightly and oil was dropping from it. The flames were checked before they had spread far.

The fire in the dumbwaiter shaft started at the ground floor and ran rapidly upward. The airshaft was not near the kerosene barrel, and the firemen hold that one fire could not have caused the other. The dumbwaiter fire and the blazing soaked jute bags kept the firemen busy for an hour.

Traffic on the Third Avenue cable road was stopped for a time in order to erect bridges over the tracks so that the hose might be used. The damage was estimated at $500.

A TAILOR'S SHOP DAMAGED.

Fire in Morris Block's Establishment in East Fifty-fifth Street.

A fire was discovered on the first floor of the four-story building at 85 East Fifty-fifth Street at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and two alarms were turned in.

The building is owned by F. W. Livingston and is occupied by Morris Block, ladies' tailor and boys' outfitter. Mr. Block and his family use the basement and second floor as living apartments. His salesrooms are on the parlor floor, and on the third and top floors he conducts his business.

No one was in the building when the fire started, as Mr. Block and his family are spending the Summer on Staten Island. He and his son-in-law are said to have left the building only half an hour before the fire started. The son-in-law appeared at the fire soon after the second alarm was sent, and said that the losses were fully covered by insurance.

The adjoining building at 83 East Fifty-fifth Street, owned and occupied by Edward Murphy, was somewhat damaged by water.

MRS. WILSON'S TAILOR'S BILL.

Justice Pryor Refuses to Vacate Service in a Suit for $1,137.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has refused to vacate service of notice upon Mrs. Wilson of 789 West End Avenue in a suit to recover a bill of $1,137, brought against her by Juran & Co., tailors.

The plaintiff's attorneys did not know Mrs. Wilson's Christian name, and the name "Carrie" was used in the legal papers. After repeated failures to serve a summons upon Mrs. Wilson, the lawyers attired one of their office boys in a telegraph messenger's uniform and sent him to her house, where he gained admission by saying he had an important message from Wall Street. The messenger says that he served the papers on Mrs. Wilson, and that she threw them in his face.

When the matter came up in court yesterday, a Miss Louise J. Fanshaw appeared and said that she was the person upon whom the papers had been served.

Justice Pryor held that if the wrong woman had been served with the papers she was not harmed, and if Mrs. Wilson had received the papers they were operative and must stand good.

Ancient Treasures Destroyed by Fire.

Paris Dispatch to The London News.

A destructive fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning (Aug. 18) at the Industrial Exhibition of Montpellier. The book department was in a few minutes burned to embers. It contained a gallery of rare pictures of men and scenes connected with Montpellier, throughout the history of that old and famous university city. They were lent to the exhibition by the Municipal Council and private citizens.

In the same department was a series of the most interesting documents belonging to the archives of the city and the university. Among them were an original plan of the citadel built by Richelieu, the bull of Pope Urban V., instituting the University of Montpellier in the fourteenth century, a Chinese book printed on silk, documents relating to the Paris Bastile, also the seals of the town and pictures and parchments. This is an irreparable disaster that will be felt not only at Montpellier, but among the sister universities of Europe and America. It is almost bathos to speak of insurance in such a connection, but as a matter of fact nothing was insured.

The panorama of the battle of Reichshoffen and the shed adjoining were lapped up by the flames almost in an instant. Almost the only thing left of the exhibition is the Fine Arts Building. The townspeople's grief and consternation have been increased by rumors that the fire was the work of Anarchists. Some heard, they say, the report of a bomb, others saw men running away—which is very likely. Three officials of the exhibition received injuries by burning.

Will Not Oppose Senator Platt.

The Hartford Courant prints the following letter from the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, saying he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate from Connecticut against Senator Orville H. Platt:

RICHMOND HILL,
STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 24, 1896.

The Hon. O. R. Fyler, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut:

My Dear Sir: In view of the fact that reports are in circulation that the nomination of one of the known candidates for Governor may aid my candidacy for the United States Senate and thus be prejudicial to the interests of Senator Platt, I deem it proper to make the statement to you, which you may make public, that if Senator Platt desires another term I shall not be a candidate against him. I believe it is the wish of the Republicans of Connecticut that Mr. Platt should be his own successor, and I am unwilling that any personal ambition of mine should furnish a ground for dissension in our party. In closing, let me add that our standard bearers, whoever they may be, will have no more loyal supporter than myself. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—145 Eldridge Street, tenement of Wolf Rosenblatt; damage trifling.

—8:15 A. M.—538 Fifth Street, tenement of Matilda Isaacs; damage, $100.

—9:30 A. M.—547 West Fiftieth Street, William Brand, tenement; damage trifling.

—11:10 A. M.—1,705 First Avenue, George Kupell; damage, $15.

—1:30 P. M.—1,904 Park Avenue, George Kissom; damage trifling.

—2:20 P. M.—50-52 West Nineteenth Street, Siegel-Cooper Building; damage, $2,000.

—3:50 P. M.—183 West Ninety-seventh Street, Charles Hopp, flat; damage, $10.

—6:15 P. M.—101 Second Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $50.

—6:45 P. M.—85 East Fifty-fifth Street, Moses Block, tailor; damage, $5,000.

—7:10 P. M.—13 Pell Street, Wilhelmina Storm, tenement; damage, $50.

—7:15 P. M.—159 Rivington Street; Aaron Brasman; damage, $10.

—7:40 P. M.—273 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, unoccupied; owner, A. Leslér & Son; damage, $20.

—8:10 P. M.—150 Barrow Street; John Farick; damage slight.

—11 P. M.—205 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; B. Shaphard; damage, $500.

—11:30 P. M.—723 Third Avenue; Herman Hersp; awning; damage, $15.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT NEWPORT

The Young People's Dance and Many Musicales Given by Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The specially interesting event in society to-night was the young people's dance which Mrs. George Hoffman gave in honor of Miss Hoffman. There was general dancing until midnight, when supper was served on the inclosed piazzas, and then followed the cotillion, led by Maurice Duval and Miss Hoffman. The favors were unique and pretty, and were emblematic of three departments of Summer life—sporting, hunting, and yachting. They were brought from abroad by the hostess, and were much admired. Mrs. Hoffman is occupying the Travers villa, Narragansett Avenue, which has one of the most attractive of white and gold drawing rooms, in which the cotillion was danced.

Among the dancers were Miss Duer, Miss Fair, Miss Anna Sands, Fred Davies, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Sherman, Miss Davis, C. R. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Ellis Hoffman, H. R. Winthrop, Miss Davies, Miss Bradhurst, Reginald Brooks, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Bradhurst, Miss Josephine Brooks, Miss Havemeyer, James A. Stillman, Willing Spencer, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Bishop, the Misses Gerry, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss King, Miss Gammel, R. G. Welling, Mrs. Arthur Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Van Alen, Hamilton Cary, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. George E. De Forest, George P. Messervy, Miss Willing, Barton Willing, the Misses Brice, R. L. Gerry, J. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Maude Hall, J. D. R. Baldwin, Columbus Baldwin, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Stewart M. Brice, T. Sanford Beatie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Miss Tiffany, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and the Misses Blight.

It was a day of musicales at the cottages. Miss Leary had her regular at home, H. Mayn, the baritone; Mlle. Jonatha, the pianist, and Miss Oates, soprano, rendering the programme. Mrs. Atherton Blight also had a musicale, and Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained her friends with singing by Miss Cady and selections by Michael Banner, the well-known violinist.

Other cottage entertainments to-day consisted of luncheons by Mrs. Clement C. Moore and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and dinners by Mrs. I. Townsend-Burden, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. David King.

The French conferences were continued to-day by Prof. Wisner at the cottage of Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, the subject being "Joseph Bonaparte en Amerique."

Mrs. Ogden Mills is to give a dance at the Country Club next week.

Mrs. George Hoffman is arranging private theatricals for Thursday, Sept. 3, at her cottage, for the benefit of the West-side Day Nursery of New-York.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Saylor entertained at luncheon at the War Cottage to-day, in honor of J. H. Phelps. Among those present were: Commander and Mrs. Chadwick, Commander and Mrs. Goodrich, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry White.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Baron Von Hoffman of Berlin and George T. Ward, of New-York, to visit A. A. Low; Robert Rolston of Philadelphia, to visit John R. Drexel, and E. Ogelvy Haig of London, to visit W. C. Eustis.

Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana is at the Ocean House.

Among the other prominent arrivals to-day were, From New-York, Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baker, H. L. Bald, H. C. Barmin, Mrs. J. A. Churchill, Miss Churchill, Mrs. H. F. Depuy, Mrs. T. W. Garmayen, Miss N. Hunter, Robert M. Morton, Herbert Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sumner; from Boston, J. H. Dunning, Miss Dorothy Fawcett, Mrs. J. R. Payne, Miss Fanny F. White, Mrs. T. A. White; from Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwood Hoar; from Washington, Thomas A. Clayton; from Peoria, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kempshall; from Chicago, N. G. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Wheeler; from Princeton, V. B. Gulick, A. F. Gulick; from Newark, Miss Adela Berger, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kuecker, Miss Mary Kuecker; from Orange, N. Y., Mrs. J. Fliscber, Mrs. Edward Webery; from Cincinnati, W. H. Doane, Mrs. J. P. Doane, Miss Margaret Doane, Franklin Ives; from Baltimore, Miss E. N. Lincoln, Miss M. Ida Mallone, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Smallwood, Miss Worthington; from East Orange, Dr. F. B. Lane; from Memphis, Lawrence Lamby; from Paterson, N. J., Mr. A. Von Voorhies, Miss H. Von Voorhies; from Brooklyn, Miss J. E. Eaton, Joseph McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reddy; from New-Haven, S. R. Cady, E. A. Hooker; from Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Kohlen, Mrs. A. J. Kohlen, W. R. Toomey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lesene, Miss Beatrice Lesene.

De Blois & Elbridge have sold, for William I. Bailey and Thomas A. Lawton, representing the estate of Alfred Smith, the property known as Bailey's Beach, at the end of Bellevue Avenue, together with the mound lot, so-called, situate in the rear of the beach, and fronting on Ocean, Coggeshall, and Bellevue Avenues, to a syndicate composed of the following Summer residents: Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, Henry A. C. Taylor, I. Townsend Burden, H. McK. Twombly, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Samuel F. Barger, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Perry Belmont, Ogden

AN OVATION FOR TARAL

APPLAUSE AND CHEERS WHEN HE WON WITH SUNNY SLOPE.

Cleophus Turned the Tables on Chic in the Races at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday — Four Horses in a Bunch at the Finish of the Six-Furlong Dash—Sue Kittie Had an Easy Time in Her Race.

Cleophus turned the tables on Chic in the opening race at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, which was a run over the Futurity course with a field of ten starters. When the pair met last Tuesday Sims held Chic too cheaply, and allowed the Littlefield filly to get such a lead in the early stages of the race that Cleophus was not able to catch her. Sims made no such mistake yesterday, but chased the fleet daughter of Midlothian from the start, keeping her within striking distance all the way. When the pair reached the stretch Sims gave the Dwyer filly her head, and she easily beat Chic home by a length and a half. The others had no part in the race.

A run of six furlongs for three-year-olds, which was the second event on the card, proved a very lively dash and brought about a very pretty finish. The "coffee and cake saloon" horse, Dolando, cut out the running until the head of the stretch was reached. Then he was passed easily by Karma, Salvable, Hazlet, and Woodvine, the four making a hot run to the end of the route, all under whip and spur and cheered on by a very excited crowd. Either Doggett was the most persistent of the lot of jockeys or Salvable was just a trifle the best horse, it did not appear certain which, but at all events Salvable managed to get his nose first past the judges and win the race by the narrowest possible margin from Karma. The latter was perhaps the length of her head in front of Hazlet, on which Hill worked hard all the journey. Woodvine was close to Hazlet's head, and Dolando led the beaten division home.

Keenan in spite of all the bad races he has run this year, was made favorite for the handicap at a mile and an eighth which followed. But he again proved himself utterly unworthy of support in any company. Sue Kittie, with light weight, and second choice in the speculation, made a runaway race of it, and could handily have disposed of an even better race horse than Keenan. Halding, who had won at his last attempt, was good for nothing yesterday, and finished last.

More enthusiasm was evoked by the fourth race than by any of the afternoon. It was because Taral won with Sunny Slope after the sharpest kind of a brush with Nana H. at the finish. Taral was enthusiastically cheered when he rode to the post, much as if he had the mount of some great favorite for the Suburban or the Futurity. It was his first appearance in the saddle during the afternoon, and the applause was a spontaneous outburst in his favor to let the public know that they had the utmost confidence in him, at least, no matter what charges might be made against other jockeys. His victory with Sunny Slope was, therefore, the popular thing of the afternoon, and when he rode back to weigh out for the race, Lander made his band strike up "Hail to the Chief," which caused another outbreak of applauding and cheering.

When the start was made McCafferty shot Inspirer to the front, and he made the running until the horses were in the home-stretch. Sunny Slope had run in second place. At the head of the stretch Taral sent her to the front. Then Hamilton woke up and brought Nana H. on with a rush, and the pair had a hot fight to the finish, both boys riding their level best. It was only Taral's superior generalship that enabled him to win the race by a nose.

Hamilton, as soon as he had weighed out, made a claim of foul against Taral, stating that Taral interfered with him by "pocking," the leg and so preventing him from going to the front with Nana H. The claim was not allowed, the horses being placed as they finished.

Sir Francis, this time ridden by Clayton, won the selling race at a mile after Irish Reel had run herself out in the first six furlongs, and Harry Reed had run himself to a standstill trying to keep up with her. Sir Francis won easily by three lengths, and Irish Reel was so tired at the finish that Strathrol was able just to beat her home for the second money.

The run of a mile and a half, which wound up the day's sport, proved an easy victory for Deerslayer. Song and Dance led for a mile and then collapsed utterly. Then Goldcrest, who was heavily played by David Gideon and other punters, took up the task. It proved too much for him, however, and Deerslayer, Volley, and Soutlie all passed him in the last hundred yards and finished in front of him.

THE SUMMARIES:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by Wagner-Lonnie, 108 pounds, 7 to 5 and even ..... (Sims)
2
3—Chic, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 92, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Waller)
5—Truyant, F. L. Parker's ch. f., 90, 15 to 1 ..... (Clayton)

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

Celeso, 101, 8 to 1. (McIntyre.) Gay Bird, 95, 12 to 1. (Lambley.) Evelan, 95, 30 to 1. (Wishing.) Bonnie Bell, 95, 50 to 1. (Hirsch.) Break o' Day, 104, 4 to 1. (Hill.) Sabre, 95, 15 to 1. (O'Leary.) Mauritius, 95, 40 to 1. (Powers.) and Maxine Elliott, 101, 30 to 1. (Hewitt.) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; a handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $300 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13.

1—Salvable, P. Dunne's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 115 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Karma, O. A. Jones's br. f., 100, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Clayton)
3—Hazlet, D. Gideon's ch. c., 117, 4 to 1. (Hill)

Won by a head, the same between second, third, and fourth.

Woodvine, 112, 3 to 1. (Griffin) Dolando, 97, 30 to 1. (Lambley.) Carlo, 100, 25 to 1. (Hamilton.) Amanda V., 111, 6 to 1. (Sims.) Whipcord, 90, 40 to 1. (Powers.) and Emotional, 101, 30 to 1. (Keefe.) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 1-5.

1—Sue Kittie, E. Steed's b. m., 4 years, by Darebin-Kathleen, 98 pounds, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (O'Leary)
2—Keenan, Bienton Stable's ch. h., 119, even money and 2 to 5 ..... (Griffin)
3—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 3, 5 to 1 ..... (Powers)

Won by two lengths, five between second and third.

Halding, 4, 109, 4 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

1—Sunny Slope, J. Dunne's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 118 pounds, even money and 2 to 5 ..... (Taral)
2—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 110, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10 ..... (Hamilton)
3—Inspirer, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 116, 20 to 1 ..... (McCafferty)

Won by a nose; six lengths between second and third.

Divide, 118, 3 to 1. (Doggett,) and Miss Prim, 110, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 106 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 2 ..... (Clayton)
2—Strathroe, F. Dunne's b. h., 5, 99, 10 to 1 and 3 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 4, 103, 3 to 1 ..... (Hill)

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Harry Reed, 4, 107, 7 to 10, (Sims,) and Arapahoe, 5, 99, 12 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Russet Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half, on the turf. Time—2:39 2-5.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 111 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Doggett)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 109, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Keefe)
3—Soutlie, J. M. Murphy's b. c., 3, 113, 5 to 1 ..... (Hill)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Goldcrest, 3, 111, 7 to 5. (Hamilton,) and Song and Dance, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

Some Good Racing by Harness Racers —Free-for-All Unfinished.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 27.—The third day of the New-England Breeders' Association races drew another immense crowd, the grand stand and grounds being taxed to their utmost. The unfinished 2:16 pace of yesterday was finished today. The fourth and fifth heats were won by Lantana, who thus captured the race, with Kentucky Star second, and Robert R. third.

In the 2:27 trot Zerpino easily took the first. The second was taken by Valance after a hot brush with Belle G. In the third Belle G., the favorite, cut loose from the field, winning by a nose. The fourth heat was the same. In the fifth heat Belle G. stumbled and fell, throwing Driver Twitchell twenty feet. He fortunately escaped with only a few bruises. The heat went to Valance, with Zerbino second. The race was undecided.

The great event of the day was the free-for-all trot, in which Fantasy, William Penn, Hulda, Bruzetta, Kentucky Union, and Onequa were entered for the stake of $5,000. The strong favorite was Fantasy. In the first heat Kentucky Union led to the quarter, with Fantasy at her wheel, when the favorite seized the pole and led to the wire.

In the second heat Kentucky Union was beaten out by a nose at the wire by Fantasy. The third heat was Kentucky Union's from start to finish. The race was then postponed to 11 o'clock to-morrow. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000. (concluded.)

Lantana, b. m., by Cohannett, dam Harker Mare, by Bay Chief ..... (Dore) 3 8 1 1 1
Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor, dam Lalla, by Petosky, (Howard) 2 1 2 4 2
Robert R., b. g., by Hammer Boy, dam Lady Alice, (Gorcomb) 1 6 6 5 3
Brooks, ch. h., (Noble) 4 2 8 2 7
Pussy Cat, b. m., (Woodbury) 6 5 3 3 5
Dalgetty, b. g., (Kinney) 8 3 4 9 4
Guy Wonder, b. g., (Caulf) 6 7 7 6
Colyton, ch. h., (Miller) 7 9 5 8 8
Alendorn, (Clayton) 9 4 9 7 9

Time—2:12½, 2:12¾, 2:11¾, 2:12, 2:18.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (unfinished.)

Valance, ch. c., by Marvbrino King, dam Dottie, by Almont, Jr., (Geers) 2 1 2 2 1
Belle G., blk. m., by Governor Barton, dam by Mambrino Dix, (Twitchell) 4 2 1 1 6
Zerbino, b. c., by Woodbrino, dam Kitty Abbott, (Marsh) 1 4 4 4 2
Mickey, rn. h., (Golden) 6 8 3 8 3
Donna Ines, b. m., (McLean) 5 6 5 6 4
Hilburn, ch. m., (Hilburn) 7 7 6 5 5
Packet, ch. c., (Brock) ..... 5 5 dr.

Time—2:13¾, 2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:17, 2:16¾.

Free for All Class.—Purse $3,000. (unfinished.)

Fantasy, b. m., by Gilmore, dam Romora, by Mambrino Chief 1 1 2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., by Aberdeen, dam Kentucky Central, by Balsora, (Acker) 2 2 1
Onequa, b. m., (Turner) 3 3 4
Bruzetta, ch. m., (Hickok) 4 5 3
William Penn, b. h., (Payne) 5 4 5

Time—2:09, 2:08¾, 2:07¾.

RACING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Winners at the Olympia Track Contests.

Night bicycle riding was continued at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening. The track has been improved, and additional lights have been provided so that the riders were easily seen from all parts of the grounds. Some of the best riders of the district were entered, and excellent time was made. The track record was broken several times.

Samuel Brock rode an exhibition half mile, flying start, in 1:03 4-5. Brock later rode a mile in 2:35. Attendance, 1,500.

The summaries:

First Race, Quarter Mile.—First Heat—Won by H. S. Jurgelon, R. W.; C. S. Henshaw, R. W., second. Time—0:34 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. J. Leibold, R. W.; W. C. Roome, Jr., G. A. C., second. Time—0:30 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. A. Brown, R. W.; L. V. Mockridge, H. W., second. Time—0:29. Final Heat—Won by C. J. Leibold, R. W.; W. A. Brown, R. W., second; W. C. Roome, Jr., G. A. C., third. Time—0:37 3-5.

Half Mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. H. Tomlinson, R. W., (40 yards;) J. F. Cunningham, R. W., (40 yards,) second. Time—1:14 1-5. Second Heat—Won by L. V. Mockridge, H. W., (20 yards;) W. A. Brown, R. W., (scratch,) second. Time—1:12 1-5. Final Heat—Won by H. Tomlinson, R. W., (30 yards;) William Schneider, R. W., (40 yards,) second; W. A. Carbeau, R. W., (scratch,) third. Time—1:12 3-5.

One Mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, R. W., (60 yards;) J. J. Hughes, Jr., R. W., (100 yards,) second. Time—2:28 3-5. Second Heat—Won by William Schneider, R. W., (60 yards;) W. A. Barbeau, R. W., (scratch,) second. Time—2:23. Third Heat—Won by L. V. Mockridge, H. W., (30 yards;) J. E. Buehler, city, second. Time—2:26 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. A. Brown, R. W., (50 yards;) W. Grey, T. C., (100 yards,) second. Time—2:22 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. J. Hughes Jr., Brooklyn, (100 yards;) W. A. Barbeau, R. W., (scratch,) second; W. A. Brown, R. W., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:22 1-5.

One Mile, Lap Race.—First Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C., (15 points;) A. C. Green, T. C., (12 points,) second. Time—2:36. Second Heat—Won by Samuel Brock, Brooklyn, (16 points;) J. Judge, R. W., (11 points,) second. Time—2:34.

Final Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C., (17 points;) Samuel Brock, Brooklyn, (14 points,) second; A. C. Green, T. C., (6 points,) third. Time—2:27 1-5.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Passed East—Steam yachts Repose, B. B. McGregor; Nana; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and O. P. Luther; Thelma, J. A. Mollenhauer; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Neoga, E. N. Dickerson; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Lorna, W. L. Stow; schooner yacht Neaera, Henry K. McHarg, and cutter yachts Intanta, John B. Mills, and Xara, Philip T. Dodge.

Passed West—Steam yachts Marion, Nathaniel Witherell; Nydia, Isaac E. Emerson; Aida, W. Douglas; Albatross, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; Aquila, H. A. C. Van Blew; Neaera, Charles A. Gould, and Whileaway, Charles H. Dodge; cutter yacht Jessica, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and yawl Espiritu, G. A. Jarvey.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, and sloop yacht Helaine, R. H. Morgan.

Sloop yacht Nina, H. B. Burchard, and rater Departure, C. Raymond Seely, were launched from Wood's yard this morning. Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Hilsted, and Colonia, C. A. Postley, were launched this morning from Higgins's yard. Steam yacht Alicea, J. W. C. Drexel, is at anchor off College Point, L. I.

Newark, 4; Wilmington, 3.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—Newark defeated Wilmington this afternoon in a well-contested game, but which was not marked by any especial features. The home team scored in only two innings, although doing some good hitting at times. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Base hits—Wilmington, 7; Newark, 6. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Newark, 2. Batteries—Nona and Kinsella; Garvin and A. Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—At an early hour this morning fire destroyed the clothing store of A. G. Peterson & Co., at 1,203 Washington Avenue South, and Lundeen's lodging house, adjoining. After the fire was extinguished the bodies of F. A. and G. Anderson and John Schroff, lodgers in the Lundeen building, were found in the ruins. The origin of the fire was probably incendiary. Loss about $12,000; insurance, $9,000.

Patrolman Kicked by a Police Horse.

While Patrolman William J. Murphy of the Flatlands Police Station was leading a horse of the mounted squad along Avenue G yesterday, the horse kicked him in the head, causing so severe a scalp wound that the patrolman had to be taken to the station and put in bed.

Block on Broadway Cable Road.

There was a block on the Broadway cable line about 8 o'clock last evening between the Battery and the power house at Houston Street. It was occasioned by a break in the principal cable. There was some delay before a change was made to the duplicate cable.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Rate Cutting in the Western Fight to be Fought Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Further reductions in freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul were made yesterday. Early in the morning information was received by the railroad companies that the Lake Superior Steamboat Line had put in effect the following new tariff from Chicago to St. Paul: First class, 15 cents; second, 12 cents; third, 10 cents; fourth, 8 cents; fifth, 6 cents; Class A, 8 cents; Classes B, C, D, and E, 6 cents; axes and macaroni, 8 cents; bags and bagging, 6 cents, and envelopes, 10 cents.

This action was taken because the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company had met the rates previously put in effect by the Lake Superior Steamboat Line. As the car ferry line has decided again to meet the above-named rates, to go into effect Aug. 29, the Lake Superior Steamboat Line undoubtedly will announce a still further reduction. When the car ferry line inaugurated this fight it had no idea that the Lake Superior Line would follow it. It expected to fight it out with the Chicago-St. Paul lines alone and force them to grant a large differential rate. As it is, the Lake Superior Line is on top, as it can stand the fight much longer than the car ferry line. The railroads are much elated over the position taken by the Lake Superior Line.

The Burlington, owing to the low rates in effect from Chicago to St. Paul, has made a further reduction in freight rates from St. Louis to points in the Northwest. On all classes except A the rate will be 10 cents per 100 pounds. Rates on packing-house product from Des Moines to the Mississippi River have been reduced from 7 cents to 6 cents, and from Cedar Rapids to the Mississippi River from 4 cents to 3 cents.

At a meeting of St. Paul lines this morning (rail lines only) it was decided to advance rates on perishable fruits, which from their nature cannot be shipped by the water routes, and the following rates will take effect on Sept. 10:

Peaches and pears, 40 cents; grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fresh fruits, 25 cents; apples, 20 cents; beer, 14 cents. These rates are on carload lots only, which alone were reduced from old tariffs when the war on St. Paul rates began. No further action has been taken by the water routes. Both the car ferry and the Lake Superior companies' new rates, which are the same, go into effect on Aug. 29. It is probable that the Lake Superior Line will continue to insist on a differential in its favor, but bedrock is close at hand, the lower classes now being but 6 cents per 100.

Trolley Moving Toward Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Hasbrouck Heights Borough Council held a meeting last evening to consider the right of way for the Union Traction Company trolley line through the borough. Upon the statement of Copeland & Luce, counsel for the comany, and Engineer Field that the company would accede to the regulations and restrictions imposed by thme Council, an ordinance granting right of way passed its first reading. The route will be through the borough on the boulevard, north to Lodi Avenue; by this avenue east to and across the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad; parallel with the road to Hackensack, then through Green Street to Essex. This practically assures the construction of the line to Hackensack.

New Trolley Construction Proposed.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 27.—A company of capitalists has been partially organized for the purpose of building a trolley line from Torrington to Unionville, passing through Harwinton Centre. The three-rail trolley system will be used. One of the gentlemen interested says a survey will be made at once. He will petition the Legislature at the coming session for a charter, and, if successful, will begin construction next Spring. He proposes to have other lines from Torrington, one to Wantam Lake and another to Highland Lake, Winsted. This would make those lakes easily accessible to excursionists.

New-England's Trolley Rivals.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—The Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain filed in the Superior Court to-day its answer to the recent allegations of the New-England Railroad in the latter's suit against the three trolley companies. The New-Britain Company, speaking for itself, the New-Hartford Tramway Company, and the Hartford Street Railway Company, denies generally the allegations of the New-England Railroad, and specifically that they entered into any illegal agreement, made any illegal transfer of stock, or intend to parallel the New-England Road.

Railway Men and Matters.

—Reports down town from Chicago are that the cut freight rates in Western territory will soon be withdrawn. The opening of September will see another active crusade for their restoration and maintenance. The cause of the present demoralization is said to be the absence of a majority of the Presidents and managing officers. September will find them at their posts again and then the fun the traffic officials have been having will be brought to an abrupt conclusion.

—Rumors are heard of negotiations for the consolidation of the Second Avenue and Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad companies, with a view to economy of management and convenience of re-equipment with new motive power. This would make a system of about twenty-five miles of road.

—Receiver McDoel of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago has been unable to come to New-York at present to make his report to the Directors. He is expected to be here early next month, at which time it is believed he will be able to have the figures for the year compiled and ready for publication.

—President Huntington of the Southern Pacific has assured the State authorities of Kentucky, from which State the company holds its charter, that the road will pay its franchise tax and taxes on personal property. It has been paying on officers' license since 1881.

—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Executive Council yesterday John J. Putnam of Worcester was reappointed by the Governor to be Commissioner of Accounts of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company.

—It is said that Mayor Wanser of Jersey City will veto the Street and Water Board ordinance giving the Lehigh Valley Railroad a crossing at grade on Communipaw Avenue, in Lafayette, Jersey City.

—The Southern States Freight Association has adjourned without taking definite action on the question of cut rates. The board adjourned to meet in New-York at the call of the Commissioner.

—The Alley Elevated foreclosure sale will be held in Chicago in three weeks. The road will be sold probably to representatives of the bondholders' committee.

HIS SALOON WAS A FAILURE.

The Rev. Julius Feicke Leaves His Bar and Returns to the Church.

The Rev. Julius Feicke, who created a sensation about a year ago by abandoning his pulpit in the First German Lutheran Church, in Monmouth Street, Jersey City, and opening a saloon in Hoboken, has disappeared. The saloon is closed, and inquiry shows that Mr. Feicke, who thought he could make more money as a saloon keeper than as a minister, made a mistake.

His friends say he was obliged to give a mortgage to the brewing company that fitted up the saloon for him, and when he had paid the amount of the mortgage his year in the saloon business only netted him $125. His salary as a minister was $600.

After settling the mortgage, Mr. Feicke's friends say, he made overtures to the South Classis of Bergen, which condoned his offense, reinstated him, and found him a church in Philadelphia.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Summer Furniture greatly reduced to make room for Fall stock.

WOMAN BICYCLE RIDER FINED.

Going Too Fast on Riverside Drive—Other Cases in Court.

A party of fifty or more bicycle riders, male and female, headed by a pretty figure on a racing wheel, dressed in light knickerbockers, brown stockings, a blazer jacket, and white cap, passed up the Riverside Drive Wednesday night at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

At One Hundred and Twelfth Street they passed Bicycle Policeman England of the Park police, who at once started in pursuit, singling out the leader. The chase continued to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where the patrolman overtook the rider.

The prisoner was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, followed by a crowd of at least 100 bicyclers. She described herself as Eliza Resske, twenty years old, of 17 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. She left her wheel as security for her appearance in court, and was allowed to go home.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning Miss Resske pleaded that she did not know she was riding at a speed beyond the legal limit. She, however, was fined $3.

William Staylor, twenty-two years old, of 121 West Sixty-second Street, gave Bicycle Policeman England a long chase Wednesday evening. Staylor was riding his bicycle up Riverside Drive at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and England started in pursuit of him.

As soon as Staylor, who is a fast rider, saw that the policeman was after him, he started off at the top of his speed. The chase led around Grant's tomb and through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street toward Morningside Drive, the officer holding his own with the fugitive, who turned down Morningside Drive.

When the officer reached the drive Staylor was not in sight, but after a search he was found hidden in a clump of bushes. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Staylor was fined $5.

Edward Crane, twenty years old, of 27 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Henry Berger, seventeen years old, of 2 Orchard Street, were also fined $5 each by the Magistrate. They were arrested Wednesday evening by Bicycle Patrolman Neggersmith for "scorching" on the Boulevard.

HORSE MASTERED THE MAN.

Ran Away While Being Punished for Having Run Away.

Louis Schmutz of Clarkson Street and Old Clove Road, in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, is the owner of a horse that has a tendency to run away. The horse was hitched to a carriage yesterday, and, before Mr. Schmutz could get in, the horse started, and Mr. Schmutz grabbed at the spokes of the rear wheel. He held the spoke for a second, and when he got up from the ground had bruises on his face and breast.

The horse ran down Old Clove Road to Grant Street, climbed the front stoop of a hotel, and carried away a portion of the veranda and smashed four windows. He turned and ran down the road again, and William Ammerman of 171 Grant Street attempted to stop him. Ammerman measured his length in the dusty road. William Murphy secured the horse and took it to the Town Hall.

Mr. Schmutz determined to teach the horse a lesson, and, taking him home, placed him in a heavy wagon, which he loaded with wood. Then, getting four of his friends in the wagon, he started the horse. The animal went quietly for a few feet, and then kicked and overturned the wagon, throwing the five men out and scattering the wood in every direction. He was again caught and taken home and locked up in the stable.

Mr. Schmutz is considering the advisability of selling the horse at a sacrifice.

TESTIFYING FOR MRS. CRAVEN.

Two Who Saw Her Contract of Marriage with Senator Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Ex-Judge J. F. Sullivan, until lately legal adviser of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, yesterday testified strongly in favor of Mrs. Craven's claims in the Fair will case.

Judge Sullivan stated that Mrs. Craven consulted him in 1892 about a contract marriage with Senator Fair, and that he advised her against entering into one of that nature. Later she exhibited a paper to him which purported to be a marriage contract, but he could not remember whether it was signed or not. Mrs. Johnson, the proprietress of the Colonial Hotel, where the School Principal has been boarding for a number of years, testified that Mrs. Craven had shown her the contract of marriage and also deeds to several valuable pieces of local property.

Mrs. Johnson had disapproved of Mrs. Craven's friendship for Mr. Fair because, she stated, "Fair did not have a good reputation."

BOARDERS WANTED.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF 34, OCCUPIED IN BUSINESS, wishes board about Oct. 1 in a small private family, where there will be no other boarders; is of good character, a Christian, and quiet and retired in habit; desires a back room facing the south, on the second or third floor; positively no boarding house or apartment house would suit; references exchanged. Please address, giving particulars, and state number in family, MERCHANT, Box 201 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie. magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. 50, 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 1.5, 2.2, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 1.15, 2.5, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. Lower 135th St., E. R. Port Morris, 9 A. M. 12 M., 2, 5 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St. 11.30 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 135th St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A. M. 1.30, 6.30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

Shortest Route to Coney Island.

Brighton Beach Railroad Extension
AND
Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan.

Seidl's Orchestral Concerts
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

LABOR DAY AT NIAGARA FALLS.
Special Excursion, including hotel accommodation, transfers, and trip on Maid of the Mist, $14.50. Railroad tickets only $8.00.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,223 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20c. cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Steamer Robert Garrett

will leave Staten Island Ferry Slip, Foot of Whitehall St., on Friday, August 28th, One Hour and Thirty minutes after the St. Louis passes Fire Island, and meet her at the Narrows.

TICKETS, 50c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...6 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. A. V., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By French young lady as companion or governess; very good references. Mademoiselle, 21 East 73d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and luncheons; first-class personal references, 18 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; best city reference. G. V., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; short distance in country preferred; city references. 325 7th Av., rear, near 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress or general housekeeper; city or country; best city references. 350 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to do scrubbing, washing, or cleaning. Mrs. Reynolds, 354 East 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day, week, or month; excellent fitter and designer; city or country; terms reasonable; best city reference. D. D., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few engagements; $2.50 per day. 230 East 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; would travel and care for lady's wardrobe; references. H., 870 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork if required; city reference. 215 East 40th St., Loughran's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference. B. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Barnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having over ten years' first-class references, fully capable in every respect. F. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Would like good single man's place; first-class references. T. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a very reliable and experienced man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of any gentleman's establishment; sober, attentive; stylish on the box, and careful city driver; will be very highly recommended. H. L., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good references; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for her coachman; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; ten years' city references. P. D., 148 East 41st St., Stevan's stables.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; ten years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. James, 478 3d Av., care Butler.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. J. C., 320 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent, industrious, sober, honest, willing, and obliging; city or country; personal reference. K. G., 1,709 Broadway.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; age, 30; single; sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; married; no incumbrance; long experience; best city recommendation; will certify honesty, sobriety, and capability. 5 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; private family; in country; best city references. 109 West 25th St., harness store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and CARETAKER.—For fifteen years charge of gentleman's place; is good, steady workman; with wife and young son; professional on all greenhouse plants, fruits, flowers, vegetables, farm, cattle, &c.; references; moderate terms. W. T. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting, and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124 Irvington, N.

AWAITING THE VICEROY

Plans for Li Hung Chang's Reception To-day.

GEN. RUGER TO WELCOME HIM

Salutes to be Fired by Naval Vessels and Land Guns.

THE VISITOR TO RIDE UP BROADWAY

He Will Land at the Pier of the Steamship St. Louis—Troops and Police to Escort Him.

TO BE LODGED IN THE WALDORF

Preparations for Banquets There and at Delmonico's—"Chinatown" to Celebrate with Fireworks.

Li Hung Chang will not, if he arrives before late in the afternoon to-day, be taken from the steamship St. Louis of the American Line to the Dolphin and spirited away. If he were taken off by the Dolphin, many people would be deprived of the pleasure of seeing him.

If the programme agreed upon last night is adhered to, the Viceroy will not leave the gallant ship on which he embarked until she is made fast to the North River pier at the foot of Fulton Street. This decision was reached because of the Viceroy's age, the probability that at the last moment he would object to being transferred to the United States dispatch boat, and the absence of proper transfer facilities on the St. Louis.

Under the present plan the famous statesman will traverse the greater part of southern New-York City in an open and sumptuous vehicle, guarded by the pick of the United States cavalry, see all the architectural triumphs of the business quarters, and be seen by at least 300,000 people before he enters the Waldorf.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, who will represent the Nation on this occasion and receive its guest of honor, in forming the scheme of reception, planned that it should be both simple and dignified.

Gen. Ruger will go to meet Viceroy Li on the Dolphin. Among those who will be with him are the Chinese Minister, Wang Yu, his First Secretary, Ho Yen Shing, Secretary-Interpreter Chung Mun Yew, and Edward B. Drew, local Secretary of Embassy for the Viceroy's special mission. With Gen. Ruger will also be Major George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, and First Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery, aides de camp. Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont will be of the party. The Dolphin will head for Quarantine.

Plans for the Greeting.

The plan of reception is that the St. Louis shall be first boarded by Health Officer Alvah H. Doty, and immediately he is on board Gen. Ruger and his staff, in full uniform, and Minister Wang and his suite, in official garb, will follow. Gen. Ruger will welcome Viceroy Li to the United States in the name of the Nation. Then a welcome will come from the Chinese Minister.

As explained by the Minister yesterday, very simple etiquette will be observed. Minister Wang, in making a low bow, will join his hands at his knees, and in rising will touch his hands yet joined, to his forehead. After this the Ministers will make any conventional gesture of greeting that may appear to him to suit the occasion, and briefly introduce his associates.

If the Viceroy chooses to talk with the Minister after this, there will be custom or diplomatic rule violated. As the Viceroy has several interpreters with him, and as Secretary Chung speaks English fluently and knows many public men and American customs, the guest will, no doubt, talk freely with Gen. Ruger and others before the pier of the St. Louis is reached. The Ambassador is very observant and inquisitive, and he will, doubtless, be fully informed on the salient features of New-York Harbor.

The reception of Li Hung Chang by Gen. Ruger will be during the thunder of the guns of Admiral Bunce's fleet of ten war vessels. Unless orders are changed, the war vessels will to-day be in double formation, despite a protest of transportation interests. As the St. Louis passes Governors Island, another salute of nineteen guns is to be fired from Castle William.

Precautions at the St. Louis's Pier.

At the pier of the National Line precautions against intrusion on the Viceroy's party of thirty-eight members and twenty-one servants will be rigid. A plan will be arranged by which the Nation's guest and his party will leave the steamship St. Louis independently of the other passengers, and they will be conducted to a roped-off inclosure. Here the Viceroy will meet Consul General Yu Sze Yee and Consul Sze Shao Tseng, and their attachés.

Two hundred and fifty policemen, under the control of Inspector Cortright, will guard the pier and its approaches. On the pier will be a detachment of the Naval Reserve, ordered on duty by Lieut. Commander Kent.

Probably no distinguished visitor to this country ever entered New-York in such traveling fixture as will Li Hung Chang. Mr. Boldt of the Waldorf looked after the arrangements and gave W. H. Seiden, the liveryman, carte blanche. The Viceroy will make his entry into the city in a sumptuous, brand-new open landau, drawn by a pair of the handsomest bays in America. There was an idea of having four and even six horses, but either would have made necessary walking footmen, and it was finally decided that a pair of horses was sufficient. There will be fourteen other carriages, all well appointed, for the Viceroy's suite, and hotel omnibuses for the servants.

An Escort of Cavalrymen.

As soon as possible after Li Hung Chang is on American soil he and Lord Li, his adopted son, will be conducted to his carriage, and the start will be made as promptly as may be.

The escort will consist of a squad of mounted policeman, under Sergt. Revell, who will break the way, and 200 men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, under the command of Col. Sumner. The cavalrymen will be so distributed as to form advance and rear escorts and surround the Viceroy's carriage.

The line of march will be Fulton Street, along West Street to Battery Place, to the Bowling Green, and up Broadway to Fourth Street, Washington Square, under the Washington Arch, and up Fifth Avenue to the Waldorf. The entire route will be lined by policemen, and because of its length, the crowds will, if the weather is fine, be enormous at all points.

Decorations at the Waldorf.

Along the course of the parade will be many decorations, but none that will equal those of the Waldorf. The Fifth Avenue front and the Thirty-third Street side of the hotel will be tastefully draped with the National colors, in many decorative ways, and with them will be the Chinese flag—a dragon on a yellow field. This flag will float from the hotel's flagstaff.

It was decided yesterday that no detail of policemen will be needed at the hotel after the arrival of the Viceroy, as he will be practically secluded in his apartments, and access to the floors he and his suite will occupy will only be by the elevators. Several detectives will be about them to watch for cranks and impertinent intruders.

The Chinese Minister Yang Yü arrived at Jersey City from Washington at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and was met at the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad by Consul-General Yü and Consul Sze. His Excellency was accompanied by Secretaries Ho and Chang and Attaché Yen Ching. With them was a servant. The party went in carriages to the Consulate in West Ninth Street, and during the day Minister Yang rested and received a few calls. He slept at the Consulate last night, but will to-day occupy an apartment in Ambassador Li's suite at the Waldorf and remain there until he leaves. The Minister, like the Consul-General and the Viceroy, does not speak English.

BANQUETS FOR THE VICEROY.

To be Given at the Waldorf and Delmonico's.

At the Waldorf the Viceroy and his suite will occupy the entire first floor, including the State apartments, and part of the second floor. They will be installed in quarters that in the whole world are unequaled for luxury, sumptuousness, and artistic beauty.

Viceroy Li will have as his private apartment a boudoir drawing room and a bedroom whose equipment is modeled after the Musée de Cluny. Lord Li, the Viceroy's nephew and adopted son, will have the Louis XVI. music room as a parlor and the bedroom in the same style. The banquet hall of the state apartments and the Astor dining room will be for the Viceroy and his suite. All the servants necessary, in addition to the servants of the Viceroy's party, will be detailed from the staff of the hotel under competent management. Special service will be for Mr. Drew, the Viceroy's chief Secretaries, and his two physicians, one of them Dr. Irwin, a Scotchman.

At the Waldorf at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening a banquet will be given in the ballroom to Li Hung-Chang by ex-Ministers to China. Seventy covers will be laid, and among the guests will be Gen. Ruger and his staff. It will be a Waldorf dinner, and no attempt will be made during the Viceroy's stay to serve Chinese dishes. If it is desired the Viceroy's cooks may, for his private table, have the use of the ranges and culinary equipment of the hotel.

At the banquet there will be some appropriate pieces from the confectioner and icemaker set on the table, and the menus will bear American and Chinese flags crossed.

There will be a special service for the baggage of the Viceroy and his suite by the hotel, but of the 300 pieces of luggage, &c., that were on the St. Louis, less than one-third will go to the Waldorf. The rest will be sent on to Vancouver.

The banquet at Delmonico's, tendered to the Viceroy by Consul Sze and Chinese merchants and residents, will be next Tuesday night at 6 o'clock punctually. Minister Yang will preside, having on his right the guest of honor, and on his left Mayor Strong.

Covers will be laid for 120 persons in the large banqueting hall. The guests will, of course, include the thirty-eight members of the Viceroy's suite, at least fifty Chinese residents and merchants, the Minister's suite, and the Consul General and Consul and their attachés, and some Americans, including Gen. J. W. Foster, Gen. Ruger, Postmaster Van Cott, Gen. Grant and Andrews, and Collector Kilbreth.

Nothing has been settled in regard to speeches. Some Americans may make some impromptu remarks, and there may be speaking in Chinese. The dinner will be à la Française—a Delmonico banquet. As a Viceroy rarely eats in public, arrangements will be made by which his pipe servant may supply him with his favorite recreation, puffing the smoke of a bunch of tobacco out of an apparatus with an enormous stem.

Li Hung Chang, it appears, is thoroughly democratic in some respects. The manager at Delmonico's in arranging details, asked Consul Sze about the grand entrance in Twenty-sixth Street, and what plans he had for receiving the Viceroy there. He was told that the Viceroy would be dismissed if he could not enter by the Fifth Avenue door, "just like any other man," and would go up to the banquet room on the elevator with such guests as might be passengers.

The dinner will do justice to the reputation of the Delmonico cuisine, and there will be some handsome pieces typical of the occasion on the tables.

The menu may be decided on to-day. The design, chosen by Consul Sze, will be simple, and the flags of the United States and the Flowery Kingdom will be on the cover.

It was said yesterday that there would be a guests' chart, but a difficulty to be encountered is so to spell in English nine-tenths of the guests' names that they will find their places at the tables.

THE POLICE TO PARADE.

The Viceroy to See Them March and the Firemen at Work.

Although there are many sick men on the police force, and those who are well will be needed often during the stay of Viceroy Li Hung Chang in the city, there will be an ample detail for to-day's reception. The subject of police service during the Viceroy's visit was discussed yesterday, in the Mayor's office, by Col. Strong, Commissioners Andrews and Grant, and Chief Conlin.

The Police Commissioners and Chief Conlin demurred when a police parade was talked of, but it was finally decided that on Tuesday, after the Viceroy has taken luncheon at the Merchants' Club, he will be escorted to the reviewing stand on Union Square by Squadron A and see something of the municipal servants.

First 400 policemen will march past, with mounted police and the police bicycle squad and patrol wagons.

Then the Fire Department will give an exhibition. A special fire box will be in the stand, and on the Viceroy striking an alarm—a "second"—a dozen engines and hook and ladder companies will respond with a water tower, dash up, connect with hydrants, and go into action as if there was a fire.

After this a detachment of the Street Cleaning Department will parade. It will consist of 60 carts and 200 sweepers.

At least 500 policemen, including the mounted squad, will do special extra duty during Viceroy Li's stay, as detachments will be needed every day. The other plans for the six days are:

Saturday—Reception of the Viceroy by President Cleveland at W. C. Whitney's mansion, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Sunday—Visit to Gen. U. S. Grant's tomb.

Monday—Excursion on the Dolphin to West Point.

Wednesday—Visit to Brooklyn and lunch at the Union League Club. Review of Seventh Regiment at its armory in the evening.

There will be other functions which have not yet been arranged, and the Viceroy's time will be fully taken up until his departure, Sept. 3.

"CHINATOWN" TO CELEBRATE.

An Invitation to Li Hung Chang from the Produce Exchange.

"Chinatown" was in a ferment last evening over the news that Consul Sze had obtained permission for the colony to erect a triumphal arch in Mott Street and for the discharge of fireworks.

President Henry D. McCord of the Produce Exchange sent a letter yesterday to the Chinese Consul extending the privileges of the floor of the Exchange to Li Hung Chang during his visit. The Produce Exchange floor is the most roomy in the city, and as it is one of the sights in the downtown district it is confidently expected that the invitation will be accepted.

Collector Kilbreth decided yesterday that the revenue cutter Chandler was needed for the public service. He and his party will go to meet Viceroy Li Hung Chang on the Hudson, which will start from the Barge Office Slip. Some of the guests will go to the cruiser New-York.

Secretary Lamont paid a visit yesterday to Gen. Ruger at the Army Building. The General went last night to the Waldorf, where he will be a guest until Ambassador Li goes away.

Consul General Yu and Consul Sze visited the Waldorf last night and were shown the state apartments ready for the Viceroy and his suite by Superintendent Thomas. They appeared to be dazzled by their beauty and luxury.

Great crowds are expected on Staten Island this morning to witness the arrival of the St. Louis and Li Hung Chang. The North Atlantic squadron is lying off Tompkinsville officially, but in reality it is lying off the Staten Island shore off St. George, Tompkinsville, and Stapleton. This affords a shore frontage of about three miles, on almost any point of which the naval salute can be watched and heard.

In anticipation of the crowds which are expected the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and ferry have arranged to carry the sightseers as fast as they arrive. The Staten Island Electric Company's cars will also be run at as close intervals as necessary. This company expects to handle big crowds from New-Jersey, who will reach Staten Island by the Bayonne and Elizabeth ferries. The cars of the electric road will carry passengers to any point along the shore from St. George, where the first sight of the white fleet can be obtained, to Fort Wadsworth, the extreme point of the eastward, where the ceremonies can be viewed.

The salute from the warships can best be witnessed from the Staten Island shore. Some of the warships, those composing the inner line, lie within 300 yards of the Staten Island docks. The larger boats, including the New-York, Columbia, Indiana, and Massachusetts, are in the outer line. The Newark lies closest to the Staten Island shore, and will be an object of great interest, as she will be the only craft that will man her yards as the St. Louis passes. The others will not man the yards, simply because they have none. Those who wish to witness this now almost extinct function in the navy will watch the Newark. She is lying about off the Long Dock at Stapleton. Her masts and yards make her easily recognizable.

The Staten Island Ferry Company will start two boats down the bay when the St. Louis is sighted. One will be for any one who wishes to go on board. The second will be for Chinese residents of this and other cities exclusively.

NAVAL OFFICERS INDIGNANT.

Reception of Li Hung Chang Promises to Produce Some Friction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It would be remarkable, indeed, if the official demonstration in behalf of Li Hung Chang should pass without any perceptible fracture in the good-will which is supposed to exist between the army and the navy. As already related in these dispatches, there is no ill feeling between the higher authorities of the State, War, and Navy Departments, but it develops to-day that some of the navy officers are inclined to resent the prominence accorded Gen. Ruger and the army in the Governmental attention which is to be lavished upon the Chinese Ambassador. There has been an attempt to bring Gen. Miles within the company of the disaffected officials, and he is represented as writhing under the pangs of jealousy over Ruger's part in the official programme.

As a matter of fact, Gen. Miles was in New-York last week, attending a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and while there was consulted by Secretary Lamont concerning the military features of the Li demonstration. It was Gen. Miles's suggestion, in fact, that Ruger be chosen, and the letter formally detailing that officer to duty as special representative of the President was written in Gen. Miles's office, in Washington, and sent out over Gen. Miles's signature. It is also said that Gen. Miles intends to escape from Washington on the approach of Li Hung Chang, who, by the way, is not expected by the Chinese Legation people to come here at all.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department, Assistant Secretary Doe of the War Department, and Assistant Secretary Rockhill of the State Department, each acting-head of his department at present, are also represented in some quarters as being in great distress over imagined slights, personal and official, in the programme of Li's New-York entertainment. None of these officials is in any such ungracious position. The Li festivities have been arranged with an idea to an adequate tribute to the personal representative of the Emperor of China, and there should be no occasion to fasten malice upon various officials of this Government who do not have conspicuous places in the functions. There is still less reason for rivalry among those to whom is intrusted the official programme.

It is a fact, however, that some naval officers feel that their service is made subordinate to the military, and they persistently extract some misery from the orders which compel Admiral Bunce to report to Gen. Ruger. It is likely that the navy will be called upon to take little part in the Li observance, and as some one must be charged with the management of the whole affair, it is natural that the services upon which the most demands are made should furnish the personal representative of the President.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CAREER.

How He Has Held Together an Empire of 400,000,000 People.

The Caucasian, unwilling to admit superiority in a Mongolian, has dubbed Li Hung Chang the "Bismarck of China." But the wise old man who is now visiting New-York does not justify the comparison. He has carved out a niche for himself and stands to-day with Bismarck, Crispi, and Gladstone as one of the four "grand old men" of the generation. With Bismark and Crispi in forced retirement and Gladstone in chosen retirement, he is still active and his work has not ended.

The comparison with Bismarck is not warranted, because Li has dealt with problems far greater and with conditions vastly different. Bismarck united 30,000,000 people, who were already drawn toward each other by common ties of kindred, language, literature, religion, and a desire for defense. He worked with one of the most enlightened peoples on earth.

Li Hung Chang has dealt with 400,000,000 people, steeped in superstition and conservatism, speaking a dozen different languages and scores of dialects, worshipping different gods, and drawn apart by conflicting interests. He has held together an empire larger in area and population than all Europe, without the aid of railways or telegraphs, and that, too, in the face of opposition both from within and without, both from the imperial throne and the people.

Li Hung Chang is now seventy-three years old. He was born in the Anuhuei Province Feb. 16, 1823. His career exemplifies the opportunities in China for those who are learned. His first advancement came through his standing in the examinations made by the Government. He stood at the head of a class of 15,000 that was examined, and after taking several other severe examinations, was made a Fellow of Hanlin College, thus gaining the greatest honor possible in China for an exhibition of learning and ability.

Shows Himself to be a Good Soldier.

His success in these examinations led to his promotion in the public service. He was Governor of the Thing-Sin Province in 1860, when the Tai-Ping rebellion broke out. As its hotbed was in his province, he became the head of the Chinese forces, co-operating with "Chinese" Gordon in the suppression of what was the most serious unsuccessful rebellion in the history of China. Throughout the war he showed himself a good soldier, ready to adopt the methods of Gordon and other Europeans. His distinction was such that to him was given the other Thiang Province, and he was made Viceroy of the united countries in May, 1865. He once fell out with Gen. Gordon, by ordering the execution of several Tai-Ping chiefs to whom Gordon had promised safety. Gen. Gordon pursued him with a pistol and searched for him three days, with the intention of killing him, but was finally pacified.

The first reversal for Li came in 1870, when he was despoiled of his titles. He was accused of responsibility for the terrible massacre in Tien-tsin because he did not give proper assistance to the General in command. It will be remembered that the Chinese that year brutally murdered the French nuns in a convent near Tien-tsin. China was compelled to punish those in power. He was restored to power in 1872 by the Emperor, and made Grand Chancellor. Later he was promoted to the office of Viceroy of the metropolitan Province of Pe-Chi-Li, which office makes him practically the ruler of China. He saw the strategic strength of Tien-tsin as a residence, and he lived there and kept possession of the city. Until recently he was the real master of China, and the young man who lived in the imperial palace, secluded from the people, was a mere figurehead.

During the minority of the present Emperor, for fourteen years, Li enjoyed the confidence of the Empress Regent, who was a ruler of distinction. Naturally various reasons were given for this favoritism, but it is probable that the Empress, who showed herself so shrewd in other matters, recognized the ability of her counselor, and favored him because of it.

A Liberal Statesman.

Li is one of the most liberal of the Chinamen of the present day. He has been ever ready to advance any project looking toward the progress of his country. He has been compelled to overcome many serious obstacles. The Court party of the empire is opposed to progress. It is afraid of any change, because an awakening of the people is likely to bring about the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty, which has flourished on foreign soil and is hated by the real Chinese.

The Chinese, too, are opposed to progress. They resent any attempt to change their present miserable condition, and prefer to live with Confucius rather than to adopt new styles of thought and life. The conservatism of the Chinese and the hostility of the Court favorites, therefore, have been in the way of Li's schemes for the betterment of the empire.

Still he has accomplished a great deal. The opening of treaty ports, the extension of trade, the building of the one railway in China, the protection of missionaries and travel, and the opening of factories and mines—in fact, the opening of China to civilization, has been due largely to his enlightenment and his negotiations.

Li Hung Chang lives in the City of Tien-tsin, the greatest treaty port in China. It is on the Pietso River and very near Pekin. It is to this city that the ambassadors must come. It is here that travelers must enter. It is here that all northern trade enters. At this city Li Hung Chang, as Viceroy of the metropolitan Province of Pe-Chi-Li, which includes Pekin, really ruled the empire. Ambassadors grew accustomed to making appeals to him to help them in their efforts to aid progress and finally grew accustomed to conducting negotiations with the Government through him. As Commander-in-Chief of the army that must defend Pekin and also of the navy in the north, Li easily gained power that made him secure in his independent attitude.

He built armories and docks, bought modern rifles, cannon, and ships, organized a picked guard of a thousand of 25,000 men, had them trained on European lines, organized the army and navy, and took such complete possession of everything that the Emperor could not well dispute his authority.

He was once called to Pekin, the Emperor professing to be anxious to confer with him. He recognized that the Court party would do nothing but plot to get him into their power, where they could destroy him. He paid no attention to the summons. Another and more urgent summons was sent to him, and he again paid no attention. When finally an emphatic order was given, he asked that quarters be provided for 10,000 soldiers. The Court then confessed itself beaten and set about hatching other plots.

His success has been due largely to his courage. The present Manchu dynasty would have crushed a man less firm. But it has not dared measure strength with the great Viceroy, who has so long controlled the empire. A measurement of strength might have placed Li on the throne. He had the soldiers, his own body guard being the best body of soldiers in China, and he would have had the sympathy of the people. They would have been glad to have placed a full-blood Chinaman on the throne that had been usurped by the Tartars. The recent success of the Japanese shows how easily the revolution might have been perfected. Neither Li nor his enemies were blind to these things, and he was therefore subjected only to underhanded attempts to secure his overthrow.

The two decorations of which Li is most proud are his yellow jacket and his double-eyed peacock feather. Both are evidences of royal favor, being the insignia of royalty. They denote that the recipient may aspire to and become Emperor. Li received his yellow jacket in 1865, as a result of the capture of Su Chow and Gen Gordon and Ching, one of his Generals, were decorated at the same time. Both Chinese valued the decoration very highly. Li's jacket was taken from him in 1870 and again in 1884, when he was blamed for the defeats administered by the Japanese army and navy. China every ruler is held responsible for every occurrence in his province, or in any place under his care. If a flood devastates a province, the Viceroy is blamed. Therefore, the Emperor visited a penalty on Li such as the old statesman had often visited on those under him. The Empress mother, however, interposed, and he was again decorated, and was sent to Japan to negotiate the treaty of peace. While in Japan he was shot in the head by a crazy native, and the bullet has been lodged there ever since. It was recently photographed by the X rays.

Li was a great admirer of Gen. Grant. When the latter made his tour of the world he met the Chinese statesman, then in his height of his power. Each was attracted to the other. Li found a parallel in their lives. He had helped put down the greatest rebellion in the recent history of China, and Gen. Grant had commanded in putting down the greatest rebellion in the history of America. These rebellions began and were put down at about the same time. In his palace Li has a life-size portrait of Gen. Grant, and seems always anxious to hear more about him. He is prejudiced against the Americans because of their exclusion of the Chinese, but that does not affect his reverence for the great American General.

Tsi-en-chioness Li, wife of Li Hung Chang, is described as a very beautiful and, for China, a learned woman, who looks thirty-five, and is fifty-five. Her husband's wealth is fabulous, and she spends royally, though she keeps accurate account of every item. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho, she lives in great splendor, surrounded by songbirds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery gems, botanical collections, and 1,000 attendants and servants. She has 2,000 coats, 1,200 pairs of trouserettes, and 500 fur robes. Her feet are so small that she is unable to walk more than a few steps, but twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms, and takes an airing in a coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in fifty ways, her favorite coiffure being à la griffin.

The Count Li, son of Li Hung Chang, is his father's chief adviser and ally. He displays much ability as a leader and diplomat, and has received a training that may make him powerful in Chinese affairs.

Tandem and Car in Collision.

Laura White, twenty-one years old, of 341 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Moses Nathan, twenty-seven years old, of 350 East Fifty-first Street, who were on a tandem bicycle, came into collision with a Lexington Avenue cable car at Fifty-fifth Street. One of Miss White's arms was broken, and she was taken to the Flower Hospital.

Lord Russell Gone to Montreal.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 27.—Lord Russell and party arrived here early this morning from Toronto by special train, and at once boarded the steamer Spartan to make a trip through the Thousand Islands to Montreal.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Farmer" Little came to town. He had been to the St. Louis and Chicago Conventions, and was on his way to Saratoga—he attends all the conventions. "Farmer" Little loves a game, but, as he says, "the limit 'hus'n't be too high. 'Cause why? Crops is poor, income is limited, and expenses is reg'lar."

The "Farmer's" friends, just to oblige him, got up a little game. The limit—only a dollar—was to his liking, and proceedings were begun. The "Farmer" had good hands, but what could flushes and straights do against fulls—such was the "Farmer's" luck—and he grew wary.

After he had purchased his third stack, he said, in his slow and distinct, talking-across-a-ten-acre-field voice: "This is extravagant and monotonous, somethin's got to be done." And he did it. He straddled the ante and waited for cards.

After the deal all "went out" except "the age." He had five poor cards, but, wishing to play, as he saw the "Farmer" had a pair, he selected three cards at random and called for two more, knowing that the "Farmer" was intently watching him. After his draw the "Farmer's" pair of kings looked small, and as he considered them for a while, as is his custom before drawing, they became more and more insignificant in his eyes.

He was confident he would have to beat three or a kind, and he was also confident the chips he had used to straddle with were in the pot. It was a mighty struggle between going after his own and "laying down." Communing with himself, he snook his head, sighed, examined his chips, eyed the two-card draw, and in a mild, skimmed-milk voice, drawled: "I don't make good." The "Farmer," who had suggested the game, had lost his nerve.

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The wards in the large New-York hospitals are not altogether desirable places to be in, although they are made as cheerful as circumstances will permit. Yet, scarcely a day passes that some strange incident does not occur. One morning, not long ago, at an up-town hospital famous for its magnificent equipments and skilled medical staff, a man was taken into a ward suffering. It was supposed, from acute poisoning. He was apparently in intense pain, and required heroic treatment to save his life. The stomach pump was applied at once. The doctors then discovered that the "poison" was only a tremendous quantity of whisky. The work with the stomach pump however, was continued faithfully, until the victim was left as hollow as a drum. The man was well dressed, and, seemingly, in good financial circumstances. He began to come around soon after he was put to bed, and inquired where he was. When informed that he was in a hospital ward he was very angry, and tried to get up. Two attendants were required to hold him down. Finally he adopted more pacific measures and was permitted to dress. Then he started to walk out of the ward, only to be arrested and brought back. The head nurse told him that while he was apparently well, he had been formally entered as a patient in the institution, and could not go until he was regularly released by the house physician. The man said he was an American citizen, and that the hospital had no business to detain him. He resented the fact that the stomach pump had been used, and said he would bring suit for damages. He became so angry that the two strong attendants were brought in again. The head nurse, in the mean while, had sent for the house physician, and about noontime the unwilling patient was released.

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Palmistry, which was such a fad among society people a couple of years ago, and which is even yet a means for occasional recreation among its younger members, has gotten a firm hold in the lower strata, where all social fads are imitated as closely as possible. A score of fortune tellers and palmists have done a thriving business at Coney Island during the Summer, their patrons being the east-side and down-town girls, who drift into these tents on the sands with their "steadies," jolly, boisterous, and light-hearted, as is the fashion with these hard-working girls, on their outings. They come from their interviews with the seeresses in a much-changed mood, always showing evidences of surprise at some of the so-called revelations. They are gay sometimes, when a delightful future with their "steady" has been predicted, depressed often, because their "life lines" have not been read as they wished, which has probably been due to the fact that they have been inclined to "guy" the seeress. These old hags, fantastically dressed in bright colors, and always seated in an inner room in their tent with gewsome surroundings when prophesying, have coined money during the Summer. Over in Brooklyn, both on the part of these people have pitched tents on vacant lots near Prospect Park, and always announce themselves as gypsy queens. They reign over a small colony living in a wagon situated near the tent of prophecy. A second tent, in which meals are cooked and served by the seeress and queen, is generally a part of the encampment. The outfit seems to thrive, and the fortune-telling business to pay. There is little of the picturesqueness of the gypsy of the novel and the "family story paper." But, whether at Coney Island or Prospect Park, there is plenty of dirt.

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When you see a Brooklyn man, or a Brooklyn woman, for that matter, grab at his or her back, arms or legs, as if he or she had been shot, don't think it is as serious a matter as that. It is only an evidence of the annual visitation of fleas. Brooklyn has more kinds and quantities of bugs and insects flying and crawling to the square inch, than any other place of its size on earth.

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"Clearing-out sales of shoes" are announcements posted here, there, and everywhere throughout Greater New-York. Man, woman, or child can just now be well shod for less money than has been possible in years. But all these bargains are in pointed-toe shoes. The reason for it all is that fashion has decreed that the toothpick-toed shoe must go. Round, common-sense toes are to take the place of the freaks this Winter.

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The ring of the woodman's axe was heard in Battery Park yesterday. The unfamiliar sound attracted the attention of passers-by, and a crowd gathered to see the chips fly. A fine old elm of three score years was the victim. It stood in the centre of the sidewalk on the park side of Lower State Street, and there was a curbed grass plot about it on which there was no grass. The upper limbs were first cut off, and then the axeman put his blade to the butt. It fell with a crash into the park, reaching nearly to the elevated road structure, which disfigures that part of the park, and when the air space the tree had filled so many years was left vacant, the hideous structure was revealed more unsightly than ever. An examination of the fallen trunk showed that it had been felled only as a matter of safety, for the butt had rotted nearly half way through.

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Cotton bales, stacked five tiers high, cover the wharves of the Mallory Line, on South Street, these days, and indicate that the season of cotton shipments from the South is at hand. From now on, till the crop has been distributed to the manufacturers of the North and to those of Europe, every available coaster will be put into the cotton-carrying trade. Boats that lay up the rest of the year are called into service, and many an idle tramp finds a charter. The Morgan Line, in the height of the season, runs a boat daily from New-Orleans, and the Clyde Line, from Charleston, and the Savannah Line are equally taxed.

This enormous movement of the staple continues till about Dec. 1, and meantime the scene along the wharves of the Southern steamships smacks of industry and presents a realistic picture of commerce.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Gerry Society, after investigating the story told by Mary Malyesky, has decided to send her back to her friends in Hazelton, Penn. The girl is fifteen years old. Policeman Monroe Rosenfeld of the Eldridge Street Station met her on Tuesday in Stanton Street, where she was seeking a woman whose address she had on a card. Rosenfeld knew the woman to be an unfit companion for so young a girl, and took Mary to the station for safekeeping. In the Essex Market Police Court Magistrate Deuel committed the girl to the Gerry Society.

—Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday held William Galway of Governeur Slip and Louis Daum in $1,000 each for trial on charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Galway was charged with stealing a case of goods from the platform of the United States Appraisers Stores. The missing case was traced to Daum, who said he had paid Galway $15 for it.

—The twelfth and last of the series of free entertainments given every week during the Summer at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, and will consist of a concert and exhibition of the Summer work by the singing, physical culture, millinery, and embroidery classes.

—Jeremiah Fitzpatrick of 137 West Thirty-eighth Street and Terence Gray of 291 West Thirty-ninth Street, who were arrested on Wednesday on a charge of assaulting Charles H. Brockway of the Ashland House, were yesterday discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as Mr. Brockway did not want to press the charge.

—Edward Crosby Rice, known as "Big Ed" Rice, who was arrested on a charge of stealing a rebuke from Mrs. Amelia Cohen of 24 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Cohen refused to press the charge.

—The next meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission will be held on Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock, when Chief Engineer Parsons will present the plans for the proposed Underground road.

—There will be music this evening in Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—The Board of Assessors fixed the assessment on the elevated railroads at $170,050, but on application this was reduced to $150,000. The companies claim that $85,000 would be the right figure, and they sued out a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Board. The writ came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Goodrich yesterday. He took the papers and reserved decision.

—John M. Fagon of 117 St. Mark's Avenue disappeared from his home Thursday of last week. He was a collector for the Brooklyn Heights Atlantic Avenue. On the morning he disappeared he deposited $160 in the bank. His accounts are all right, but no reason can be given for his absence. He has a wife and four children.

—John Head, forty-one years old, of 57 North Seventh Street, was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of burglary. He was found in a freight car at the foot of North Fourth Street. He pleaded not guilty yesterday, and was sent to jail to await examination.

—The Knights of St. John and Malta will hold their annual convention in Brooklyn, beginning next Tuesday, when 900 members will take a trip up the Hudson. The convention will be in session two days. There will be a street parade of the uniformed members Wednesday.

—Alexander Wilson, the bogus magazine advertising agent, who had been working in Brooklyn until he was arrested a week ago, was sent to the penitentiary for one year by Justice Lonon, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, yesterday.

—Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday was asked to vacate the attachment obtained by Von Glahn, Lehmaier & Peter H. Mayland, a grocer at Bushwick Avenue and Covert Street. Decision was reserved.

—David Kemphaid, a newsboy, twelve years old, of 680 Union Street, while selling papers on a Third Avenue car yesterday fell off and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—It is said arrangements are under way for the consolidation of the Midwood and Knickerbocker Clubs of Flatbush. The same thing was discussed a year ago without anything coming of it.

—Richard D. Holmes, a patrolman attached to the Kings County Penitentiary, was injured while on duty yesterday by Capt. Lees because he got drunk and assaulted a boy and a man.

Long Island.

—A farm wagon belonging to John Wahl of Queens was in collision with a trolley car at Jamaica last night. The motorman, Arthur D. Meiwelle, had a narrow escape from being killed. He was squeezed between the front of the car and the wagon, and had he not been promptly rescued would undoubtedly have been crushed to death. As it was he was seriously injured. Dr. Blanchard attended him, after which he was removed to the Emergency Hospital.

—Edward Merritt, a watchman in the employ of Mrs. L. T. Powell of Sayville, on Wednesday evening rescued a woman from being drowned in the surf at West Islip. The woman ventured out too far and was being carried away by the undertow when Merritt noticed her and went to her assistance. When he reached her she was unconscious, but she was revived in a short time.

—Harry Tuthill, who kept the Park Hotel at East Moriches, in Suffolk County, in charge of acting Police Justice Joseph Raynor and his daughter without a license. The boys visited the hotel, and, it is alleged, had no difficulty in getting the liquor. When Officer Walsh went to serve the warrant he could not find Tuthill.

Westchester County.

—Leslie Murray, twelve years old, of Paterson, N. J., who is visiting relatives at Fort Chester, has learned to ride a bicycle, though he has but one leg. He was in a trolley car accident and lost a leg and had both arms broken several years ago. It took him but fifteen minutes to learn to balance himself on a wheel, and now he rides with facility.

—The public schoolois at Mamaroneck will open Sept. 8—a week later than usual—in order that the improvements begun this Summer may be completed. A shed for bicycles and horses is being constructed for the accommodation of pupils who ride or drive to school. The seating capacity of the schoolhouse has been increased.

—Christopher Rhein, sixteen years old, shot himself Wednesday afternoon at his home in West Mount Vernon, and died at 8 o'clock in the evening. It is said that young Rhein was deranged through worry over the death of his cousin, Henry Lacux, who died two weeks ago from heat prostration.

—Mrs. Franklin T. Davis, Mrs. Charles H. Sticker, and Mrs. A. P. Hitchcock, as a committee representing the Westchester Woman's Club, have engaged Willard Hall, Mount Vernon, for the home and meeting place of the association.

—Citizens of the hamlet of Pelhamville are arguing the question of incorporation under the name of North Pelham. The vote will be voted on to-morrow at a special election.

—Mayor Finke of Mount Vernon has been chosen Captain of the Aldermen's baseball team of that city which will play, Labor Day, with the Yonkers Aldermen.

New-Rochelle.

—A rifle range has been opened in the basement of The Tavern, in Lawton Street, and will be conducted as a part of the institution. Thus far it has been popular with the guests, and has attracted many young men of the village. The Tavern has always been provided with billiard and pool tables and other amusements that are made as inexpensive as possible to those who use them.

—Members of the fire patrol are complaining because the Board of Fire Commissioners has refused to allow the company to take its apparatus to William's Bridge, Labor Day, to take part in the firemen's parade. The Commissioners held that it was not safe to have the apparatus removed from the town.

—A mass meeting has been announced to take place to-morrow evening at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Bryan and Sewall Club. Speeches will be made by William Sulzer and William H. Russell of New-York City.

—The Rev. W. T. Pray of the Rye Methodist Episcopal Church will deliver a lecture at the Methodist Church,

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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THE ARMENIAN SITUATION

AN APPEAL WITH WHICH SOME FAULT IS FOUND.

Relief Association Methods Not Considered by the National Relief Committee to be the Wisest—The Result Might Be to Irritate Mohammedans Against Poor People at Their Mercy—J. B. Miller for Force by United States.

The long statement of the Armenian Relief Association appealing to the business men of America, the bankers and merchants, for the creation of an adequate relief and rescue fund of $1,000,000 to relieve the persecuted and distressed Armenians does not meet with the full approval of the National Armenian Relief Committee. There is objection to the methods by which the relief is to be given, and it is thought that one of the proposed methods might only serve further to irritate the Mohammedan Kurds and Turks against the Armenians in the interior, who are at their mercy.

The Armenian Relief Association, according to The Independent, put first the purpose of removing the cause of the Armenian atrocities by influencing public opinion and securing amelioration through political methods, and yet it found itself compelled by the urgency of the call to give more than half its receipts for the relief of sufferers. About 38 per cent. of the money it had raised was used for the expenses of administrative publications and rescue work.

Dr. Bliss of The Independent remarked yesterday that the difference between the two committees was that the Armenian Relief Association had for its object furnishing relief for the Armenians and also a rescue movement for them by helping them to emigrate, while the National Armenian Relief Committee confined itself to furnishing money to the distressed Armenians to buy provisions and enable them to build houses and try to re-establish themselves. The Mohammedan Kurds and Turks might only be further irritated by efforts to interfere with the political condition of those Armenians who are at their mercy, and more trouble might ensue.

The appeal of the Armenian Relief Association says that the aim of its rescue movement is "to accomplish the deliverance from death of as many people as possible by enabling them to reach places of safety."

Herant M. Kiretchian, the General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association and one of the most active promoters of the movement, is said to be the son of a Protestant Armenian pastor in Constantinople. He was educated in Roberts College, in that city. He became involved on a weekly Armenian paper and then was Secretary of the Protestant Armenian Chancellerie.

The Turkish Government has followed the policy of the Romans in allowing the chief priests of the nations they conquered to have jurisdiction over their respective co-religionists. Thus the Greek, Armenian, and Catholic patriarchs and the chief rabbis in Turkey were given jurisdiction over their respective co-religionists in civil as well as religious matters among themselves, and similar power was given to a Chancellerie of Protestant Armenians in Constantinople when they became numerous enough in that city, only in this case the head of the Chancellerie was a layman instead of a prelate or other clergyman.

When Mr. Khrachjian came to the United States, about eight years ago, he engaged in various occupations, at one time being a rug merchant, and he also became Secretary of the Turkish Commission to the World's Fair in Chicago. Then he entered journalism.

Just how the Armenian Relief Association expects to carry out its project of moving thousands and millions of persons, the members themselves have not yet quite agreed on. J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that the association had already formed a plan, but it would not do to make it public just yet, lest the Turkish Government should take steps to thwart its realization. There was no intention of moving the Armenians out of Turkey, but a good many could be moved to places of more safety, as the sea coasts, while others could be concentrated where they could live together in sufficient numbers to protect themselves against any attacks that the Turks and Kurds might make. The Armenians in the United States were organized into a national defense association to a certain extent under the influence of the Armenian Relief Association. All the Armenians had organized into one body, and were working together for the permanent benefit of the Armenians in Turkey.

Temporary relief, continued Mr. Miller, was good enough in its way, but it did not begin to settle the question. The Turks were barbarous, and the existence of the Armenians under their rule was intolerable. It was to be hoped that the Armenians would achieve their liberty like the Greeks and Bulgarians, and those nations suffered even worse outrages than the Armenians.

Asked how the Armenian Relief Association could expect to move large bodies of Armenians without interference by the Turkish Government, Mr. Miller said he would have the United States send men-of-war to threaten and even bombard some Turkish city, as Smyrna, for example. This would not in any manner conflict with the Monroe doctrine, as it would be in Asia. If the United States could interfere on one side of Asia, why could it not interfere on the other side? There was no negative limit of our right to interfere in other countries. Under the Monroe doctrine we did not allow the weak South American republics to be abused by Spain and the Holy Alliance. But we never said that we would wash our hands as to the rest of the world and stand by while cruelties and outrages were perpetrated in Asia and the rest of the world.

Mr. Miller supposed there would be other attacks, as in Constantinople. The Armenians had nothing to lose and would take revenge, and the European powers were very silly to stand and see such outrages.

Formerly the Armenians were able to hold their own against the Turks when both were armed with flintlock guns, but now the Turkish force was armed with modern rifles. If the Armenians could be armed in time with modern guns they could again protect themselves, and probably this was the only ultimate satisfactory solution other than the independence of Armenia. Mr. Miller had seen much of the Armenians lately, and he believed that they were natural fighters, whose fighting qualities had become dormant under long persecution. Their fighting qualities were awakening, however. They could not have remained Christians so long without having fighting qualities.

Miss Wilhelmina L. Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association, although quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Miller over the wrongs of the Armenians, does not think the United States Government need be called on to interfere. She has a poor opinion of Lord Salisbury for refusing to let England take action.

The objects of the Armenian Relief Association in taking Armenians to the coasts and concentrating them in other parts in the interior, where they could defend themselves, Miss Armstrong believes, could be effected by individual effort by supplying the Armenians with sufficient funds to help themselves. The Mohammedan religion permitted polygamy and tolerated all kinds of vice, and was not fitted to rule, and children of polygamous marriages must surely degenerate. They knew nothing of home and were always enemies to each other. It was greatly to the credit of the Armenians that for centuries they had refused to adopt such a religion, but had struggled for their homes and against polygamy.

HALIBUT FROM THE WEST.

S. Z. Chesebro Has Been Seeking to Improve the Trade.

S. Z. Chesebro of the firm of Chesebro Brothers, one of the largest in the fish business at Fulton Market, is on his way to this city from Tacoma and ports on Puget Sound, where for several weeks he has been studying the halibut fisheries of the Pacific coast, with a view of improving them to the advantage of the Eastern trade.

Amos Chesebro, who has been in communication with his brother, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Our idea is that the halibut of Pacific waters may be produced a great deal cheaper. During the Winter months the bulk of our supply comes from banks in Puget Sound. It is a fine, white variety, and more marketable than anything we get from the George's Banks off the Eastern shores. The great trouble is that the fisheries on the Pacific coast are not run in a businesslike way, and cannot afford to supply the East as reasonably as they should. The boats are twice too big and clumsy, employing too many men for the work. Their ideas about the business are altogether crude.

"For the last five years our firm has been dealing with a corporation in Tacoma that sends us about twenty carloads of the primest sort of halibut every year. But we calculate that such fish would cost just about $1 less a hundred pounds if the fishery were run according to our methods. That would amount to a saving of about $2,000 on the whole business.

"My brother does not think it advisable to establish a new fishery on the Pacific coast. His plan was to make a contract for supply with some company, which would put our improvements in operation, or else to buy a controlling interest in some fishery. Just what he has done I will not know until his return, some time next week.

"The increase of the supply of halibut shipped from the West coast is not due to any falling of the Eastern banks. A great bank was discovered further east of the old Newfoundland banks last Winter, but the fish is very coarse, and will be until the big ones get all the bait they want and give the little fellows a chance. A peculiarity about the Puget Sound fisheries is that no large fish have ever been caught in them. This small white halibut of the Pacific is worth just twice as much as the gray variety of the Atlantic. There is some gray halibut in Puget Sound, but it is worthless for an Eastern market."

TO FURTHER FREE STORAGE.

Erastus Wiman's Application Made to the Dock Board.

Erastus Wiman appeared before the Dock Board yesterday and made application for the lease of the pier at the foot of Fifty-fourth Street, North River, and for the western bulkhead at Sherman's Creek, out of the Harlem River.

Mr. Wiman, in support of his application, said that he wanted the property for the purpose of erecting free transfer storage warehouses for flour, provisions, and other package freight by canal. He declared that this class of freight had practically disappeared from the canals of the State.

Mr. Wiman read a letter from the Head-of-the-Lakes-Millers' Association of Duluth and Superior, to the Commissioners. It is in part, as follows:

"Eleven million barrels of flour last year reached Buffalo and lower lake ports, but only 1,000 barrels reached New-York by canal. This was due entirely to the lack of transfer storage facilities in New-York Harbor.

"The railroads appear to own and control all the free storage in New-York, and by their use of foreign cars and their immense facilities have entirely obliterated this class of traffic from the canal.

"Eventually, New-York will be left high and dry as a port, so far as the Western grain, flour, and provision trade is concerned, and it is simply because it is allowing Newport News, Philadelphia, and Boston, and even Montreal, to offer superior free-storage facilities."

The letter is signed by the Duluth Imperial Mill Company, Minkota Milling Company, Anchor Mill Company, and half a dozen other big milling concerns in the Northwest.

The application will be considered by the Dock Commissioners at their next meeting.

THE LYNCHINGS IN LOUISIANA.

Baron Fava Anxious for the United States to Make Reparation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The report of the Governor of Louisiana regarding the Italian lynchings did not reach the State Department this morning, much to the disappointment of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, who makes no concealment of his regret at the delay of this Government in rendering redress for what his own Government is disposed to look upon as an international affront.

The Baron, since he hurried here from Bar Harbor ten days ago, has been unceasing in communications and visits, although he has been made aware that the United States, if the circumstances should seem to warrant it, will grant full reparation for any indignity that appears to have been offered Italian subjects in Louisiana, thus following the precedent which gave Italy so much gratification when similar unfortunate occurrences took place in New-Orleans and Colorado.

The State Department, however, will give no definite assurances until reports are secured from the proper legal authorities.

TAX RATE FIXED AT $2.14.

This Is Twenty-three Points Higher than for Last Year.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the tax rate was fixed and the report of the Finance Committee adopted.

The rate was fixed at $2.14 on each $100 of assessed valuation on real and personal estates, and the corporation tax was fixed at $1.8276 for each $100 of assessed valuation.

The rate was fixed without discussion. It is twenty-three points higher than it was last year, and the highest rate since 1889.

Crushed by Twenty Tons of Granite.

Special Policeman McInerny, who was an employe at Cavalry Cemetery, died in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City Wednesday night from injuries received during the afternoon. While on duty at the cemetery he was run over by a truck that was carrying a granite shaft to be placed over a grave. The stone weighed twenty tons, and McInerny's left leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

WOUNDED BY A BURGLAR

POLICEMAN J. H. JONES ATTACKED BY TWO NEGROES.

One of Them Cut Him in the Head, and He Is Certain He Shot the Other in the Breast—He Was Knocked Senseless with a Sandbag and the Thieves Escaped—One of Them Surprised While Trying to Break into a Harlem House.

Policeman John H. Jones of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station went out on patrol duty in uniform at midnight of Wednesday, and was to be on post until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His post was in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to the East River. Several houses in this street are closed, the tenants being in the country. One of them is a three-story frame building at 132, which is two doors west of Lexington Avenue. M. J. Goodwin, said to be one of the proprietors of The Racing Guide, lives in the house, with his family. The members of the family went to the country on July 1, and they have visited the house only occasionally since.

The last order Policeman Jones received when going on duty at midnight of Wednesday was to keep special surveillance on vacant houses, so as to prevent possible burglaries. While crossing Lexington Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the policeman saw a negro standing on the corner. At the sight of the policeman the negro walked away. Nothing else attracted the patrolman's attention until a few minutes after 4 o'clock. Then he was passing the Goodwin dwelling, and heard a noise in the area under the front stoop. There is a small grass plot in front of the house, and a gate leads into it.

Policeman Jones pushed open the gate and stepped into the area, carrying his revolver ready for emergencies. He saw a man crouching down beneath the stoop and trying to cut open a panel in the door of the basement entrance. The man looked around at the sound of the policeman's footsteps, and was at once recognized by Jones as the negro he had noticed three hours earlier, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The policeman seized the negro as he jumped to his feet, and held him by the collar of his coat. The negro tried desperately to break away from the policeman's grasp, and a struggle followed. Jones did not want to shoot the man if he could possibly avoid doing so. The negro was also armed. He managed to thrust the muzzle of his revolver in the policeman's face, and said: "I am going to kill you."

The policeman then decided that it was time to save himself, and he fired at the negro's breast. Just as he fired a confederate of the negro struck him on the back of his head with a knife. The blade of the knife penetrated his helmet and cut his scalp. Then he was struck with a sandbag on the front of his head. The blow dazed him, and he tried to stagger out to the sidewalk, but he fell to the ground just as he reached the gate.

Policeman Michael Howard, who was on post in Lexington Avenue, a block away, heard the report of the pistol shot fired by Policeman Jones, and he hastened to the spot. He did not see any one running away. Policeman Jones was leaning against the front fence, moaning with pain. Bending over him was William Avis, who lives on the third floor of the corner house, at 1,976 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Avis was awakened from slumber by the pistol shot, and when he looked out of the window he saw the policeman lying in the gateway, with his feet on the sidewalk and his hand resting on the grass plot in the area. He knows the policeman well, and at once hastened to his relief. When he reached the sidewalk the policeman had raised himself to a sitting position.

Policeman Howard reached the spot about a minute after Mr. Avis. An ambulance was called, and the policeman was removed to the Harlem Hospital as speedily as possible.

When Mr. Avis and Patrolman Howard looked around the area they found Policeman Jones's helmet, club, and revolver lying on the grass plot. There was a great gash in the back of the helmet where the knife had pierced it. The knife, with its opened blade, was also found in the area. The blade was covered with blood. Near the knife lay a razor, which also belonged to the negroes, as well as a sandbag. The sandbag was made of a tobacco bag, and was filled with gravel. It was a blow from the sandbag that had knocked the policeman senseless.

At the hospital it was found that Policeman Jones had two severe scalp wounds, one caused by the sandbag and the other by the knife. The lower rib on his left side was also broken. This injury was probably inflicted by a kick.

As soon as the policeman recovered consciousness he had a talk with Sergt. Delaney, who is in charge of the precinct in Capt. Haughey's absence on vacation. He said he was sure that the negro he had surprised at the door had a negro confederate and that it was the latter who had used the sandbag and knife. He did not see the second man, however. He said he was certain that he had shot the first negro. He was so certain on this point that his first words upon recovering consciousness were that he had killed a negro.

Acting Captain Delaney and his detectives looked about the front of the house and the stoop, but failed to find a mark of the bullet. He accordingly believes that Jones is correct in his assertion that he shot the negro.

The burglar was a novice, the police say, as he was cutting out the panel with a penknife, a tedious job which no experienced burglar would undertake. Acting Captain Delaney thinks that the negro who grappled with the policeman may be captured, as Jones has given a good description of him. If he is wounded the police say they will be likely learn of the fact very soon from some hospital or physician, as the man will be obliged to seek medical attention if the bullet entered his breast.

Policeman Jones has a very good record. Persons living in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street say that he is a very efficient policeman and has on several occasions thwarted attempted burglaries in the same block. He has also made several arrests for burglary in the neighborhood. He was appointed on the police force in 1889, and has since been attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

It was said at the hospital late yesterday that the patrolman was suffering most from the broken rib. It was thought that he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

Department of Docks in New Charter.

The Sub-Committee on Charter of the Greater New-York Commission has prepared Chapter XVI. of the proposed charter, and has submitted it to the commission. It provides for a Department of Docks, which shall be under the control of a Commissioner, who shall be appointed and removed by the Mayor at his pleasure, and whose term of office shall be co-extensive with that of the Mayor who appoints him. The Commissioner may appoint a deputy to aid him.

PAY YOUR BILLS, KEEP COOL.

Ex-Congressman Coombs Explains the Cause for Recent Failures.

Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, a sound-money Democrat, in discussing the recent failures of business houses, yesterday said:

"The failures among merchants which have so far occurred are without especial significance, and the public should not become excited about them. Failures in business are constantly occurring which pass unnoticed in ordinary times. They are brought about by several causes, the most conspicuous of which is the failure of the houses to adjust themselves to new conditions of business. The house that does not keep track of these and conform to them, or, if unable to conform, does not close up its affairs promptly, is pretty sure to lose its accumulations and capital.

"The fight against modern conditions is a hopeless one. For instance, the introduction of electricity for lighting purposes having done away with the necessity for large and expensive chandeliers, has dealt a blow to the gas-fixture business, by taking away the most profitable part of the trade. So we hear of the failure of a gas-fixture house. The combination of various classes into one large retail house has doubtless struck a blow at a great number of small retail dealers in specialties.

"Where one large house, with an enormous capital, deals not only in dry goods, but in hardware, crockery, shoes, books, and a thousand other articles which in old times were handled by separate establishments, it stands to reason that the day for such separate establishments is past. While this, in some respects, seems hard, no fault can be found with it, for it is in accord with the modern ideas of business.

"There are always in every business community commercial houses whose business has become unprofitable, but which, as long as times are easy, float along on the current until a stringency in the money market occurs, when they are obliged to succumb, and it is found upon examination that they should have retired from business years before.

"We once in a while hear of a house, with large assets in proportion to its liabilities, failing, but the cases are very infrequent. There is almost always a cause for such failures, which is found out upon examination. It very frequently occurs in relation to old houses that in the course of time the business ability which formerly made them prominent has withdrawn from the management, and that they have fallen into weaker hands. The present condition of the money market is not pleasant to contemplate, but we are far from being in a hopeless condition.

"The banks realize the fact that they must act very liberally in sustaining their customers, and with the help that will be derived from the issuing of Clearing House certificates, which, up to this time, have been held in reserve, their ability will be increased. There is one thing that is very fortunate, and that is that for several years the unfavorable conditions have not induced an enlargement of operations and, therefore, these times find us without a great amount of sail spread.

"No one should give way to a feeling of panic. It is not warranted and would complicate the situation. People who have money to spend and purchases to make should spend their money and make their purchases now, and those who owe money to their tradesmen should pay it if they have it in hand to pay. Every one can contribute to the restoration of good times by helping his neighbor to the extent of his ability, and, above all things, by keeping cool."

BOLD DESPERADOES PURSUED.

Troops and United States Marshals to Attack a Band of Robbers.

SILVER CITY, New-Mexico, Aug. 27.—Word was received here last night that the nine men comprising the gang of desperadoes who robbed the Separ Post Office and the Nogales Bank, and killed one and wounded several members of the party which pursued them, are surrounded in Skeleton Cañon, in Cochise County, Arizona, by a posse of United States Marshals, acting under Marshal Hall of New-Mexico, and two companies of troops from Fort Bayard and Fort Grant, and that an attack will be made as soon as the troops and Marshals have entirely surrounded the place where the robbers are supposed to be fortified.

Upon learning of the location of the robbers Marshal Hall received instructions from the department to call upon the troops if necessary, and yesterday Company D of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Clark, left Fort Bayard for the scene to co-operate with a company ordered out from Fort Grant. Last night, in pursuance of a telegram received from Marshal Hall, a citizen posse, under the charge of Deputy Simmons, was organized and left here to act with posses from Deming, Lordsburg, and other places. The robbers are reported to occupy a strongly fortified position, with plenty of arms and provisions, and the character of the country is such that they can successfully resist a force of many times their number. Every member of the band is a noted criminal, and they have been operating on the border successfully for several months, committing crimes of every description.

The attack upon the stronghold of the robbers will probably be made to-night. The forces under Marshal Hall now number nearly 150 men, and a fight will probably occur, as the robbers have announced their determination never to be taken alive.

THE MOORES WILL NOT RESIGN.

They Propose to Hold Their Offices in the Diamond Match Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A rumor was current to-day that the Moore brothers, who have been prominent in connection with the bull movement, collapse in Diamond Match stock and the closing of the Stock Exchange, would be asked to resign their positions; J. H. Moore as First Vice President and W. H. Moore as Second Vice President, to make room for P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman, the largest individual holders of Diamond Match stock.

This rumor the Moores deny, declaring they were elected to serve until next February, and they propose to do so. The Moores have sent notices to their brokers not to settle any of their trades without first consulting them. This was construed by some to mean that the Moores propose to act in opposition to the recommendation of the committee which reported last evening in favor of quiet settlement on the best compromise basis that could be reached between individuals.

The Moore brothers assert that their object was merely to have all propositions submitted to them before being acted upon, that they might decide upon the propriety of accepting them.

Chicago Learning from New-York.

William T. Hall, the Justice presiding over the Sixth District Police Court, at Thirty-fifth and Halsey Streets, Chicago, sat beside Magistrate Kudlich on the bench of Yorkville Court yesterday morning. Justice Hall said he had a week's vacation, and concluded he could spend a portion of it no more advantageously than by witnessing the preliminary administration of New-York justice.

PRAISE FOR MR. M'KINLEY

LETTER MEETS WITH APPROVAL AT HEADQUARTERS.

Committeemen and Others Commend His Utterances on the Leading Issues of the Campaign—The Plans to Carry on Special Work Among War Veterans in Behalf of Sound Money—Workingmen Come to the Front.

It was quiet at Republican headquarters yesterday. Mr. Hanna got to work at 10 o'clock in the morning, and he and the entire force of secretaries and clerks were busy all day.

There were comparatively few callers. Those who came brought encouraging news from their States and districts.

Col. C. D. Comfort of St. Louis, who has been passing the Summer in Maine, called to give information about the prospects in Mr. Sewall's State. He said the Maine backwoodsmen are true Democrats, and, consequently, opposed to Sewall. There is no silver sentiment among the Republicans. The Democrats will vote strongly for McKinley, and he thinks the State will roll up a tremendous Republican majority.

Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire was also at headquarters. He said that a sound-money Democratic ticket would draw off a great many votes from Bryan all through New-England. The defection of Frank Jones has, he says, made a big hole in the Bryan Democracy in New-Hampshire. There is no silver sentiment in that State among the Republicans.

Major McKinley's letter was the main topic of conversation at headquarters among both the committeemen and the callers. Mr. Hanna expressed himself as greatly pleased with the letter and its reception.

Cornelius N. Bliss said: "The letter is, in my mind, thoroughly satisfactory, and will, I believe, meet the approval of the American people, North, South, East, and West. The principles of the Republican Party are stated in language that cannot be misunderstood."

Gen. Powell Clayton said: "I consider Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance as the most clear, concise, and convincing exposition of Republican principles and policies yet made. It is plain English, forcible, and logical throughout. In it our opponents will seek in vain for any weak point of attack, or for any word or sentence that smacks in the most remote degree of the demagogue. To passion and prejudice he makes no appeal, but only to the good sense of the American people. In his comprehensive view, sectionalism has no place.

"One of his characteristics, which makes him strong with the masses, is his wonderful ability to make his thoughts clear to them. His letter of acceptance is a striking evidence of this. I hope it will be read by every citizen throughout the land."

N. B. Scott said: "I think it is one of the best papers that has ever been given out by a candidate for the office of President. It is clean cut, and set forth in such plain matter of fact style that no one can be mistaken in the meaning of the author. On the money question his position is absolutely correct. His remark in regard to arraying the classes against the masses is timely and should be heeded.

"His views as regard the tariff I heartily indorse. His reference to sectional lines being wiped out, and the noble words in which he expresses himself toward the Southern people, will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by them. Taking the paper as a whole, I cannot see a single word or line in it that any true American citizen, with the welfare of his country at heart, could object to. In this letter of acceptance Major McKinley has risen above party, and has stamped himself as a patriot and a great American citizen."

Gen. William M. Osborne said: "The letter of acceptance is plain and simple in its construction, direct, forceful, logical, and convincing in its arguments, and is made so plain that any person can comprehend it. All of the issues of the campaign are treated in a broad, comprehensive, patriotic, and statesmanlike manner. It sounds the keynote of the campaign, and will be the greatest campaign document that we can issue. It shows to all classes what their plain duty is in the present crisis. All persons who believe in good government, a sound and stable currency, and a tariff to raise revenue and protect the industries of the country must be pleased with the arguments presented in the letter."

A special campaign will be conducted among the veterans of the war. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, National President of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, accompanied by Col. L. Edwin Dudley, Gen. Mitholland, and the other National officers of the organization, will leave for St. Paul, Minn., next week, to be present at the annual Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment. They will establish headquarters for the Union Veterans' Patriotic League at the Metropolitan Hotel, and while not attempting to influence the Grand Army in any way, they will do missionary work for the cause of National honor and sound money. Some 50,000 documents bearing on the money question will be distributed among the delegates present at the encampment, and the delegates will be solicited to interest themselves in the work of the league in all parts of the United States. Arrangements will also be perfected for a series of meetings to be conducted by the league all over the country.

Col. Dudley reports that organizations are already completed in Texas, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and throughout the South and West. A large number of letters from old soldiers will be distributed as campaign literature.

J. Sloat Fassett, it was announced at headquarters, will be sent through New-England on a speaking tour.

The laborers employed by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore have taken energetic action in reference to the currency question. They met a few days ago and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The workingmen of the Nation, asking a fair wage for an honest day's work, have a just right to demand that their wages be paid in dollars that are worth 100 cents everywhere; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the employes of the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, in meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to use all honorable means toward the defeat of this combination which has assumed the name of Democracy to labor faithfully in the interest of honest money and National honor.

At the National Headquarters this declaration is considered as tending to show that the laboring classes understand the financial question and will vote for sound money.

A Collar for Mr. McIntyre.

In the mail that arrived at the District Attorney's office yesterday was a linen collar, size 18, addressed to Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre. It had been sent to Mr. McIntyre at Asbury Park, N. J., and thence forwarded here. Written on the inside was "Put this where the chicken got the axe." Some one was evidently playing a joke on Mr. McIntyre, who had trouble with a Chinese laundryman at Asbury Park over some lost collars and cuffs.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Results of the Findings of the Special Retiring Board of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—As a result of the findings of the special Retiring Board now in session at Chicago, the following officers were to-day placed on the retired list of the army:

Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry; Major A. S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry; Major J. G. Turnbull, First Artillery; Capt. H. B. Sarson, Second Infantry; Capt. T. G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Capt. J. J. Haden, Eighth Infantry; and First Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Ninth Cavalry.

Col. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, and Lieut. H. J. Goldman of the Fifth Cavalry were found capable of performing their duties, and will remain on the active list.

In the infantry, Lieut. Col. Bradford's retirement promotes Major Harkell, Twenty-fourth, to Lieutenant Colonel, Seventeenth; Capt. Pollock, Twenty-third, to Major, Twenty-fourth; First Lieut. Nichols, Twenty-third, to Captain; and Second Lieut. Cole, Eighth, to First Lieutenant, Sixth.

Capt. Sarson's retirement advances First Lieut. Abercrombie of the same regiment to Captain, and Second Lieut. Phillips, Twenty-second, to First Lieutenant, of the Second.

Capt. Townsend's retirement, Sixth, advances First Lieut. C. Byrne of the Sixth Regiment to Captain, and makes Second Lieut. Taylor, Seventh, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third.

Capt. Haden's retirement promotes First Lieut. Terrett, Eighth Regiment, to Captain, and Second Lieut. Kirkwan, First, to First Lieutenant of the Eighth.

In the cavalry, the retirement of Capt. Rudio on account of age, Seventh Cavalry, promotes First Lieut. Slocum, same regiment, to Captain, and Second Lieut. Littebrant, Tenth Cavalry, to First Lieutenant.

Major Keyes's retirement for incapacity promotes Capt. Jackson, Seventh, to Major of the Third; First Lieut. Nicholson, Seventh, to Captain; and Second Lieut. Butler, Fifth, to First Lieutenant of the Seventh.

First Lieut. Watkins's retirement promotes Second Lieut. Barber of the First.

The retirement of Major Turnbull retires Capt. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery, as Major, and promotes Capt. Calef of the Second to Major of the First; First Lieut. Wood of the Fifth to Captain; First Lieut. Curtis, Second, to Captain, and Second Lieuts. Hann and Jordan of the Fifth to First Lieutenants.

By the dismissal of Capt. Jamer, Fourteenth Infantry, taking effect to-day, First Lieut. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, was promoted and retired as Captain, causing the following promotions: Second Lieut. A. B. Johnston, Seventh Infantry, to Captain, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Winston, Fourteenth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Petterson, Sixth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

A LONG BRANCH HOTEL BURNED.

The Guests, Aroused from Sleep, Narrowly Escape with Their Lives.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 27.—About 3 o'clock this morning there was a lively time at the St. Rosalie Hotel, the guests, about twenty-five in number, flying to save their lives. The St. Rosalie, a hotel situated near the Mansion House and the United States Hotel, had a laundry that did a large business with the Summer hotel guests and cottagers. In the rear of the laundry fire broke out and extended to the hotel, burning it to the ground.

When Thaddeus E. Brown, the proprietor of the hotel, gave the alarm the guests were all sound asleep, but in a moment all were up and around looking for a way to get out of the building to save their lives. The fire was well under way by that time, and every one in the hotel was obliged to escape to the avenue in their night clothing. One man climbed out of a third-story window and worked his way to the ground without receiving any injury, while Albertha Underhill jumped from a second-story window, breaking her left leg above the knee and injuring herself internally. Mrs. Laura E. Brown, wife of the proprietor, injured her back badly while trying to escape. Mrs. James Cambridge of New-York was the last one to leave the building, and was rescued just in time to save her life.

The hotel was valued at about $14,000, and was partly insured. There was several hundred dollars' worth of laundry burned up belonging to different hotel guests and cottage people, and to-day many of them were heard making inquiry for their laundry at the hotels.

A HUSBAND, NOT A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Weil Aroused the Neighbors Calling the Police.

Mrs. Weil of 194 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning alarmed her neighbors by screaming at the top of her voice for the police.

The police arrived, and Mrs. Weil told them there was a burglar in the house. She said he was in the basement. The police found a man trying to make his escape through the kitchen window. He was Sigamond Goke of Delancey Street, this city.

The servant girl told Mrs. Weil the man was not a burglar, but was her husband, and had called to pay her a visit. When Mrs. Weil heard this statement, she told the girl to pack her things and get out, as she did not want any girl who had her husband calling at such unreasonable hours.

Mrs. Weil discovered the man by going down stairs to get some medicine for one of the children that had been taken ill suddenly. Goke was arraigned before Justice Steers yesterday and discharged.

FOR IMPROVING THE CANALS.

Superintendent Aldridge Made Several Awards of Contracts Yesterday.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works to-day opened the bids for the first piece of work under the nine-million-dollar scheme for the improvement of the canals. The bids were for lengthening Locks 21 and 22, Erie Canal, and for other incidental work. The award was made to Chambers & Casey of Rochester, the lowest bidders, at $96,303.

The following contracts were also awarded: For providing additional means of drainage of lands in the towns of Lockport, Royalton, and Pendleton, Niagara County, by deepening and improving Mud Creek and its tributaries, to Frank J. Le Valley, Jr., of Lockport, at $8,810; for continuing the construction of a bridge and approaches over the inlet to Otisco Lake, to Hughes Brothers of Syracuse, at $8,318.

Ten Years Old, Fought for Cuba.

Gerry Agent Pessarro lined up nine youngsters before Magistrate Brann, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon whom he had arrested for picking up refuse fruit from the dump at Gansevoort Market. One was Baptiste Belliri, ten years old, red-headed, born in South America, reared in New-York, who says he has has lately returned from Cuba, where he fought under Gomez. The parents of all the boys were in court with the exception of those of Joseph Parrett, ten years old, who is known as a professional beggar. He was held, but the others were discharged.

LONGSHOREMEN FOR GOLD

WANT MONEY WITH A STANDARD VALUE THE WORLD OVER.

Business Along the Docks So Slight that Their Earnings Are Small—Say Wages Depend on Importers' Profits, that Free Silver Will Injuriously Affect Both, and that Their Interests Demand the Success of Sound-Money Principles.

The condition of affairs along the river front in Brooklyn—the absence of vessels at the docks and of freight to handle—has made the longshoremen thoughtful about the outcome of this Fall's election.

They have plenty of time in which to think, days more than they desire, for the old-time activity has relatively departed, and they are more thoughtful and give political subjects more consideration than any other unskilled laborers in the city.

As a rule, they vote as they consider best for their interests. Times were dull for them during Mr. Harrison's term as President, and they voted for Mr. Cleveland, hoping that under his administration there would be more imports and their labor would be in greater demand; for in good times along the docks they earn from $18 to $25 a week—a good wage for unskilled labor.

During Mr. Cleveland's present term the financial troubles that began in other parts of the world culminated in this country, and affected, and still affect, these men sorely. They know that financial troubles have a greater bearing upon their prosperity than any other, for, as a rule, they handle goods that come from and go to all parts of the world—goods for domestic ports they rarely touch.

They know that the question of exchange, the relative value of moneys, the soundness of the medium with which that which they have to handle is bought or sold in far-off countries, are of the utmost importance, and so they now, to a great extent, are in favor of a gold standard, and disregardless of their local political affiliations.

"The docks are getting green," said a leader among them yesterday, indicating that between the flooring planks the grass is growing, as it is on some of them, "and it's largely due to the silver agitation. Some of our politicians 'along the beach' are trying to persuade us that silver will put us all back in good wages with plenty of work to do, but we know better than that. We know where our work comes from better than they.

"Many of us have been sailors. We have gone to foreign ports, and we have learned something of the way goods are bought and sold there, and we know that the interests that control the markets in those places must have an unfluctuating money basis to do business on. Without it who can tell whether he can make a profit on his imports or exports?

"We know of heavy losses that have been made on goods from Brazil, just because the rate of exchange has fluctuated so widely in that country during the time between the purchase of the goods and their arrival here—a matter of a month at the most, by the slow tramp steamers.

"I have been told that exchange is watched carefully by the importers, and that a slight fluctuation often means a profit or a loss, and if we get free silver, with wide fluctuations at both ends of our line, who will dare bring in many cargoes? We don't think any one will.

"Our wages are not half what they used to be, because we get very little to do. We get paid by the hour, but we get no hours when there are no vessels at the docks. Our hours of labor and our earnings depend upon the condition of the money markets of the world, and if we have to rely upon a silver basis, always fluctuating, God help us—for then the little that we have to-day will seem like a lot as we look back upon it.

"Silver won't do us any good, and we all know it. We want a change in affairs, but we don't want one that will make our condition worse. We take no stock in silver, because we know that every thing that we handle is paid for in gold.

"What would our silver be good for in foreign countries? Why, I've tried to give it away in some ports, and no one wanted it except for pocket pieces. I couldn't spend it, and when I had it exchanged it only went for 50 per cent. of its value. But the little gold pieces were good all over. I could buy things to bring home with them.

"The boys know as much about this as I do, for most of them have had the same experience, and they don't want Bryan and free silver. They want money that commands as much respect abroad as it does at home—money that will bring full cargoes and plenty of them from everywhere, with a profit in them for the merchant and good times along the docks.

"It's few votes, and its little consideration that Mr. Bryan will get from men who handle bags, boxes, and bales, that come from foreign parts."

The experience quoted is that of a man whose foreman, the stevedore's representative that selects the longshoremen when there is work to do, is a local Democratic "boss," and so he refuses to allow his name to be used, as did many others, who heard and agreed with him. Many of them were known personally to the reporter, and when they said they would vote for sound money, without fear of getting into disfavor with the foreman, as they can do with the new ballot, and so vote for their individual good, they meant it.

Got Work Under an Assumed Name.

Joseph Leech, twenty-seven years old, of 25 East Broadway was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of $50 by Presiding Magistrate Hayes, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday for working under an assumed name. Leech was employed as a conductor on the Fourth Avenue line, and on July 14 was placed under $400 bonds for trial on the complaint of the American Surety Company. The latter corporation had been the prisoner's bondsman in February and March, when he worked for R. C. Allez, Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, at 142 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, under the name of Joseph Winters. He was able to furnish the required bond, and the case was set down on the Special Sessions calendar of Aug. 12, but his bondsmen were unable to produce him. They begged for time, and yesterday he was brought into court and arraigned. During the trial it came out that the defendant had worked for several companies under both his alias and true name.

Germanic's Time, 6—21—38.

The White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, eclipsed her best previous performance. Her time of passage was 6 days 21 hours 38 min

A NEW KIND OF BOYCOTT

SCOTCH TRADESMEN UNITE IN AN OPEN WAR ON CO-OPERATION.

Alarmed by the Rapid Growth of the New Business Method, They Refuse to Buy Goods of Manufacturers Who Sell to Co-operative Establishments, and Threaten to Discharge Any Employes Who Take Advantage of Low Prices.

Certain questions recently put to the Lord Advocate in the House of Commons, with reference to the legality of an attempt now making by Glasgow tradesmen to boycott co-operative societies, have attracted much attention in England, owing to the fact that these questions gave the most Englishmen their first proof of how rapidly co-operative principles and practices have been spreading in Scotland. That the Scotch merchants have come to fear, as well as to hate, the new method of doing business, is shown by the determined attack which they are making upon it.

In discussing this matter, a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette says that the multiplication of co-operative stores has nowhere been regarded by the private trader with equanimity. Nor was it to be expected that it should. But, while the trader's hostility to the movement was only natural, that hostility has not always been openly expressed. In many quarters it was at one time deemed the wiser policy to dissemble, and to affect to look upon "the store"—whether co-operative or otherwise—as a competitor which the shopkeeper who knew his business would be well able to meet. More recently, however, there have been general signs of a departure from such a policy of restraint. In those places in Great Britain where the shop and the store have been brought into particularly sharp competition, the private dealer, as a rule, now makes no secret of his antagonism and discontent.

This feeling is naturally less observable in London than in the provinces, where the little animosities of life are apt to stand out in stronger relief. Mere grumbling at the encroachments of co-operation, however, could not benefit the shopkeeper very much. In Scotland it has frequently been suggested that something more ought to be done. But what? That has always been the difficulty. For, since the modest beginning of the co-operative movement half a century ago, no organized attack upon it by the private trader has been seriously attempted. Such an attack has at length been made by a section of the Scottish traders, and if the aggressive party does nothing else, it will, at any rate, have shown the old weapon of "exclusive dealing" at work in a somewhat novel way, and in quite a new set of circumstances.

This anti-co-operative movement began in Glasgow a few months ago. It was originated by a number of shopkeepers, chiefly in the grocery trade, who had convinced themselves that, unless a strong stand were speedily made against the enemy, their own occupation, like Othello's, would be gone. These traders formed themselves into a body called the "Private Traders' Defense Association," and issued a manifesto to the traders of Scotland, inviting their cohesion to the association and to a certain "plan of campaign" directed against the co-operative stores.

This plan proposed that all traders should agree not to employ any person, of whatever age, "connected in the remotest degree" with co-operation; not to buy from any wholesale firm transacting business with co-operative dealers, and only to purchase from such wholesale houses and manufacturers as had "publicly advertised themselves to be non-supporters of co-operation." The most important step in the proposed boycott were, therefore, indirect, namely, through the manufacturers and wholesale houses, from whom both the shops and the co-operative stores obtain their supplies. The date suggested for bringing the scheme into full operation was Jan. 1 next. Meanwhile, it was resolved to form branches of the association throughout the country, and to get as many signatures as possible in its support.

That the "plan of campaign" will meet with the general adoption and success which its promoters anticipate by the proposed date is exceedingly unlikely. Its operation so far has certainly caused some stir. Merchants and manufacturers have already been told by many shopkeepers that if they wish to retain their trade they must discontinue selling goods to co-operative stores. There can be no doubt that those wholesale firms who have assumed an independent attitude on this point have lost a few customers among the private traders here and there, but particularly in Glasgow. At present, however, the great majority of shopkeepers—doubtless for good reasons—hold aloof from the boycott. It is quite possible, therefore, that such wholesale firms might have lost still more by consenting to give up their store connection.

On the other hand, several Glasgow manufacturers of some importance, and at least one large manufacturing firm in Edinburgh, have joined the Traders' Defense movement. In addition to informing the co-operative societies with which they have hitherto done business that they will no longer supply them, these firms have posted notices in their works to the effect that those of their employes who are members of co-operative societies, or whose parents are co-operators, must either leave their service or sever their connection with co-operation.

The Lord Advocate, in answer to questions regarding the legality of such proceedings, has stated that it is for the persons aggrieved to report the matter to the Procurator Fiscal in the ordinary form, when it would be duly considered.

Apart from any question of legality, however, this particular piece of tactics cannot be said to have done the cause of the private trader any good. It seems, indeed, to have acted as a splendid advertisement for co-operation in some quarters. One co-operative society in Edinburgh is reported to have increased its membership by several hundreds since the boycott began. Nor would such a result be very surprising. The general public are not greatly interested in any pressure which their tradesmen may think fit to bring upon wholesale merchants in order to make them sell in a certain direction and not in another. But when it is known that men and women are being dismissed from their employment merely because they choose to spend their wages in their own way, public opinion naturally sympathizes with the sufferers. What is advocated by the traders is set down as an undue and inquisitorial interference with the liberty of the subject, and in Scotland the liberty of the subject has usually been regarded as of vastly greater importance than the interests of private individuals, however numerous.

If, then, the anti-co-operative agitation is, for the sake of appearances, to be carried on solely through the medium of the wholesale merchants and manufacturers, it is not easy to see, at this time of day, how it can bear the fruit expected of it. It must be remembered that in Scotland, as in England, there is now a Co-operative Wholesale Society which both imports and manufactures goods, thus making the retail stores, most of which are themselves members of the Wholesale," and hold shares in it, practically independent of most private wholesale and some manufacturing firms, for their supplies. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited) has several warehouses and factories throughout the country, and does a business amounting to several millions annually. It is thus in an excellent position, both as regards buying and selling.

The Scottish "Wholesale" has not been slow to turn the present attack to the interests of co-operation. While the retail societies promptly voted several hundred pounds for the defense of their interests, the Wholesale Society at once gave £1,000 for the same purpose, and set aside £9,000 more in case it should be needed. The weekly price list of the "Wholesale" now contains the names of those firms that are known to have joined the anti-co-operative boycott, and the hope is expressed that the retail societies "will know how to resent such interference." One result, therefore, of the shopkeepers' action will probably be that many of those retail co-operative societies which are not now members of the "Wholesale" will soon be induced to join it and obtain nearly all their supplies through it.

So far the "Wholesale" itself happens to be a manufacturer of all the classes of goods produced by the manufacturing firms supporting the boycott, and it undertakes to supply quality equal to theirs in every respect. This might not be possible in the case of articles of special manufacture, but it is not mainly upon such specialties that the co-operator or anybody else lives. On the other hand, if the non-co-operative consumer cannot get his grocer to supply him with Brown's biscuits, Jones's jams, or Robinson's relish, merely because Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson will not consent to adopt the private traders' "plan of campaign," then the consumer will no doubt get these irresistible delicacies somewhere else, and probably his tea and coffee as well.

The issues in the struggle are, therefore, both important and involved. One need hardly be a prophet, however, to predict that any such general boycott of the co-operative movement in Scotland, though it may linger on for a time, must ultimately "fizzle" out. Merchants in general will no doubt maintain their right to sell to anybody who can pay the money. And the private trader, if he does really suffer from the stress of co-operative competition, will probably have to resign himself to a condition as being one of the inevitable evils in any complex and constantly developing civilization.

TAX CERTIFICATES AWARDED.

Brooklyn's $2,000,000 Worth Sold at About Par.

The Brooklyn 5 per cent. gold tax certificates, which will mature April 29, 1897, were awarded yesterday by Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer.

The local banks and trust companies, through ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, bid for the entire series of $2,000,000, at par, but as there were other bids aggregating $400,000, it was deemed wise to allow the $400,000 worth to be taken by those who bid for them, especially as they offered a premium on the certificates. The balance of $1,591,000 was divided among the banks. The awards were as follows:

Kings County Trust Company	$88,000
National City Bank	53,000
Long Island Loan and Trust Company	53,000
Hamilton Trust Company	88,000
People's Trust Company	210,000
Fulton Bank	35,000
Brooklyn Trust Company	178,000
Franklin Trust Company	178,000
Nassau National Bank	53,000
Kings County Bank	88,000
Mechanics' Bank	88,000
Brooklyn Bank	53,000
Schermerhorn Bank	17,000
Manufacturers' Trust Company	88,000
Bedford Bank	26,000
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank	17,000
People's Bank	17,000
Broadway Bank	17,000
Nassau Trust Company	88,000
Manufacturers' National Bank	88,000
First National Bank	54,000
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	17,000
Seventeenth Ward Bank	17,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	17,000
Germania National Bank	30,000
Brooklyn Savings Bank	200,000
Joseph L. Buttenwieser	$50,000 to 100.06
J. & W. Seligman Co	50,000 at 100.25
Eastern District Savings Bank	10,000 at 100.0625
William A. Alexander Smith & Co.	2,000 at 100.50
Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore	55,000 at 100.06
Hamilton & Co., Baltimore	25,000 at 100.0625
A. Gabl	5,000 at 100.00
Percy Densmore	2,000 at 100.00

Mayor Wurster is pleased with the result of the bids, and says the city's financial credit is good, as shown by the eagerness of the financial institutions to secure the tax certificates.

Five per cent. interest in gold is the largest rate the city has paid in many years.

J. H. CONWAY'S CASE AGAIN.

Motion to Strike Out Part of Application for Reinstatement.

John H. Conway, who was removed from the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner, has instituted mandamus proceedings to secure reinstatement. He based his application on the ground that he, being a veteran of the Civil War, could not be removed except for cause, and after having been allowed a hearing. He was reinstated and then again dismissed on the ground that he had altered reports of property assessments after they had been certified by affidavit. On this he obtained an alternative writ of mandamus to bring about his reinstatement.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Pryor reserved decision on a motion by Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward to strike out certain portions of Conway's application as scandalous and irrelevant.

The alleged objectionable part of the application consists of allegations that William L. Strong, Mayor of New York City, removed former Tax Commissioners Whalen and Blumenthal and appointed Commissioners Sutro and Wells for the purpose of ousting the members of Tammany Hall and replacing them with Republicans.

Conway also charges conspiracy on the part of the Mayor and certain Commissioners to remove him owing to his Tammany Hall affiliations.

He states that in December, 1895, Tax Commissioner Edward P. Barker, President of the board, told him that if he was reinstated Sutro and Wells would bring about his discharge again. Sutro, Barker had said, had referred to Conway as "his baby," and threatened to cause his discharge.

These statements, counsel claimed, were irrelevant and should not be allowed to appear in connection with his case.

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Association Business Institute, established by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, seeks to place within every young man's reach a thorough business training at the lowest rate of tuition.

The Institute is located in the Association building, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and has large, well-heated, and well-lighted rooms. Instruction is given in bookkeeping, business arithmetic, writing, phonography, typewriting, commercial law, business correspondence, grammar, and spelling.

The only qualifications necessary for admission to the Institute are evidences of good character and the ability to read, write, and speak English with ordinary correctness. No preliminary examinations are held.

The Institute will be in session in the day time from Sept. 9, 1896, to June 23, 1897, with the exception of the usual Christmas and other holidays. The uniform fee for instruction and the privileges of the Institute is $10 a month, payable in advance. All necessary assistance is rendered to pupils from out of town who wish to secure board in the city. The Institute has a boarding house register showing where pupils may secure board at from $5 to $7 a week.

Connected with the Institute is an employment bureau that constantly calls for more bookkeepers and stenographers than can be supplied. Every pupil is entitled to all the privileges offered by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to its regular members.

W. H. Browning Gets a Clerkship.

William H. Browning has been appointed by the Jersey City Finance Board to a clerkship in the City Clerk's office, to succeed the late Jarvis Wanser. The salary is $100 per month. Mr. Browning is fifty-four years old. He is a veteran of the First New-Jersey Regiment, has been manager of the United States Express Company's office at 66 Montgomery Street, and has been with the company thirty-two years. He is a Republican.

PIOUS CATHOLICS DEFRAUDED.

Arthur B. Hagen Pleads Guilty to Selling Forged Tickets.

Arthur B. Hagen, fifty-two years old, of 17 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, a tall, good-looking, well-dressed and intelligent man, who gave his occupation as dry goods clerk, was committed by Magistrate Kudlich, in Yorkville Court yesterday, to answer a charge of fraudulently obtaining money.

Detective Michael McLaughlin, who is regularly detailed from the Fifteenth Precinct to St. Joseph's Mission, formerly under the charge of the Rev. Father Drumgoole, but at present being looked after by the Rev. Father Dougherty, gave evidence against Hagen. He said that complaints had been coming into the mission for months of a man who was going about among Catholics selling bogus mission membership tickets. These tickets are issued annually, and entitle the holder to suffrage in the mission, with the benefits of its prayers and its masses for both the living and the dead. The charge is 25 cents for a ticket, which is effective for one year. The bogus certificates are duplicates of the genuine as to text, but are larger and have a smaller cut on the reverse side.

The detective stated that a great many women had complained of being thus swindled. From them he gained so good a description that he was enabled to identify Hagen on the street not long afterward. But these women positively refused to go to court and press a complaint.

McLaughlin then sent one of the young men of the mission to work up a friendship with Hagen. Hagen expressed much friendship for the young man. One day the latter bemoaned his fate. He said he was out of work and could get none. Then, it is alleged, Hagen said: "If you will just keep your own counsel, I'll tell you of a way in which you may easily make $10 every day, and need work no more than two hours a day." The young man invited him into a convenient café, and Hagen is said to have unfolded his plan and offered to set the young man up in business. Directly after this the detective found two women who consented to make affidavits as to the manner in which they had been swindled by Hagen in the purchase of bogus membership cards. On these affidavits McLaughlin procured a warrant from Magistrate Kudlich, on which, at noon yesterday, he arrested Hagen at his Brooklyn home. The women who made the affidavits did not appear, but Hagen, believing the court was in possession of incontestable evidence, pleaded guilty. He is said to have made a great deal of money. He had a fat roll of banknotes of large denominations.

FROLIC FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Port Chester Gives 800 of Them a Day's Outing.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The children's fête held to-day in Purdy's Grove was so novel and was conducted on so large a scale that many visitors came from all around to watch the antics of the youngsters.

The festival was intended for the children of the village whose parents are not in circumstances to give them outings. The attendance, however, was not entirely confined to needy children. About 600 boys and girls of all ages and sizes assembled at 9 o'clock A. M. in the village square. The Italian element predominated, but almost every nationality was represented. To every child was given a bright tin horn and an American flag, and the march to Purdy's Grove was begun to the music of a band.

The grove was the scene of games of all sorts. There was a greased-pole contest and a greased-pig race, by way of especial features. The funniest event of all was a bun-eating contest. The buns were sweetened with syrup and suspended by strings along a long rope stretched between trees. The children had to snap at the buns with their teeth, and could not use their hands. The rewards were sufficient to put the boys on their mettle, and they afforded no end of amusement.

By dinner time 200 more children had found their way to the grove. There was plenty of food for all. The final event of the day was the distribution of 100 watermelons, cut in sections. This gave rise to a tremendous scramble, and if the melons had not been large some children would have gone away empty-handed. Several organ grinders, with monkeys, helped keep the festival lively.

Nearly all the bananas, peaches, and grapes in Port Chester went to fill the lunchbaskets. It was impossible, in fact, to buy many kinds of fruit in the village in the afternoon. The quantity of meat, bread, cakes, and pies contributed for the children was of vast proportions. It is said the children never before fared so well.

The festival was planned and carried out by the following committee: The Rev. W. F. Wakefield, Theodore C. Parker, James S. Merritt, W. J. Foster, J. H. McQuilkin, Jacob Baker, Junius Pruison, Howard Bell, Philip Baker, and Harry Hunt. Many women of Port Chester assisted in serving the food, and in amusing the great throng of children.

The Sugar Trade in Mexico.

J. B. Gordon, United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, says he does not see why American sugar is not used more extensively in Mexico. He says beet sugar is shipped from France and Germany to New-Orleans and sold on board the Havre and Bremen ships to merchants at Matamoras at 3¾ cents per pound. The freight from New-Orleans to Matamoras and all duties on it amount to 4¾ cents per pound. It is classed there as "azucar de terron," (cut-loaf sugar,) and is hard and white. It is cased in boxes of 120 pounds, carefully packed. How this sugar can pay such long hauls and undersell the same article of American refineries is a question he thinks ought to be considered. In his opinion, American sugar ought to control that market as United States goods do in almost every other line except wines, cognac &c., imported from Spain and France. "The United States," he says, "sends us brown sugar, but, being our neighbor, should also supply Mexico with refined grades."

Lyman Andrews Case Dismissed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The case of Lyman Andrews of New-York, who was accused by his wife of non-support, was before Acting City Judge Reilly here this morning. There was a preliminary hearing last Saturday. When the case was called to-day, Alfred Beglow, counsel for Mr. Andrews, asked that the case be dismissed. Mr. Harrigan, who appeared for Mrs. Andrews, consented, explaining that the complaint had been made under a misapprehension of the facts on his part. There is an existing order from the Supreme Court which covers the case. It is not expected that there will be any further action in the case. Mr. Andrews has provided his children with homes, and has agreed to contribute to his wife's support.

Cat Jumps Through Window Pane.

A crash of glass and a weird noise in Forbes's machine shop, at Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, attracted the attention of passers-by Wednesday night and a cry of "Burglars!" was instantly raised. When the police arrived they found a rear door of the shop open. The place was searched, but no burglars were found. On the second floor a pane of glass was found broken in one of the windows. Under the window was found a black cat, cut and bleeding and unable to move. It had jumped through the glass. It was killed to put it out of its misery.

A NEW ROAD TO SUCCESS

PREDATORY QUALITIES NO LONGER MAKE NATIONS GREAT.

Natural Advantages Now Have Little to Do with the Raising of Special Crops, and the Old-Fashioned Method of Seizing Lands Possessing Them Has Become More or Less Obsolete Through the Triumphs of Chemistry.

From The Saturday Review.

M. Berthelot, now happily returned from the opportunism of politics to the opportunities of science, transcended the occasion of the moment in his Presidential address at the Sorbonne to the second International Congress of Applied Chemistry. His words should reach beyond the delegates, although these had come from Peru and Russia, from Mauritius and from the United States, and strike the attentive ears of the whole civilized world. For he spoke of the new age that dawned on the earth some sixty years ago, and that now is high daylight.

Discoveries there have been in all ages, new forces harnessed to the service of man, continuous changes in the possibilities of life. But in the lifetime of those who may yet look forward to years of activity science has altered the conditions of individual life and the conditions of national success more than they have been altered in the 6,000 years of history.

In the older ages life was a game of chance, and success came to those men or nations who had the courage and adventure to make use of the natural advantages into which they were born, or which they could wrest from the weak. Our own islands bred a hardy race, inured to the sea, untempted to sloth by internal riches, and not starved into torpidity by internal barrenness. We learned to sally out into the world, returning like Highlanders into their mountain fastnesses with the fatted cattle of the richer plains. Our metals and our coal lay contiguous, almost on the surface, and we made us better weapons and ranged more widely, swooping on every spot where the kindly earth produced abundantly, or where the gold glittered in the rocks or diamonds sparkled in the blue clays.

It was a great game, and we learned to play it gloriously, and, though now it be somewhat blown upon, we play it for what it is worth. "Trade follows the flag" is our new name for it, and so continually has it brought money and prosperity to our land that we are neglecting the real secret of modern success.

In the changed world of to-day life has become a game of skill, and success is for those who play with patience and knowledge. Science is supplanting the old predatory methods, and greater knowledge is of more importance than the seizing of natural advantages. It may seem a great thing to have laid hold of the diamond fields of the Cape. Diamonds are by-products in the manufacture of steel; the chemist has already made and isolated them in his laboratory, and the country with most laboratories and the greatest number of exploring chemists is the most likely to discover a process of commercial success which shall render nugatory the efforts of those who have secured a monopoly of the accidental gifts of nature.

Gold occurs in almost every rock, in every soil of the whole world; to extract it from the streets of Paris or from the plains of North Germany is merely a chemical problem to be solved in laboratories. A minute chemical discovery would throw open stores of metals more useful than iron and as abundant as air to the nation that makes it, and would be more valuable than the capture of many tributary provinces.

A few months ago, in our insular pride, we scoffed at the vainglorious American who was to destroy the armaments of England by jets of electrified water. And yet a new powder, an extension of telegraphy without wires, the solving of the mechanical problems connected with flying machines, might render useless the most costly and trusted of our defenses or the best elaborated of our tactics.

War is more than an affair of valorous men, of guns and ships. It is a struggle against time and space, against hunger and disease. Success is for those who bring most knowledge to solve problems of transport, of commissariat, and of health; the adventurous marauder will fall before the chemist and physicist.

The most stupendous changes of the new age have already come from synthetic chemistry, and synthetic chemistry in the future is sure to bring greater gains to its votaries than have been got by those who rushed to seize "natural riches."

A large part of the wealth of nations has come from the natural stores available to them of the decayed vegetation of the past. Illuminating and heating agents, for instance, are in nearly every case derived from coals and shales, from the débris of past ages stored in convenient form. The organic chemist has learned to combine carbon and hydrogen—two substances of universal distribution—into the gas acetylene, and the employment of this to replace accidental stores of coal and oil is a mere laboratory matter, already partly solved.

In the old age the value of land, the prosperity of a district or even of a country, depended on the gifts of nature, on the riches of the soil, and on the dole of sunshine and rain. In the new age it is not the extent of broad acres nor the smiles of nature, but the accurate knowledge of the chemist that is the great requisite. Already the chemistry of France has ruined the sugar industry of the West Indies; the laboratory plots of German agricultural stations produce richer crops at less cost than the sunny plains of the silver States.

Moreover, the chemist is supplanting the slower processes of natural growth. Spices and drugs, brought at great cost from the remotest islands, are now built up directly from inorganic elements. From a German or French laboratory there comes almost every week the record of some new conquest of life, some new victory of science over organic matter.

We could expand indefinitely on the text of M. Berthelot, but its application should be obvious to the least thoughtful. He was addressing the Generals of this new army of science, who, in the rivalries of their nations, count for more than hosts of armed men. England, to defend her vast and scattered interests, attempts to keep her navy equal to the combined navies of any two foreign powers. How in this scientific review did she compare?

The figures are so startling and so ominous that we give them all: From Austria, 157; from Germany, 102; from Belgium, 53; from Russia, 37; from Peru, 35; from Portugal, 25; from Brazil, 25; from Mauritius, 24; from Holland, 23; from the United States, 20; from Spain, 19; from Switzerland, 13; from Egypt, 12; from Italy, 10; from England and from Greece, 8; from Roumania, 7; from Cuba, Mexico, and the Argentine, 4; from Denmark and Turkey, 1.

Repeat it, ponder it! From England 8, from Austria 157, from Germany 102. We will warrant that the Rev. Dr. Lunn got more Englishmen to attend his Swiss conference on arbitration!

The worst of it is that we have little doubt but that the numbers represent fairly the relative interests in technical chemistry in the different countries, especially if allowance be made for convenience of access to Paris, the place of conference.

For the present we cannot enter at length into the causes and possible remedies for this national folly. But we may point out that vast sums are annually wasted on chemistry in England. The science and art authorities at South Kensington and the technical instruction authorities of the County Councils spend largely upon chemical subjects. But, for the most part, the money is spent upon teaching of chemistry, not upon chemical research.

It may be a valuable addition to national character that a large number of children be taught the elements of water and the composition of coal gas. But it is an indisputable fact that 90 per cent. of these children do not proceed beyond the luxury of superfluous elementary knowledge, and that of the remaining ten at least nine become themselves elementary teachers.

Teaching is a trade in England—research is not; and until the endowment of research is recognized as a million times more important than the diffusion of cheap knowledge, England will continue on the downward path.

ENFORCING THE BICYCLE LAW.

Hotel Guests and Cottagers of Long Branch Greatly Excited.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 27.—One of the principal topics of conversation among the cottagers and hotel guests here to-day was the enforcement of the bicycle law, by the police authorities of this place, which has been the means of catching a number of the guests, and the cottagers, and some of their families in the trap. Men, women, and children yesterday could be seen in charge of police officers on the way to the station house, with their bicycles. Some were in jovial mood, some crying, while others were swearing vengeance against the authorities and stating how they would get square with them. Up to dark last evening thirty arrests were made, each one being fined $2 for different offenses, which the law covers, such as riding upon the sidewalks, having no lamps on the wheels at night, or no bell.

In one case a lady and gentleman were riding on the sidewalk, when one of the officers requested them to halt and go along to the station house. They became very indignant over the affair, and said: "To the station house! How dare you ask us to go to the station house? We are boarding at the United States Hotel." But the officer did not hesitate in taking them to the station house, where they were both compelled to pay $2.

There is considerable excitement prevailing among the cottagers over the enforcement of the law, as in several cases little tots of children belonging to them have been arrested and taken to the Town Hall, and in one case a child is lying in a critical condition through fright since its release from the clutches of the authorities. The cottagers are preparing to make a test case of the matter, and say such a law cannot be enforced upon the people at this place.

Chancellor and Mrs. McGill of Jersey City, who have been summering at Elberon, returned to their home yesterday.

Max E. Schmidt of Princeton is a guest at the West End Hotel.

Miss Lulu Van Cleaf, the accomplished daughter of Proprietor Van Cleaf of the United States Hotel, gave a big dinner and a full dress hop to-night in the private parlor of the hotel, to a number of her friends, in honor of her eighteenth birthday. Miss Van Cleaf received some very handsome presents. Those present besides her parents were the Misses Mabel Mullen, Grace Hampson, Grace and Emily Moriarty, Leona Sullivan, and Messrs. Albert Everett, Harry Moriarty, Frank Hutton, George Curtin, Edward Allen, and Fred Mullen.

The Elberon and Norwood Park golf links will be the scenes of many interesting tournaments during the next two weeks. The new links at Elberon are laid out tarough ninety acres.

The recent arrivals booked at the United States Hotel are: H. Hollands, Philadelphia, Penn.; Edward P. Allen, Emmittsburg, Md.; D. H. Feehan, Fitchburg, Mass.; Arb C. Boust, Nutley, N. J.; Charles Boust, Northampton, Penn.; C. E. Vogel, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Lesner, Easton, Penn.; R. J. Byer, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Joel, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Perry, Jersey City, N. J.; E. W. Johnson, Nicholas Cornell, J. H. Kampf, John Devine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ballman, Russell Joy, J. W. Seaman, William H. Cooper, Miss Cooper, T. M. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. W. G. Renwick, Bayonne, N. J.; A. E. Willis, Joseph V. Collins, Mrs. Brownell, Miss M. Gregory, D. H. O'Dwyer, John O'Dwyer, C. B. Hunter, J. Heneghan, W. H. Burke, Misses Alice and May Ball, all of New York.

The guests who arrived recently at the Howland Hotel are J. S. Clark, W. K. Maule, Philadelphia, Penn.; Louis Witzmeier and wife, Greenville, Miss.; M. B. Armstein, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. P. Jameson, E. T. Noonan, Chester, Penn.; Martin E. Burns, D. F. Hart, Grace Lichten, Julia Vevy, E. Reiss, Brooklyn; Dora E. Lichten, Albany, N. Y.; Edith Reiss, Berlin; Thomas R. Elstic, Scranton, Penn.; E. J. Pratt, Henry R. Jacobs, Wilmington, Del.; Lawrence West, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Lee, David Ruk, Pittsburg, Penn.; Delevan Emery, E. C. Jones, Lewis Emery, Jr., Bradford, Penn.; W. A. Dennison, Butler, Penn.; Mrs. A. J. Jackson, Matawan, N. J.; Mrs. William A. Cole, Frank Mason, James McPartland, Red Bank, N. J.; C. H. O'Neil, Boston, Mass.; Louis Walz, D. E. Byles, C. H. Duncan, Eugene Liebel, Oil City, Penn.; T. B. Westgate, Roger Sherman, Titusville, Penn.; E. B. Jacobs, East St. Louis, Mo.; James B. Daniels, South Orange, N. J.; Albert Scheuer, Orange, N. J.; T. W. Phillips, New-Castle, Penn.; L. McGreery, F. Marinos, P. Carcules, William I. Speigelberg, E. Loeb, G. A. Ayres, E. T. Sims, Henry Pratt, William Gohman, Florence R. Bear and family, Dr. James A. Nichols, and E. Holzman.

The arrivals at the West End Hotel include E. M. Solomons, Charleston, S. C.; R. E. Boyle, Philadelphia, Penn.; Otto B. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Otto B. Warner, Jay C. Cox, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. Wesley Bovie, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Deville, M. D., Montreal, Canada; Mrs. J. W. Heath, W. P. Heath, Miss B. Heath, W. P. Hanna, Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Sadie Burrows, Maysville, Ky.; E. Laschke, Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Sharpe, Fred Schauer, Newark, N. J.; H. H. Ackerman and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Sayers, Dr. S. Wiley Broome and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; Harris Franklin, Deadwood, S. D.; John Hone, A. C. Hone, D. H. Applegate, Red Bank, N. J.; Miss Sadie Ackerson, Miss Jessie Mackay, Harry Berthoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Conk, T. E. Ward, Alfred Carr, E. Casimer Buchignani, R. F. Block, Emanuel Hellner, R. G. Fahman, H. Schilling, Edward Eggert, L. V. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacobs, Louis Fleischman, Julius Sax, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whittaker, Mrs. M. Finn, Miss E. G. O'Neil, G. P. Robinson, Mrs. M. P. Robinson, J. Henly, L. Emery, W. J. Morgan, M. Adler, J. S. Nelson, Gustave R. Maker, P. H. Keith, Harry Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duval, Joseph E. Marx, all of New-York.

KNIGHT OF LABOR ARRESTED.

Charged with Retaining Funds of a Local Assembly While Secretary.

Detective Farley of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Edward B. Murphy, fifty-two years old, a paperhanger living at 60 Washington Square South, on a charge of grand larceny.

Murphy was the Treasurer of a local assembly of the Knights of Labor in 1894, and retained, it is alleged, $276 belonging to the union. It is said he lost it at the race track. The men of the union gave him every chance to restore the money, and when he did not, caused his indictment.

Judge Cowing, in Part 1, General Sessions, committed him to the Tombs to await trial.

Blaine's Birthplace Torn Down.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The old house in West Brownsville, Washington County, Penn., in which James G. Blaine was born and spent his boyhood, has been torn down. For many years it has been going to ruin. Joseph E. Adams, a schoolmate of Blaine, hoped to preserve the historic relic, and would have done it had he not been prevented by a serious illness. While the old building was in course of destruction, the villagers took away as souvenirs bits of wood, nails, and pieces of stone. Many of the old nails have been converted into rings, which adorn the fingers of the residents.

THE USEFUL AUNT.

(Written by a Swedish gentleman during an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.)

Switzerland is both interesting and pretty, but the most remarkable thing about that rugged country is the stupendous industry of its inhabitants. This is plainly shown by the immense number of high and inaccessible mountains they have succeeded in erecting on such a small territory. It is true they began early, since even in the time of Caesar they had accumulated a sufficient number of rugosities to cause this great Captain to speak about them in complimentary terms.

Switzerland also produces edelweiss and yodlers. Some botanists have pretended that edelweiss was a natural product of the soil, and in no sense due to the industry of the people, but the Swiss themselves, who, being on the ground, ought to know as much about it as any foreign botanists, have never acknowledged this openly. Yodlers grow. In their tender youth a Pan's pipe is introduced into the throat and they cannot help yodling any more than a cat can help purring.

This brings to my mind (though the connecting link is not plain) the village of C—. This burg, for reasons that the burghers conceal with care, was built against a rocky barrier having a perpendicular height, or depth, (according to whether you stand at the top or the bottom,) of 2,300 feet by actual measurement. It stands perfectly plumb; in fact, so plumb that if it was any plumber it would have to lean one way or the other. The altitude of the village is so great that no vegetable crop can grow there, and stock raising (Alpine stocks) is the only occupation to which these simple-minded folks are addicted.

The top of the mountain is reached by a winding path strewn with edelweiss and yodlers. As you ascend you pull the former and feel like smiting the latter, but finally you give them a few coins to go hence. From the top the view is superb and surprising in many ways, which I shall not describe, as in this story I mean to deal with well-authenticated facts only, and shall not allow imagination to unfold its deceitful wings. I shall confine myself to the statement that a strange sight greets the eye, all the stranger from the fact that as one looks down at the humble cottages lying at one's feet it becomes at once noticeable that something akin to a metallic mosquito net is stretched across the top of each chimney. Thereby hangs a tale which runs in this wise:

For a number of succeeding Summers a fearful epidemic raged in the village of C—. Every day a more or less fresh victim was buried, and the burying ground threatened to become the most lively part of the town. None was spared; the tottering old man, the rosy babe, the pure maiden, the pot-house pillar—all died a mysterious death.

Things went on in that way for many Summers, the scourge fleeing before the first wintry blasts. The entire population might now be sleeping with its forefathers were it not that a horse doctor passed through the village during his honeymoon. Laying aside for a moment the burdens which a honeymoon entails, he borrowed an apron and cut open a few of the dead villagers. The secret was out and the cause of death revealed. Their respective stomachs were found literally paved with pebbles, and no blame could be attached to them for dying, for who can be expected to struggle for life with a stomach full of pebbles?

An investigation was set on foot; tourists were watched, and the truth was discovered. These same tourists, in mirthful playfulness, would throw pebbles into the yawning chimneys below, and, as the simple villagers cooked their food in open caldrons suspended from a crane, the pebbles mixed with the food and passed unperceived to the interior of the inhabitants. Hence the mosquito nets on the chimneys.

Since this expedient was resorted to, the population has increased 33 1-3 per cent., the cemetery is unfrequented, and the undertaker has married the midwife in self-defense.

A few imprudent children, indeed, die in C— as the result of falling from the top of the precipice; but this is scarcely noticed, for, if they fall on a hard place, nothing is found of them, so fine are they ground up, and if they fall on a soft one they sink in just about far enough for decent burial, and no further expense is necessary.

Previous to the date of the story which I am going to relate, if I ever come to it, the village was celebrated for a thrilling incident which happened on a Summer morning when the sun smiled. A Norwegian Countess had made the ascent of the mountain with her only child, a well-behaved, flaxen-haired darling, whose knickerbockers were getting too short, (he was growing very fast.) The boy leaned over the rail that guarded the precipice to spit on the bald head of a venerable man who was musing in the shadow of his humble home on the street below. The boy's head, being full of weighty thoughts, was more than enough to balance his legs, which were thin, and over he went. Mothers only can realize the Norwegian Countess's state of mind. She threw reserve to the winds, and set up such a plebeian yelling that a Swiss mountain guide who was around looking for a job ran and inquired, with due submission, what all this meant. She threw herself at his feet, and in frantic pantomime showed him the descending form of her darling boy.

For a Swiss mountain guide to think is to act. He had his coil of rope with him, in a twinkling he had tied one end to a tree and the other around himself. He knew that, being heavier than the boy, he would descend faster and stood a very good chance of catching him and a fee into space he leaps. He descends with the rapidity of an arrow. He gains on the boy. But the greater part of the rope has been paid out. The end is coming. Will he overtake the child before the end comes? Horror! No more rope! But the Swiss mountain guide is heavy. The sudden jerk—which causes him to lose his hat—also stretches the rope, not much, but enough to allow him to grab the boy by his left ankle and restore him to his mother's heaving breast and joyful tears.

This Swiss mountain guide received a shock when he got to the end of his rope, but it was nothing to the one he felt when the Norwegian Countess rewarded his darling with one franc, all in copper!

Having thus prepared the reader for what is coming, I shall now relate the story I started out to tell. It is a story of love and courtship, but as all stories of love and courtship are practically the same, I shall skip the first part and jump in medias res, so to speak, to the period when love had full sway and courtship was so far advanced that he had several times held her hand in his.

On the morning when my story begins he had fully resolved that, ere tired Phoebus had once more driven his fiery chariot below the horizon in the Occident, he would ask that question, so simple, but yet so formidable that the strongest quail before uttering it. They climbed the winding path, heedless of edelweiss and yodlers, for in their hearts was a flower more precious than edelweiss and a song more joyful than that of the yodler. They reached the top silent but thoughtful, he trembling, his heart in a flutter; she overcome by the sweet shadow of the coming event. They were lost to things external, so much so that they went and leaned in close proximity on the rail just where a sign had been nailed. It read: "Danger! Do not lean here!"

In less time than it takes to fall in love they were over the brink. He seized her in his embrace and vainly tried to take hold of the projecting rocks. It was of no use. They were in for it; their case was hopeless. A moment of awful silence ensued. The beating of their own hearts was all

ACTING BECAME REALITY

ONE ACTOR KILLS ANOTHER IN A LONDON THEATRE.

Temple E. Crozier, Who Was Playing the Part of a Villainous Spaniard, Stabbed by W. H. Franks, Whose Role Was That of a Vengeful Creole, and Died Just As the Descending Curtain Hid Him from the Applauding Spectators.

A young actor, who, well nurtured, well educated, and well liked had already mounted the lower rungs of the theatrical ladder, came by his death on the stage of the Novelty Theatre early yesterday morning.

The theatre in which the unfortunate man was filling his first London engagement is one which has had a checkered history. It is in Great Queen Street, almost opposite the Freemasons' Tavern, but although thus centrally situated, and although it is a spacious and comfortable house, its doors until a few months ago have been as often close as open, have been open, and the tenancies of the successive lessees have been brief, and it is to be presumed, unprofitable.

Early this year Miss V. St. Lawrence, whose provincial reputation is considerable, took a long lease of the Novelty Theatre, and the result of capable and energetic management was that the fortunes of the house seemed to be established. For a time after Miss St. Lawrence became lessee the entertainment was provided by traveling companies, but about Easter the arrangements entered into by her predecessor having terminated, a stock company was formed, by whom stirring dramas were week after week presented, and, with "popular prices," the audiences have latterly been large and appreciative.

"After Dark" finished its course on Saturday, and on Monday evening was produced, for the first time at this theatre, one of Mr. Frank Harvey's later dramas, "Sins of the Night."

Among the members of Miss St. Lawrence's company was a young man named Temple E. Crozier, who was cast for the part of the "heavy villain," Manuel Ramez, a Spaniard. Pablo, a creole, was impersonated by Mr. Wilfred H. Franks, and there is, just at the very end of the play, a struggle between them, during which the creole whose sister has been dishonored by the Spaniard, stabs Ramez.

The piece was industriously rehearsed last week, and, at the first performance, on Monday, everything went till the final tableau, without a hitch. Even then the audience had no idea that a shocking misadventure had occurred. The drama, which is preceded by the good old farce, "Ici on Parle Français," extends to five long acts. It was past midnight when the final scene was reached. The chief characters were on the stage—Miss St. Lawrence as Harold Thorne's wife, Mr. Lillford-Delph as a circus clown, Mr. Oswald Yree as the Squire's son, Mr. Crozier as the Spaniard, Mr. Franks as the creole.

The avenging blow was struck by the creole, the Spaniard fell prostrate on the stage, and amid enthusiastic cheers the curtain descended. For a moment only. The curtain rose and disclosed the performers grouped for what is known technically as the "second picture." The Spaniard still lay stretched on his back on the stage and the audience renewed their plaudits at so realistic a death scene. The house speedily emptied, but on the stage, meanwhile, the shocking discovery had been made that Mr. Franks had in grim reality plunged his dagger into the breast of Mr. Crozier.

One actor, at least, before the curtain rose on the final tableau, realized that there had been a mistake. Mr. Lillford-Delph saw when Mr. Crozier fell that the dagger was sticking in his breast. During the moment when the curtain concealed the stage from the auditorium he removed the weapon, but, hoping that the wound (if any) was superficial, he, with the others, grouped himself for the closing picture. Even then the others on the stage had not realized that Mr. Crozier had been seriously injured, and after the final descent of the curtain were hurrying to their dressing rooms when they observed that the actor still lay where he had fallen.

In the belief that Mr. Crozier had only fainted, brandy and water was administered, and the manager, Mr. Walter Tyrrell, sent for a medical man. Dr. W. B. Gould speedily arrived, and at once declared that Mr. Crozier was dead. The police were next called in, and Mr. Franks, who was deeply distressed, was formally charged, and taken to Bow Street. The body of Mr. Crozier remained in the theatre all night, but yesterday forenoon was taken to the St. Giles Mortuary, to await the inquest, which will be held on Thursday or Friday.

The first explanation current was that the misadventure arose through the spring of a property dagger failing to work. There are manufactured for stage purposes daggers of which the blade on pressure recedes into the hilt. When the pressure is removed the blade, through the action of a spring, reappears, and although these weapons give a realistic appearance of actual stabbing, they, being blunt at the point, are practically harmless.

It appeared, however, that the dagger which Mr. Franks used was one presented to him by his relative, Miss Ada Cavendish, who died some time ago. It is a small stiletto, with a jeweled handle, which is partly covered with leather. The narrow blade, a few inches long, is bright and apparently sharp. Mr. Franks might have been supplied with a weapon by the property master, but, probably because his dagger is rather a handsome weapon, he preferred to use it in the fatal encounter. The stage manager and property master declare that they offered a property dagger, but that it was declined.

The two men were on the best possible terms, and every member of the company, as well as others, who knew them, repudiate the notion that Mr. Franks had the least idea of injuring his fellow-actor. In the hands of experienced performers these deadly weapons are, it is said, used with safety, there being a well-recognized movement which, while apparently inflicting a stab, really forces the dagger in an upright position between the body and the arm. By some of the company the suggestion is made that Mr. Crozier, who was not in robust health, fainted at the conclusion of a long night's work—he appeared in the farce as well as the drama—and, falling forward, presented his breast against the point of the stiletto.

The nature of the wound is such as to explain the failure of those who were on the stage with Mr. Crozier to realize at once that a serious tragedy had been enacted. The narrow blade had entered the right side just under the breastbone, producing a wound less than half an inch across, from which there was little or no bleeding. In life mortuary the body lies, still arrayed in the evening dress which he wore in the last act of "The Sins of the Night," his hands and face made up to represent the swarthy Spaniard.

A schoolfellow of the deceased, Mr. Harry Lovell, a journalist, says the deceased, who played under his real name, Temple Edgecumbe Crozier, is the son of the Rev. Temple Crozier of Coston Rectory, Melton Mowbray, a retired army chaplain, who formerly lived in Warwick. In 1886 young Temple came to King's College, Warwick, then under the head mastership of the Rev. J. P. Way, now of Hossall School. He had two brothers at the same school, the older and one younger. Philip Crozier, the eldest of the three, and Temple were excellent football players, although the latter was not a strong lad. He was a great favorite at school, his character and disposition being lovable and attractive.

On leaving school Temple Crozier went to Liverpool, where he was apprenticed to a well-known firm of corn merchants, carrying on business in Brunswick Street. He had only been there about eighteen months when, finding business routine distasteful, he left, and when Mr. Lovell next heard of him, in 1893, he was in Leeds, where he had drifted, his resources exhausted, after an experience with portable shows in the county of Durham. His father, all these years, knew nothing of his whereabouts. He thereafter made some advance in the profession he had chosen, and—only in what are known as third-class towns—played leading juvenile parts, among others Harry Marsden in "The Private Secretary."

He came to London in March of last year, and took lodgings in Southwark, but about last Christmas he got an engagement in Newcastle. Having fulfilled it, he had another tour in "smalls," and finally, a couple of months ago, was engaged as "heavy lead" in the Novelty Theatre. He was one of a large family, and both his parents are alive, although advanced in years. He had not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. Miss St. Lawrence, who was greatly distressed at Mr. Crozier's sad death, speaks of him as one of the most conscientious and promising young actors with whom she has ever been professionally associated. Mr. Franks seems also to enjoy the esteem of the other members of Miss St. Lawrence's company. He is a handsome young fellow, with a profusion of curly auburn hair. It is for his engagement at the Novelty he was with an American combination which played "The Signal Lights" in the provincial towns.

At Bow Street yesterday, Mr. Franks was charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Crozier. Inspector Sara stated that at 12:35 on Tuesday morning Police Constable Hall brought the dagger produced to him at the Bow Street Police Station. In consequence of what the officer told him, witness at once proceeded to the Novelty Theatre, where, on the stage, he found a man lying quite dead. The accused was there, and witness asked him what had caused the man's death. Prisoner replied: "I did it. It was an accident. It is a terrible thing." Witness then showed him the dagger, and he said: "Yes: it was done with that." Franks was then taken into custody upon the charge of manslaughter, and when charged at the station he made no reply.

Mr. Charles Lillford (also known as Lillford Delf) was then called. He deposed that he was an actor at the Novelty. The prisoner and deceased were also engaged there in "The Sins of the Night." The deceased man, Crozier, was the villain of the piece, and at the end of the last act Franks was to stab him in revenge for the murder of his (prisoner's) daughter. This scene was carried out, and witness saw the blow struck, and deceased fall back with the dagger sticking in his breast. Witness went up to him, and, seeing an accident had occurred, pulled the dagger out, and said: "Is it all right?" Deceased replied: "Yes. Don't worry." Witness told the deceased to be brave, and after the curtain had gone up on the second picture went to his assistance. Mr. Crozier made a convulsive movement and moaned. He expired immediately afterward without speaking. There was a tumbler in the dressingmarket, and in an effort to excel himself was mortally injured, the audience applauding with prolonged enthusiasm, unaware that the man was dying before their eyes.

Within a gunshot of the Novelty Theatre, about the same period, there was a fatal accident on the stage while "Dr. Faustus" was being played, but on that occasion the loss of life was due to a defect in the stage machinery.

Bearing on the vigor with which some actors engage in a stage fight, it is recorded that just about 100 years ago there was an old actor named John Palmer. His performances were none of the best. Garrick would not have him; Foote declined to give him an engagement. As in the case of Temple Crozier, he for a time strolled, struggled, starved; but at length he secured an engagement at a salary which barely found him in bread. Still, his opportunity came. He had only a chance of playing Iago to the Othello of Spranger Barry, but knowing the determined style in which the Irishman acted the character, Palmer, poor as he was, declined the part.

Garrick then engaged Palmer, apparently more out of charitable motives than for any other reason, as he had a low opinion of Palmer's powers. He, however, slowly made his way up the ladder, until one memorable night, while he was playing Dionysius with Mrs. Barry, when the lady had the imprudence to use a real dagger, and stabbed him so dangerously that he barely escaped with his life.

This liability of actors to be carried away with the intensity of their passions was never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of the great Italian tragedian, Salvini. It was well known that this accomplished actor had the greatest difficulty in restraining himself during the later scenes of "Othello," and it was no uncommon thing for the lady undertaking the part of Desdemona to run the risk of being half strangled.

Among recent cases of stage accidents is that which befel Mr. Barton McGuckin, when singing in Wagner's "Rienzi," at Liverpool, a few years ago. Several performers advanced upon him with uplifted daggers. One of them, when at close quarters, stripped and fell, and the dagger which he carried was driven through Mr. McGuckin's arm, and even penetrated his breast, but without inflicting any serious injury.

Law is, or, at least, may be, a great educator, and the present law, if enforced, would serve to impress upon the minds of careless people that it was their duty to take a certain small amount of trouble for the sake of protecting not only their children, but also their neighbors, from a scourge which is no respecter of persons.

An Editor's Confessions.

From The National Review.

Years ago a young and thoughtless man carrying on the profession, trade, or business of a free-lance journalist presumed to congratulate a, friend upon the dignity of his position as assistant editor of a great daily paper. Those were the days when editors were editors, when nobody dreamed of assigning the title of "news editor" or "sporting editor" to the man who divided his time between the scissors, the paste, and the noisome and oleaginous flimsy, or to the man who knocked into shape the effusions of the sporting reporter. Those were the days also when to be an assistant editor was to occupy a position and responsibility, trust and power, whereas, in these times, the assistant editor is too often nothing better than the editor's secretary. The assistant editor and the free-lance journalist were not far apart in age; they had almost been contemporaries at Oxford; but the man of dignified position had a harassed and weary look, deep eyes, and a ragged beard; and the free-lance was young and lusty as an eagle. And this was the answer to the congratulation:

"My dear X, wait until you have tried your hand as an editor, then you will know what it is to long for the days that are past, you will realize the life of a tolerably successful contributor is one thousand times more choiceworthy than that of an editor. I used to write with pleasure, and to take a modest pride in my work. Now I never write a line except to fill up white, or to make an article turn the column. Much of my time is spent in spoiling the work of others."

Woman Candidate Declines.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Mrs. Lucia O. Case, who was recently nominated for the office of Attorney General on the National Party ticket, has written to Dr. Newton of Ottawa, Chairman of the State Committee, declining the honor. Mrs. Case was not informed of any intention to place her name in nomination until she read The Capital's report of the proceedings of the convention, and her name was placed on the ticket without her consent. It is chiefly because she disapproves of such proceedings that she has declined to become a politician.

"I do not wish it to be understood that I have lost any of my ardor in prohibition," she said. "I am still an emphatic supporter of prohibition and equal suffrage, and if I thought that the cause of temperance would be helped my name remained on the ticket I would not insist on its withdrawal. But I am not a politician, and the fact that I am a woman would probably also act as a weight upon the ticket. I am not really a member of any party, and I have never taken an active part in party politics. I have studied the money question pretty thoroughly, but I am free to acknowledge that I do not understand it, and I don't believe very many people do. I believe in maintaining a parity of gold and silver, and it seems to me that the free coinage of silver will accomplish this."

The Tempter.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The temptations of the devil are very real to poor Jacky. Satan tempted me to eat my potato-skin to-day when you were "out at lunch," he confessed to his mother when she went to tuck him up one evening. "I did only eat a weeny bit, and then I left off." Poor child, he had been laboriously scraping the fine transparent skin off his new potato because he had been forbidden to eat potato-skin earlier in the season when the hardened elderly ones still prevailed!

Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees.

"Now, Jacky, why does Satan tremble—shake, you know?" "Oh, because I suppose the saint is so dreadfully heavy." Is the unexpected and rather confusing reply.

THE REPORT ON VACCINATION.

It Was Scandalously Long in Coming and Is by No Means Decisive.

Editorial in The London Times.

The length of time consumed by the Royal Commission on Vaccination in dealing with questions as to which all the materials necessary for arriving at sound conclusions had for many years been available to all who wished to use them has been little short of a public scandal, and has been indirectly the cause of a smallpox mortality which both could have been and ought to have been avoided.

Weak-kneed or ignorant boards of guardians have been terrorized by anti-vaccinators, and in many places have permitted the law which they were charged to administer to fall almost completely into abeyance. In one locality in which this state of things has existed the resulting epidemic has come just in time to furnish the Commissioners while engaged in considering their report with a frightful example of what would happen elsewhere if neglect of vaccination were ever to become general.

In the City of Gloucester, in the early part of this year, it was a fact that scarcely any children who had been born there, and who were under the age of ten, had been vaccinated; and as a consequence in the three months covered by the last quarterly report of the Registrar General, the deaths from smallpox in the city were 277 in number, and amounted to an annual rate of 27 for every thousand persons living.

A hospital physician of conspicuous ability has been employed by the commission to visit Gloucester from time to time during the continuance of the epidemic, and it is probable that his description of its incidence and its decline will form not only a salient feature of the general report, but also a basis for conclusions of the highest value in the interests of public safety.

We are at present necessarily unable to give the actual decisions of the Commissioners on any of the important questions submitted to them, but the rumor that the report will be signed by all of them except Mr. Picton and Dr. Collins may, we think, be taken to be conclusive with regard to its general tendency, and to show that the contentions of the anti-vaccinators will derive no support from it.

We hear also that the two medical members, Sir Guyer Hunter and Mr. Hutchinson, have appended a memorandum advising that not only vaccination, but also revaccination, should be rendered compulsory; while Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitbread object to any form of compulsion, and think that greater facilities should be given for free vaccination, including visits by the vaccination officer at the homes of the poor, and free medical attendance in case of any injurious effects being attributed to the operation.

It would of course be impossible to criticise any such memoranda as those above mentioned until they are before us in detail, with any practical suggestions or qualifications which their authors may have appended to them; but it would appear certain, at first sight, that revaccination, if strictly enforced, could not fail to extinguish smallpox entirely and to leave it with nothing but a place in history by the side of the jail fever and the black death.

The argument for revaccination is that it is the only means of rendering protection permanent; and that for compulsion is that the liberty claimed for the anti-vaccinator is productive of far-reaching disease and death, falling upon persons who have no share in his superstitions and who yet cannot be preserved from the consequences of them.

Wherever vaccination is not universal, there either from folly or carelessness, a residuum of susceptible persons will be found; and in such conditions it is hopeless to expect the entire disappearance of the disease. The facilities for free vaccination are already very considerable, and the facilities for obtaining free medical attendance not only by the poor, but by persons who could not properly be so described, are already sufficient to exert, especially in large towns, a decidedly pauperizing influence upon the community.

It would probably be a matter for much regret if this influence were further extended by act of Parliament, more especially as the only ill effects observable after vaccination are those which are due either by the endeavors of parents to prevent the operation from being successful, or by inoculation of the scratches with some form of septic dirt.

Law is, or, at least, may be, a great educator, and the present law, if enforced, would serve to impress upon the minds of careless people that it was their duty to take a certain small amount of trouble for the sake of protecting not only their children, but also their neighbors, from a scourge which is no respecter of persons.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MODERATE, WITH PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Grain Cables Easier and the West Lower—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Fairly Active and Lower—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee More Active and Much Lower.

The grain markets were influenced to weakness by the easter cables and lower Western markets, with rather free selling by foreign houses, and about a steady feeling at the decline, with an increase in the speculation. Provisions were dull, but prices rather steadier, on absence of the late selling pressure. Cotton was again irregular and unsettled, but closed steady at a slight loss. Coffee was forced at the close, and made a sharp break, with trading fair.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20½@
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26¼@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling, uplands	6 15-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.70 @
Beef, family	7.50 @ 8.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¾@ 6
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 6
Copper, lake	10.50 @11.00
Lead	2.92 @ 2.70

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@¾c, on easier cables, fair foreign selling, lower Western markets, and free local realizing, rallied ⅛@¼c, on local covering, and closed steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, with moderate foreign selling, and a fairly active trade for the day. ....Spot was ½@¾c lower and in fair export demand. Sales, 88,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 Northern March at 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances, since hence, 104,267 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 220,165 bushels; receipts, 10,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 70,578 bushels.

CORN—Contracts lost ⅜@¾c and closed weak, with free receipts, easier cables, and local longs realizing to a fair extent. ....Spot was less active and closed weak at ½@⅝c decline. Sales, 134,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 28¾c, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 11,000 bushels yellow at 27¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 28¾c, delivered; 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 27¾c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels ungraded at 27c, delivered. ....Receipts, 60,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 197,618 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 135,575 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 295,873 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@¼c decline, following corn, with trading only local. ....Spot were in light request at unchanged prices. ....Sales, 120,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 21c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 21,000 bushels for export at 24½c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 20¾c; rejected white, 16@17c for 7,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 21½c; track mixed, 15½@24c; track white, 18@23c for 102,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 120,000 bushels; exports, 50,573 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
		@	63¼
September	915,000	63⅜@63 11-16	63⅞
October	5,000	64⅛@	64⅜
November	10,000	65¼@65⅝	65½
December	2,030,000	66 @66¾	66⅞
May	155,000	69¾@70	69⅝
Total	3,113,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
		@	26¼
September	155,000	26⅜@26 9-16	26⅜
October	220,000	27 @27¼	27⅛
December	55,000	28½@28⅝	28⅝
May	45,000	31 @31¼	31
Total	495,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
		@	20½
September	15,000	20⅝@21½	20½
October	10,000	20¼@20⅝	20⅝
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, but prices quoted firm. Sales, 7,200 bbls, chiefly in car lots. ....Arrivals, 7,291 bbls and 11,441 sacks; exports, 7,715 bbls and 5,590 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 40,958 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and easy; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 53c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39½@40c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board. Sales, 20,000 bushels, for export, on private terms.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 73c bid, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. ....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.65.

FEED—Easy and more active. ....We quote, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no especial pressure to sell here, as the chief supplies continued to be held close, in expectation of the market later on getting some tone from certain theories over the cost of production, in the reasoning that as the cotton crop will fall much under expectations, that the prices of seed must stand at a point to either justify the manufacture of the oil or that the value of the product must do better to encourage the production. However, it is without question that to sell oil at once an easier price is necessary, since the few buyers have taken a little alarm by the easier lard market, together with the fact that there are several moderate quantities on the way here; thus where prime yellow had been sold at 28c, and further offered at that bidding, at the close was reduced to 27½c, and was for limited lots, with most of the demand on home account, and for the Eastern States, although an occasional small order from Marseilles. ....LARD OIL was in moderate demand at 39@41c for prime city. LINSEED OIL was steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 27.—Oil closed at $1.03⅛ bid; Standard Oil Company's price, $1.06.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market turned at the West to a little stronger basis for pork, by reason of less pressure on the September option; the differences on September and January were narrower, costing only about $1.27½ to change contracts between the months, as against $1.35 the day before. The letting up of unloading September pork was the only steady feature, since exporters continued cautious, in consideration of the slow response in tone to their recent full takings of lard. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 18,000 head. The week's hog packing was 240,000 head; same time last year, 175,000 head.

LARD—Chicago estimated its stock as 260,000 tcs; this would be a reduction of about 40,000 tcs for the month. But more of an export business than prevailing is necessary at this late period, with the prospects of the corn crop, for encouragement over prices; the easy tone and concessions of 2½ points in prices for the day quiets the foreigners, who also feel that they can afford to wait for developments in consideration of the recent liberal additions made to their supplies. The West was at 3.27½@3.30c for August, where September was at 3.27½@3.32½c, closing at 3.27¼@3.30c; October at 3.35@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c; December at 3.47½@3.50c; January at 3.70@3.72½c, closing at 3.70c. Here there was nothing done in tierced cash lots, which were nominally 3.70c. The refiners bought 3 tanks at 3.42½c. September option nominal, 3.65c. City steam was at 3.40c bid, but was scarce and hard to buy over 3.50c. Sale of 60 tcs at 3.40c. Refined was easy and in moderate demand; Continent at 4.20c; South American, 4.70c; compound at 3⅞@4¼c.

PORK—Those parties who were willing to sell January, whence the desire was to get out of September, found that they had to come to bids a little with their differences, and where September went up 7½c for the day, January was as on the day before. The September deal, however, appeared to be pretty well protected through the business of the week. August at the West closed at $5.50 nominal; September was at $5.32½@$5.50, closing at $5.50; October at $5.45@$5.57½, closing at $5.57½; January at $6.70@$6.82½, closing at $6.77½ bid. Here there were sales of 200 bbls mess to exporters. ....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10 @$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Felt at the West the better tone for pork, and advanced on early deliveries about 5 points, where August closed at 5.20c nominal; September was at 3.15@3.20c, closing at 3.20c asked; October at 3.20@3.27½c, closing at 3.25@3.27½c; January at 3.40@3.42½c, closing at 3.42½c bid. Here there were 50 boxes fancy cuts taken for export.

CUTMEATS—More business would come about in city meats were the cutters less firm over prices. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5c; 25,000 lb do, at 6c, closing at 5⅝c bid and 5¾c asked; 25 boxes clear bellies at 5½c; 500 pickled shoulders at 3½c; city-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 3½c.

BEEF—Was slow at the earlier prices quoted latterly. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$7.50; do in tierces, $8@$9.50; family, $7.50@$8.50; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$10, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were at firm prices, under fair demand; $14 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at rather better prices. ....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4⅞c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 51,485 head; same time last year, 30,701 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.55@$3.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,645 head; active; $2.50@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,930 head; strong; $2.90@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.10@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; light, average steady; others, 5c lower; $2.60@$3.15.

TALLOW—By reason of there being another export order on the market for city for 200 hhds, with apprehensions that shippers would be steady buyers at that recent slightly advanced price, the melters thought they ought to get a little more money, and would not talk with buyers under 3¼c. But there was no disposition to pay over 3⅛c, and no sales have as yet occurred over 3⅛c, to which basis sellers may or may not conform, as they find the demand urgent or otherwise. Poor country-made the shippers have paid 3¼c, 3 5-16c for prime, and even 3⅜c for choice, packages free, and have taken about 250,000 lb, in lots. The home trade was satisfying its wants by taking country rather than city at the yield price, and for the purpose of restraining any firmer tendency for city. In Chicago the cleaning up of the larger portion of the supplies of prime for export leaves its market firm at 3¼c for prime packers' and provokes home trade inquiry; some low grade has been taken there at 2¾c, or several car lots of No. 2.

STEARINE—Chicago showed an independent market, so far as concerned offers to sell, in consideration of the large takings there recently for France at 5¼c, which brought the stock to easily controlled quantities. Here the packers, after selling this week the 50,000 lb at 4c, held their supplies at 4¼c, yet had no bidding over 4c. In lard stearine, Western has been offered at 4½c, and city sold at 4¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 10@15 points decline, following the weakness abroad, and closed barely steady at 5@30 points decline, with free local realizing at the close, and a better trade. Havre was quiet at partly ¾f. decline, and Hamburg steady at ½@⅝ pfennig less. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 10⅝c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 9.90c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags do, at 10c, cost and freight; 3,000 bags Maracaibo and 1,000 bags Central American on private terms. ....Opening Call, 12 M.—December, 1,000 bags at 9.35c; March, 1,500 bags at 9.35c; May, 250 bags at 9.35c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.10c; 250 bags at 10.25c, 250 bags at 10.20c. September, 4,750 bags at 9.30c; October, 250 bags at 9.35c; November, 250 bags at 9.40c; December, 250 bags at 9.35c, 1,750 bags at 9.30c, 1,250 bags at 9.25c, 2,000 bags at 9.20c; March, 2,00 bags at 9.30c; 1,000 bags at 9.25c; April, 500 bags at 9.40c; 250 bags at 9.35c; May, 250 bags at 9.45c; 500 bags at 9.35c; 1,250 bags at 9.30c; total, 17,000 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags of May for October; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags of March for October; 40 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags of March for September; total for day, 22,750 bags. ....Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.25c; February, 9.15@9.25c; March, 9.15@9.20c; April, 9.15@9.25c; May, 9.20@9.25c; June, 9.15@9.25c; July, 9.15@9.25c; August, 10.10@10.30c; September, 9.80@9.85c; October, 9.45@9.50c; November, 9.20@9.30c; December, 9.15@9.25c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are somewhat easier under a dull trade, but fancy large varieties, suitable for table or shipping trade command full late prices. Barrel buyers weak and lower, owing to the extremely dull trade. Other varieties in light supply, but barely steady. Peaches in excessive supply, Pennsylvania Railroad bringing 54,000 pks, and, with fruit generally in poor condition, the market ruled very weak at the low prices quoted. Plums in larger supply from Western New-York, and favoring buyers. Grapes very plenty and lower; $1 has become extreme for Delaware and Niagara, and black varieties are selling mainly from 65@75c per case. Not many basket grapes arriving. Pears up river, though a car of Western New-York Clapp's has been offered at 16@17c. Huckleberries poor and low. Fancy muskmelons firm, but poor neglected. Watermelons in some accumulation and very dull and weak, though receipts continue light, only 10 cars having arrived. Quotations: Apples, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, common to good, 50c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$3.75; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; do, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$4; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $3@$3.50; do, Flemish Beauty, per bbl, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1@$1.25; do, common varieties, per bbl, $1.75@$2.50; peaches, Delaware and Maryland, average lines, per basket, 30@45c; do, selections, 45@60c; do, common, 25c; do, per carrier, 50c@$1.50; do, per crate, 40@75c; do, per 10-lb basket, 50@60c; do, Jersey, per basket, 25@50c; plums, per 10-lb basket, 20@40c; grapes, Delaware and Niagara, per case, 75c@$1; do, Concord, Worden, and Moore's Early, 60@80c; do, Wyoming, 65@85c; do, Champion, 30@40c; do, Hartford Prolific, per basket, 12@15c; do, black kinds, per basket, 14@16c; do, per small basket, 6@8c; do, Concord, Western New-York, per large basket, 15@16c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@7c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Hackensack Seed, 75c@$1.50; do, Jenny Lind and Gem, $1@$3.50; do, Christina, $1@$2.50; do, Anne Arundel, 75c@$1.25; do, Baltimore cantaloups, per crate, 50@75c; watermelons, per 100, $5@20; do, per carload, $30@$140. DRIED—Only a little domestic stock arriving at present, and there is comparatively little interest in it. It is a season of year when jobbers do not require much stock, and the uncertainty as to the future checks any tendency to speculate. The few lots that are making are in range of former quotations, but it would be difficult to effect prompt sales at the figures given. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 5½@5¾c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State and Western, 2½@3¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 1895, 14@14½c; cherries, 1896, 9½c; do, 1895, 9c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 4¾@5c; apricots, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 4 cars Western. The proportion of chickens was small, and stock sold promptly at full late prices, but fowls are weak and fully ½c lower. Roosters barely steady. Turkeys continue scarce and firm. Choice ducks and geese wanted, but poor stock neglected. Pigeons quiet but steady. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 10¼@11c; fowls, per lb, 9½c; roosters, per lb, 5¾@6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—The offerings of Western fowls and chickens were liberal to-day, as many lots that had been expected yesterday did not get in until this morning. With only a moderate demand, the feeling is not quite so firm, but not sufficient weakness to warrant any actual decline in prices. Strictly choice dry-picked and scalded chickens and dry-picked fowls are still held at 11c, but that figure is extreme and difficult to obtain except in a small way. Several sales have been made of lines of 11c to 11½c, but the bulk of the good many of the Western chickens arriving are only of good useful quality, and plenty of such stock offering at 10c. Near-by chickens steady for choice lots, but average grades slow and irregular. Eastern and Long Island broilers continue plentiful and only moderately active, but several lots have been taken for freezing purposes, which has relieved the market and prevented any actual weakness. Western ducks slow and irregular. Eastern geese continue dull. Old turkeys scarce and wanted at firm prices. Hardly enough Spring turkeys arriving to establish values. Tame squabs continue plentiful, dull, and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 12@12½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry picked, selected, 15@16c; do, ordinary, 11@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 11@15c; do, Western, dry picked, choice, 10¾@11c; do, interior, 9@10c; do, Western, scalded, choice, large, 10½@11c; do, mixed weights, 9¼@10c; fowls, Western, dry picked, choice, 10¼@11c; do, scalded, choice, 10@10¼c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 12@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay continue moderate, and with a fair demand market is quite firm. Straw dull, but held steady in price. We quote: Hay, new, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, old, prime 90@92½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 85@87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 35@40c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 45@50c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes weak; free supply; onions firm for choice. ....Potatoes, Long Island, 87c@$1.12; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1.25@$1.50; cabbage, per 100 $2@$3; onions, per barrel, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@30c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@$2.50; corn, per 100, 25@75c; peas, per bag, 50c@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand only moderate, but full prices asked. ....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@30c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados. Jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Business very fair in domestic sorts, with prices firm. ....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2⅝@4⅜c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¾@3⅞c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was dull, with prices unchanged and steady. ....Refined steady and in light demand.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

McKINLEY'S CURRENCY UTTERANCES WELL RECEIVED.

The Gold Ordered from Abroad Now Amounts to About $10,000,000—A Sharp Flurry in Money—Call Loans Advance to 15 Per Cent.—Lessened Demand from the Interior—Uneasiness over the Chicago Situation.

THURSDAY—P. M.

So far as the reference to currency matters in Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance was concerned the financial community was well satisfied. There was a rendered expression of regret, however, over the tone of his remarks on tariff matters and over his references to the causes of the 1893 panic. The consensus of opinion was that while the letter might not make votes for Bryan, it would not add to McKinley's strength. The stock market opened fractionally higher, and for fifteen minutes was strong. This seemed to be the extent of the influence of the letter, for after the early transactions the old dullness returned, and prices sagged, although the close was fractionally better than yesterday.

To-day's operations the total gold ordered for this country from Europe has been brought up to about $10,000,000, and it is fair to assume that that amount will have been received within the next ten days. Various estimates are made as to the amount likely to come in before the movement culminates, and in no case is it placed at less than $20,000,000. The gold movement has quieted the talk of the necessity of issuing Clearing House loan certificates, although the committee meets daily, so as to give prompt consideration to any application which may be made. In the meantime it is gratifying to know that the demand upon the city banks from the interior has fallen off materially, although it is expected that it will recur in the near future, the money being required for the movement of crops. The cessation of this demand, temporary though it may be, together with the gold-import movement, has done much to create a better feeling in banking circles. The sharp advance in call money rates to 15 per cent. to-day was due to the withdrawal of funds from the Street by banks, which required them for other use. The deficiency, however, was quickly supplied by private banking houses, and within half an hour after the high rate had been made money could be had at 6 per cent. There was no change in time loans, but there were some sales of commercial paper at 8 and 9 per cent.

The situation in Chicago arising out of the Mayor's injunction is beginning to cause considerable uneasiness both in that city and this. The impression is gaining ground that the effects of the collapse will be more widely felt than was at first supposed. In the last day or two there has been considerable stock sold in this market for the account of Chicago. The Avenue Savings Bank, a small institution in Chicago, suspended yesterday, but it is not understood that it was affected by any way with the Moore speculation. The failure of Messrs. John Bloodgood & Co. was announced on the Exchange just before the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 6@15 per cent.—The last loan was made at 6 per cent. Only a small amount was loaned at the highest rate, the average being about 8@10 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission equal to about 8 per cent. for three months, 9 per cent. for six months, and 12 per cent. for nine months. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with choice paper offered at 8@10 per cent., with a few sales occasionally at 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $67,620,183; balances, $7,205,374. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,778,091.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1@1½ per cent. Both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51@53¾.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 3,623,341.46 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,624 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,614 green.

Bar silver quoted in London at 30 11-64d per ounce, unchanged.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	19,980,032
Net exports	$30,642,716
Net exports to date, 1895	2,220,288
Net exports to date, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,480,456

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.81¾@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount. Boston—50@60c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16@⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying ⅜ discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid, 75c discount asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & O. con. 5s...1 | Penn. Co. gtd. 4½s...1¼
L. S. & M. S. gen. 3½...2 | Rock Island 5s, c....1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s...1 | Wabash 1st.....1

DECLINED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s...1 | Peoria & Eastern 1st...1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s...1¼ | St. P. & O. con.....2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s...1 | St. Paul Term. 5s...1¼
N. Y., O. & W. 5s...2½ | Wis. Cent. 1st., t. r..1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The fours, 1925, coupon, lost yesterday's gain of ⅝. The rates were $8,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 112⅝@113; 113@113¾, and $10,000 fives, coupon, at 108½@108⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1861	..	..
4s, r., 1907	..	113¾
4s, c., 1907	104¾	105¼
4s, r., 1925	..	107
4s, c., 1925	112½	112¾
5s, r., 1904	112½	112¾
5s, c., 1904	108⅝	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1899	112½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Holders of certificates of deposit of common stock of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company or of stocks of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company who have failed to make payment of any assessment, payable as heretofore called, and who shall not do so before Sept. 15, together with a penalty equal to 20 per cent. of every such assessment, have been notified by the Reorganization Committee that after said day they will cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the plan of reorganization. Payments may be made to the Reorganization Committee at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway announces that coupons due Sept. 1 from Chicago and St. Louis Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..	8⅝	9	10
American Cotton Oil pf	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	+ ¼	41¼	42¼	100
American Express	105¾	106¼	105¼	106¼	..	103	105	5
American Spirits Mfg	15⅞	15⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅜	4⅜	4¼	1,077
American Spirits Mfg. pf	45⅞	45⅞	44	44	..	43	44	33
*American Sugar Refineries	104½	104⅞	104	104⅝	+ ⅜	104¼	104⅝	14,689
*American Sugar Refin. pf	98⅜	98⅜	96	96	..	85½	97	305
American Tobacco	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	79¼	..	..	..	100
Atch. T. & S. F.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¼	56¼	56½	5,300
Atch. T. & S. F. 2d inc. pd.	10¼	10¼	10	10	..	..	..	500
Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16	16	— ¼	15¾	16	837
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼	12⅝	12¾	900
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	..	49	49½	262
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	82¼	82¼	82	82	..	82	82¼	25
Chicago Gas	57½	57½	57¼	57¾	+ ¼	57⅝	58	6,230
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	51⅞	51⅞	50¾	51¼	..	50¼	51½	3,900
Chicago & Northwestern	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	..	65¾	66¼	19,180
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	69	69	68¾	68¾	— ⅜	68¾	69¼	1,980
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ¼	21	22	850
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas Company	138	139	138	138	— ½	..	..	162
Delaware & Hudson	158	158	158	158	— 2	157	159	110
General Electric	116¾	116¾	116	116	— 1	115¾	116	361
Illinois Steel Company	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛	23	23⅛	582
Lacledde Gas	37	37	34	34	— 1	33	38	900
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	..	17½	18½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	13½	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ½	13¾	14¼	200
Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	— 1	190	192	459
Louisville & Nashville	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛	38¼	39	205
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	2	2	2	2	..	2	3	2,405
Manhattan Consolidated	58½	58½	57¾	58	+ ¼	58	58¼	100
Memphis & St. L. 1st pf.	77½	77½	76	76¾	..	76	78	15
Minnesota Iron Co.	60	60	60	60	..	70½	79¾	3,550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	44¾	44¾	44	44	— 1	40	45	50
Missouri Pacific	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	..	19¾	20½	950
National Lead Company	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛	15⅝	16	337
National Lead Company pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	— ¼	77¼	78	100
New-York Central	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ¼	97¼	97¾	100
N. Y., N. H. & H.	91	91	91	91	— ½	91½	92¾	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..	9½	10¾	205
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..	6⅝	6¾	2,750
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	15¾	16	100
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	15¾	16	822
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	18	18	17	17	— ⅛	17	17½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	..	173	175	50
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	..	74	75	100
St. Louis Southwestern	12	12	12	12	..	11	12	200
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	17½	17¾	100
Southern Railway	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..	10¾	11	200
Southern Railway pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛	38	39	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	67⅝	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜	67	68	200
Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	10	10½	750
Union Pacific, t.	5	5	5	5	..	4¾	5	700
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5¾	5¾	4¾	4¾	..	4¾	5¼	275
United States Cordage	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..	15⅞	16	100
United States Cordage pf.	34	34	34	34	..	34	35	100
*United States Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..	9⅝	9¾	700
United States Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	..	69¾	70	10
United States Rubber pf.	44	44	43	43	..	43	45	10
Wabash pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	..	26⅜	27	100
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89¾	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛	88⅝	89	3,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..	12	13½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	..	70½	75	6
	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..	5⅝	6	410
	23	23	22	22	..	21½	22½	8,770
Total								1,701
*Unlisted								10

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.30	.30	.30	.30	..	.20	.30	1,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	63	Lo., N. A. & Chi cons 6s		
3,000 4108F	63	2,000	75	
5,000	63	Mexican Int. 1st 4s		
3,000	63¼	10,000	74⅜	
At. T. & S. F. gen 4s	74⅜	Mil., L. S. & W. ext 5s		
20,000	74⅜	2,000	105	
Adjustment 4s	71¾	Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s		
500	20	1,000	105	
10,000	20¾	Mo., K. & East 1st		
15,000	20¾	1,000	81	
1,000	20¾	Mo., K. & Texas 1st 4s		
Brooklyn 4th Av 1st cons 5s		9,000	83	
3,000	104⅜	5,000	77⅞	
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s	104	Mo., Kansas & Texas 2d		
4,000	100	1,000	77⅞	
3,000	100	Mobile & O. G. M 4s		
Brklyn W. & W. con 5s	100	1,000	60¾	
17,000	91	N. Y., Lack. & W. cons		
Canada So. 1st gtd		2,000	113¾	
Cent. of N. J. G. M. 5s	105½	N. Y. N. H. & H. cons		
6,000	113¾	deb. certfs		
6,000 20F	114¼	1,000	127⅞	
Cent. Pac. ext 5s	107¼	N. Y. Ont. & W. con 6s		
1,000	108	1,000	104	
Ches. & Ohio con 6s		1,000	105½	
2,000	101	Ore S. L. & U. N. con. Tr		
Ches. & Ohio gen 4½s		Co certfs		
11,000	74¾	5,000	53½	
Chi. B. & Q. cons 7s	135	Penn. Cos gtd 4½s		
7,000	111	3,000	107¼	
Chi. B. & Q. Denver Div 4s		Peo. & Eastern 1st		
1,000	87¼	1,000	64	
Nebraska ext 4s		Phil. & Read. 1st rf. inc.		
5,000	83¾	Trust rec. certfs, 2d		
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st, Tr		installment paid		
Co certfs	23	5,000	23	
4,000	37	25 pf. inc. Trust Co		
Chi. R. I. & P. ext 5s		certfs, 2d instal pd		
6,000	97	10,000	10¾	
Chi. R. I. & Pac. deb 5s		10,000	10¾	
3,000	90	5,000	10¾	
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st		5,000	10¾	
1,000	120	50 pf. inc. Trust Co		
C. St. P. M. & O. cons		certfs, 2d instal pd		
1,000	117	5,000	10	
Col. H. V. & T. G. M 6s		Phil. & Read. gen 4s, Tr		
1,000 as	80	Co. certfs, assented		
5,000	80	3,000	70	
Col. & Ninth Av 1st		St. L. A. & T. H. 1st 5s		
5,000	111	1,000	102	
Ed. El. Ill. Co of N. Y.		So. Pac. 1st 5s		
con 5s		8,000	102	
5,000	99	Southern Ry 1st 5s		
Ga. Pac. 1st 5-6s		5,000	79	
2,000	105	Ter. A. N. O. cons 5s		
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952		10,000	93	
2,000	98	U. P. D. & G. 1st		
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s		1,000c	26¾	
2,000	108	Union Pac. 4s, 1896		
L. S. & M. S. 1st reg		1,000	98	
2,000	113	Wabash 1st 5s		
15,000	103¾	5,000	103¾	
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assented		8,000	100¾	
2,000	101	West Shore gtd 4s		
Louis. & Nash. unified		10,000	101¼	
gold 4s		7,000	102	
9,000	69	Registered		
Lo. N. A. & Chi G. M		10,000	101	
2,000	41¾	Wis. Cent. 1st, Trust		
3,000	42	Co certfs		
		5,000	26¾	
Total sales				$370,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—There were few transactions in local stocks, and no activity was shown excepting in Montana. The only Copper shares traded in were Montana, Quincy, and Wolverine. The first rose ⅜ on the opening, to 74¾, but on weakening of the copper market in London fell to 73. It rallied to 74¾, where it closed. Quincy was down 2, to 104, and Wolverine was unchanged at 6. Bell Telephone fell 1, to 198, while Erie Telephone rose 2, to 57. Copper in London declined ⅛, to 46¾ for both spot and future. The Clearing House rate was 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from P. H. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Bastion	3¼	..	3¼	..
East Boston	..	4	..	4
West End	3	4	3	4
	1½	..	1½	..

TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	197	198	..	198¼
Erie	56	57	55	..
Mexican	65	75	65	..
New-England	91	92	92	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7¼	7⅜	6⅞	7¼
Dominion Coal pf.	85⅜	85	80	82
General Electric pf.	55	60	57	60
Illinois Steel	37	..	36	40
Lamson Store Service	16½	17½	16¾	17¼
Reese Button Hole	15	19	15	..
West. Elect. 1st pf.	48	49	47½	49
Bay State Gas	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅜

RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	201	203½	203	203½
Boston & Maine	152½	153½	152	153
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	57	..	57
Fitchburg pf.	97	97	96	98
N. Y., N. H. & H.	85	86	84¼	85
Old Colony	164¾	167	164	164½
West End	171	175	175	..
West End pf.	64	66	64	65
	86	..	86½	..

MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	..	25	..
Atlantic	15½	16¼	15	16¼
Boston & Montana	74	74⅝	74	74⅜
Butte & Boston	1¼	..	1¼	..
Calumet & Hecla	300	..	300	..
Franklin	8	..	8	..
Kearsarge	9	..	9	..
Merced	4½	6	6½	10
Osceola	22½	23½	22½	7
Pioneer	3¼	..	3¾	23½
Quincy	..	..	..	..
Tamarack	167	104	..	166
Wolverine	72	72	70	..
	5¾	..	5¾	..

*BONDS.				
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	..	..	100	102½
East. 1st 6s	..	..	50	..
E. E. & M. V. 1st 6s	..	..	..	66
Mexican Cent. con. 4s	65	68	..	..
Mexican Cent. 1st inc.	11	..	..	..
Mexican Cent. 2d inc.	5	8	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	..	117
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	111	111
Rutland 1st 6s	99¾	..	99½	..
W. S. R. R. 5s	100	..	100	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	76	75	76½
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	55	57¼	..	..

UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2
*And accrued interest.				

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The meeting of the Governing Committee yesterday was somewhat of a disappointment, inasmuch as no action was taken in regard to the reopening of the Stock Exchange. The report of the Sub-Committee was read before the meeting, but failed to reveal little that was not already made public. The general impression seems to be that the opening of the Exchange will not occur before Nov. 1 at the earliest, but of course it will be largely governed by the progress made by the committee in straightening out the affairs of the Moores.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	..
American Bank Note	33½	35½
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Surety Company	200	..
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	105
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	183
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	99	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	106
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	90	104
†Brooklyn City Railroad	137½	160
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	61	65
Brooklyn Queens Co. & Suburban 1s	..	100½
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	59½	61¼
Celluloid Company stock	..	55
†Central & South American Telegraph	105	115
Central Cross-Town	100	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company 4s	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Chicago & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	125	145
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	35	..
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	25	30
Consolidated Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	..	50
Continental Trust	100	101
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	168	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	42	52
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	85	93
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	..
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	90	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	..
Ensley Land Company	325	335
Equitable Gas Company	¾	1¾
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	186	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	78	81
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	83	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	50	60
Fourth National Bank	..	..
Gallatin National Bank	190	175
Garfield National Bank	295	308
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	99	103
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	50	55
Guaranty Trust Company	..	580
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	400
Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.	85	..
Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	62	68
Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	22
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	45	55
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	..	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	100	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	97	100
International Ocean Telegraph	72	75
Iron Steamboat	99	..
Journeay & Burnham	3	5
Kings County Traction	..	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	140
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	189	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	80
Lawyers' Surety Company	..	90
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	90	100
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Lorillard Company pf.	..	63
†Madison Square Garden stock	100	103
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	14
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	..	72
Manhattan Trust Company	160	..
Mechanics' National Bank	225	150
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1899	185	190
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	105	163
Mercantile Trust Company	107	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	405	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	105	..
Mexican Nat. Exploration & L. Co. 6s	275	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	..	19
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	..	40
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	208	218
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	..	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	..	97
National Wall Paper stock	..	87
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	..	8½
†New-Orleans Pacific 1 & stubs	..	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	26	29
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	94½	96½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	82	85
N. Y. Lack. & W. R. R. stock	..	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	105	112
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	40	..
New-York Air Brake Company	172	116
New-York Biscuit Company	11	14
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1035	101
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction	1	..
Northwestern Telegraph (new)	106	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	108	..
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	105	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	98	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	80	85
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	185	205
Pennsylvania Coal	60	70
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	205	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9½	159
P., McK. port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	95½	114
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	117	122
Pratt & Whitney	72	75
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	85
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Richmond & Rens. & Mang. R. R. 1st	57	87
Richmond St. Ferry & Elec. Co.	63	75
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	57	60
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	210
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	..	105½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	70
Standard Gas pf.	70	104
†Standard Gas 1st	98	110
*Standard Oil Trust	106	204
†Sterling Railway 6s	200	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	50	90
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	80	88
†Third Avenue Railroad	..	159
Title Guarantee & Trust	156	275
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	266	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	95
Trenton Potteries	89	..
Trow Directory of	..	8
*Union Ferry stock	..	35
†Union Ferry 5s	60	65
†Union Railway 1st 5s	100	104
†Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	102
Union Trust	96	103
Union Typewriter	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	57	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
United Electric Light & Power 1st	85	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	265	215
*United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Company	..	..
Washington Trust Company	180	140
Western Gas Company	80	130
†Western Gas Company bonds	80	67
†Worcester Traction pf.	..	84
†Worcester Traction pf.	..	14
Worthington Pump	82½	84½
†Worthington Pump pf.	..	98
*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With Interest.	62	70

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chicago & West Michigan—				
Mileage	576	576		576
3d week Aug	$30,901	$36,377	$33,223	
From July 1	238,694	247,059	206,210	
From Jan. 1	973,610	1,035,845	938,270	
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling—				
Mileage	195	195	195	
2d week Aug	$23,977	$24,978	$37,655	
From July 1	186,197	240,898	242,337	
From Jan. 1	863,511	839,080	998,504	
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—				
Mileage	334	334	334	
3d week Aug	$27,546	$28,706	$25,000	
From July 1	173,702	171,132	144,758	
From Jan. 1	698,150	719,092	648,592	
Evansville & Indianapolis—				
Mileage	156	156	156	
3d week Aug	$7,175	$7,091	$6,382	
From July 1	44,029	46,781	45,666	
From Jan. 1	185,566	183,553	174,027	
Evansville & Terre Haute—				
Mileage	167	167	167	
3d week Aug	$20,444	$28,786	$24,765	
From July 1	149,998	162,042	148,610	
From Jan. 1	676,699	656,348	641,138	
Fitchburg—				
Mileage	450	450	450	
Month July	$621,357	$672,495	$588,533	
From Jan. 1	4,143,165	4,017,492	3,764,464	
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago—				
Mileage	378	378	378	
3d week Aug	$56,945	$67,376	$61,617	
From July 1	408,927	481,922	398,477	
From Jan. 1	1,907,726	1,921,232	1,688,236	
Lynn & Boston—				
3d week A

BAIREUTH'S GOOD POINTS

THERE, AMID MUCH HUMBUG, MUCH SINCERITY ALSO EXISTS.

In the Wagner Theatre Operas Are Given Under Conditions That Exist Nowhere Else in the World, as Regards the Absence of Distracting Influences, While Management, Singers, and Orchestra Show Intelligent Eagerness to Do Their Best.

In an article reproduced in this paper recently the musical critic of The Saturday Review vehemently attacked Baireuth as a place where the widow and son of Wagner were now coining into money the dead composer's fame, and that in return they give operas badly sung and badly acted, with scenery badly painted, though admirably managed. He admitted that the orchestra was excellent, and promised in a second article to tell why the Baireuth theatre is still an institution worth supporting.

This second article is now at hand. It begins with this statement: "Though both 'Siegfried' and 'The Dusk of the Gods' disappointed me at the time, looking back upon the performances, now at the distance of a fortnight, my memories are already a little mellowed and not at all unpleasing. I retain clear impressions of the loveliness and youthful effervescence of the first, and of the atmosphere of tremendous tragedy of the second." This kindliness, however, is at once interrupted by a savage criticism of the work done by the chorus:

"One point," he writes, "must not be overlooked—that the chorus in 'The Dusk of the Gods' was precisely the worst I have ever heard. If there was one thing Baireuth might have been expected to manage well it was the chorus. But this chorus sang as abominably as only German choruses can; the rugged warriors and their wives were particularly dandyish and dainty in dress, and the acting was far beneath the worst chorus acting ever seen at Covent Garden.

"I singled out three men who knew their work and did it, and two more who knew their work and apparently were much too lofty personages to do it. The rest of the men and all the women neither knew their work nor how it should be done.

"After Hagen had called them and blown his horn—generally a little before or behind the instrument that really produced the noise—they loitered on instead of rushing in impetuously, as men would who were roused to meet some danger, or were urgently wanted for some special occasion; and for the most part they formed in such groups about the stage that Hagen appeared quite the last object they were interested in, and each kept at least one eye fixed in the direction of the conductor's stick. In the last act they behaved worse. Men and women fell into line behind Brünhilde and indicated by the most Italian gestures their surprise and emotion when Brünhilde addressed the audience on the question of her personal wrongs.

"Now, all this simply means that the teaching of the master is already forgotten, that traditions—the curse of art, as they are the curse of every branch of human industry—are allowed to interfere with the plain directions of the score, and the still plainer directions for the conduct of a chorus to be found in the advice to stage managers on the proper mode of performing 'The Flying Dutchman' and 'Tannhäuser.'"

Having thus paid his tribute to the chorus, "J. F. R." proceeds to keep his promise and tell why, in spite of this and the other shortcomings, "Siegfried" and "The Dusk of the Gods" left pleasing impressions:

"The credit for this," he says, "must go chiefly, without doubt, to the conditions under which all works are produced at Baireuth. And it is because these conditions are inseparable from Baireuth that Baireuth is a valuable institution, an almost indispensable factor in the musical life of Europe.

"The Covent Garden opera is almost as free as a music hall for one can talk, or listen to other people's talking, or vanish unobtrusively in the direction of the foyer whenever it is difficult or impossible to pretend any longer to take an interest in the proceedings on the stage. Even at Munich there must be a certain amount of liberty, for I have heard of a distinguished art critic who vainly urged his friend to leave before the end of 'The Mastersingers,' for supper was afterward unobtainable.

"But neither articulate urging nor the leaving would be tolerated at Baireuth, which, moreover, has an enormous advantage over Munich and London, and, indeed, every opera town in Europe, in this, that there are no amusements or sights to see to distract one's attention during the day, so that it is impossible to attend the opera or that one has come there for the sole purpose of hearing the opera. Apart from its opera, Baireuth has no existence for more than ninety-nine hundredths of us, and of no other town in the world may this be said.

"We enter the theatre at 4 o'clock with all thoughts but thoughts of what we are about to see and hear driven clean out of mind; and the coolness, the darkness, the shut doors, all help to render attention less of a task and inattention more of an impossibility. The consequence is that our switchness and subtlety of receptivity are immensely increased: we hear and see with the almost vivid-ness and distinctness things which in the ordinary opera house might possibly pass altogether unnoticed.

"I venture to believe myself as close a listener to music as lives, but scores of things were made apparent to me in the Wagner theatre which I had never observed before; and it is easy for me to understand how the average operagoer, who notices nothing unless it is set within a foot of his nose, must experience a considerable delight in the novel sense of power which the consciousness of ability to grasp everything must arouse.

"The Wagner theatre may be regarded as the antipodes of the London music hall. The charm of the music hall lies in the facilities offered for inattention, a great part of the charm of Baireuth lies in the facilities offered for attention and the difficulties placed in the way of inattention. And surely it is good in this age of inattention, of half or sham interest in art, that an opera house should exist where people are compelled to listen closely to every bar, and to watch with equal closeness every gesture of the actors, every change in sky or water or fire of the scenery; and where, further, they not only listen and watch, but actually enjoy the unwonted exercise of their faculties!

"Those who are bored by opera are those who cannot sustain their attention. One might enjoy 'Rigoletto,' or even 'Lucia,' were it possible to listen without interruption right through; though to listen for three mortal hours to the strains of either is perhaps a task too heavy for mere flesh and blood.

"Moreover, at Baireuth one comes to each act with renewed energies, with fresh capacity for delight, with eye and ear each prepared to report to the brain with instant vividness all that happens on the stage and in the orchestra. The long interval—generally about an hour—between each act is quite the most valuable feature of Baireuth. You walk in the pine woods and fill your lungs with pure air, or you sit in the impure air of the restaurant and imbibe tea, or lounge about the promenade destroying your nerves by smoking bad German cigarettes: it really does not matter which you do, so long as you refrain from eating heavily or hurriedly.

"You have time to reflect fully on what has passed, to think on what is coming; and you return to the theatre with the past scenes indelibly fixed in your memory, and with more than a knowledge of what will presently take place—with a feeling, akin to the original feeling of the creative artist, that certain things having happened, the things about to happen are inevitable. And this, like the capacity for continuous attention, makes for the sense of grasp, the sense of power, and the consequent enjoyment of the music drama. One remembers every event of every scene—I nearly said every gesture of every singer—as clearly as if the drama were real life and the events real ones at which one had been present.

"It would be hard to run an opera house in England in a town where no counter attractions existed to the one during the day, and harder still to run it if the opera commenced at 4 every evening, so as to allow of these long intervals. Baireuth, in fact, seems to have virtually a monopoly of at least two of the conditions under which opera is produced at Baireuth, and it would seem also to have a monopoly of a third condition—namely, of artistic conscience, devotion, and fair brains in those who produce operas.

"The Baireuth singers I have already declared are poor, the scenery is for the most part abominable, the dresses are oftenest intensely pretty and silly. Yet results are got there which can be got nowhere else, simply because fair—not at all extraordinary—brain power is applied to the work, and because the workers are guided by devotion to the composer, and by artistic conscience.

"Baireuth is overrun with humbugs; humbugs thrive there as well as they thrive in the Theosophical Society, or any other esoteric cult; but even the biggest humbug of them all is sincere in his desire to produce the master's work as perfectly as it can be produced. This is first noticeable in the working of the scenery. By this I do not mean in the use of steam curtains, of terrible mechanical monsters, of fireworks, and of mists; but in the careful way in which every detail is attended to, so that the absurdities which are so often at once ludicrous and maddening at Covent Garden cannot possibly occur.

"A change from night to day does not mean—as it seems to mean at Covent Garden—that the man who is working the limelight, looking after the first tenor's wig, and taking the money at the gallery door, suddenly rushes and turns on a dozen gaslets. One sees the gradual change in the sky, just as one does in Nature's sky when one is up early enough; then the waters begin to shine vaguely, then sky and waters redden, and only after these changes have been spread over every available moment does the first red sunlight appear, gradually to whiten and increase in brightness.

"I could describe scores of effects which are invariably botched at Covent Garden, and which are perfectly accomplished at Baireuth, and are accomplished perfectly, not because Baireuth has better machinery than Covent Garden—for scarcely any machinery is needed for such effects—but because in the one theatre they are done with carefulness and with brains, and in the other with neither.

"The same carefulness, devotion, brains, and conscience are manifest in the orchestra. Probably every player knows every Wagner opera off by heart; every one regards himself as personally responsible for a part of success or failure; every one will give hours of extra rehearsal without a grumble.

"Our English players are quite as honest, as artistically honorable, and as enthusiastic as the German players, and they never fail to respond to the appeal of an enthusiastic conductor, but when they are employed by a tradesman whose only wish is to get as much out of them as possible for his money, can one grumble if they grudge every minute for which they know they will receive neither pay nor sincere thanks?

"Finally, even the singers at Baireuth—even Sucher—sacrifice their vanity to the desire to send a performance truly the master's work. There is no footlighting, and rarely a prolonged high note, and even if the singing does not delight us, we are not outraged by the prominence of the singer's petty personality. And, in my last sentence on the subject, it is good for art that somewhere in the wide wilderness of art shams there should be an oasis where simple things are done admirably, and where sincerity in interpretative artists should be shown to be not wholly a dream."

PUDD'NHEAD WILSON'S SCHEME.

It Is as Effective in Real Life as It Was in the Melodrama.

From The London Globe.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector General of Police at Bengal, has published an exceedingly interesting report on the results of the working of the anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders during the past year. It seems that the measure of success in tracing the antecedents of criminals the local police fail to identify is steadily growing. Of the 641 persons who could not be recognized otherwise, the Central Office last year identified 162, equivalent to 25.7 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1894.

A specially interesting instance of the effectiveness of the system occurred during the year. Two cases of professional robbery by poisoning were reported within a couple of days of each other in the Durbhunga District. The detective intrusted with the inquiry had no difficulty in ascertaining that the culprit was one Ranjit Dusadh, alias Kokil Dusadh, registered poisoner and ex-convict, a resident of the adjoining district, Mozufferpur. He was not to be found, having absconded, and there was in consequence no further clue.

Weeks afterward some travelers were taken out of the train at Dacca, apparently so helpless that it was deemed necessary to send them to the hospital. There the drunkenness was ascertained to be datura poisoning. The district police, who took up the inquiry, could get little assistance from the victims, who continued for some time in a condition of incoherency; but, on a chance, they arrested a stranger to the place, who had been in company with the drugged men.

He stoutly protested his innocence, and disclaimed any acquaintance with them, giving his name as Ram Saran Singh, and an address up-country. Being at fault, the local police measured him and took his thumb impression, which they forwarded to the Central Office, where he was at once recognized as the missing Ranjit, alias Kokil Dusadh, wanted in the Durbhunga cases—a man who, under various aliases, had been convicted in several districts, having passed twelve and a half years in jail. Upon being confronted with accurate details of his life, he admitted his identity and his guilt in the Dacca cases, was sentenced at the Sessions there to eight years' imprisonment, and has now been forwarded for trial in the Durbhunga cases.

The only objection to the present system lies in the impossibility of altogether eliminating the personal equation of those who measure criminals. The measurer, for instance, may take incorrect measurements through inattention to rules, or having accurate results, may read them incorrectly; or having read them correctly, they may be incorrectly transcribed; or the measurements of A. may be transcribed as B.'s measurements.

In practice, owing to slips on the part of the measurers, coincidences are so frequent that no positive deduction is considered safe unless the innumerable details which make up the pattern of the thumb impression coincide. So superior has the thumb print proved as a means of identification, over any system of measurements, that Mr. Henry has been lead to consider the possibility of doing away with measuring altogether, and relying solely on these self-made signatures.

The accessories, a piece of tin and some printer's ink, are inexpensive and procurable anywhere, and the impressions are free from possible errors of observation and transcription. Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to take them with a little practice after a few minutes' instruction. No objection can be raised on the score of religion or caste or rank in society, or even sex. The characteristics being persistent throughout life, the finger impressions of a child could be used to identify the same person when he had reached middle or old age; the patterns which appear on these impressions are easily recognizable, and are susceptible of such succinct and exact definition that the most complicated pattern can be described in four or five words with sufficient completeness for purposes of comparison; and, lastly, the evidential value of identity obtainable from the scrutiny of the prints of two or three fingers is so great that no person capable of weighing it would deem it necessary to seek confirmation elsewhere.

The only drawback is the absence of a system of classification based solely upon finger impressions, which will give sufficient power of differentiation to enable duplicates to be unerringly traced in a collection of the finger impressions, say, of 20,000 persons. This problem is now being worked at and Mr. Henry reports that his results are not unpromising, serious difficulty being experienced in respect of only two combinations. With extended experience these difficulties may be overcome; but as up to the present, the impressions of only about 5,000 persons have been classified, the system must still be regarded as experimental.

TO FOLLOW A ROMAN ROAD.

This Railway from France to Spain Will Traverse Historic Ground.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Our specialists in history, whether on the Teutonic or the Celtic side, may allow too little influence to the Roman factor in the making of England, and of the English people; but in France, and especially in Southern France, there can be no temptation of that kind, for Latin is to be read almost as clearly in the race as in the language. The Béarnais "paysan"—to be distinguished from his Basque neighbor, a rock against Roman and all succeeding waves—in character as well as in port and eye, revives the type.

Every Béarnais holds himself as noble. And was not Henri Quatre the noblest Roman of them all? The laurel wreath became that massive, upright brow better, after all, than the famous Hat; and in their reverence of his memory the Béarnais display unconsciously an ancestor worship the object of which is further back in history than their great King. Britons and Franks, then, on their respective lines and grounds, as co-heirs of the Roman civilization, are kin, and the Briton in France—perhaps it must be added in the imaginative Briton in France—is never so much at home, is never so much in touch with his hosts as when he is walking on a Roman Road.

The road we are to follow starts from Oloron—the Iluro of old days. The Roman had the massive rampart of the Pyrenees before him, and the ambition to link Gaul to Spain. Iluro being where it was, and Caesarea Augusta (Zaragoza) where it was, the line was plain to him, and surmounting all obstacles he followed it. It runs for thirty-three miles to the frontier pass, and thence zigzag into Spain. For long its course is determined by the Gave d'Aspe, and where the valley narrows to a gorge the rock is scooped out, and the road runs suspended alongside the river. Here on a rock you read in Latin that "the duumvir L. Valerius Vernus twice repaired this way."

A remarkable feature is the Basin of Bedous. The valley suddenly opens out, and you see what was once a lake before the torrent carved a channel for its waters down the gorge below. It is now a lake of green, grasses, maize, barley waving to a mountain shore, which stand at different points six villages, or towns, one of which is Accous, thought to be the Aspa Luca of the Romans. Mounds of ophite, a volcanic rock, diversify the edges of the basin, and as you proceed southward you perceive that the edges are, so to say, broken, giving entrance on the east and west to short, abrupt valleys coming from the recesses and passes of the mountains.

The basin is a witches' caldron of storms. The fisherman sees a storm-cloud moving up the valley from the north that in a few strides will reach and fill the basin which he last saw clear, unoccupied and blue sky. He turns round, and from every other quarter—down the gorge from Spain and by all openings from east and west—he sees storm clouds advancing, and when the cloud army from the north reaches the basin it finds it already occupied, and there is a commingling under the artillery of the sky.

Again plunging into a narrow gorge, still winding, still ascending, we reach the Fort d'Urdos or the Portalet. It stands in a narrow defile, a rock fortress rising sheer from the Gave to the height of 2,605 feet above sea level. With accommodation for 3,000 men, it is at present armed with guns (of old calibre) completely commanding the road. We passed within a few yards of their muzzles, and our annihilation could have been the work of a moment. It holds, in fact, the entrance into France.

Soon the road leaves the Gave on its right, and the zigzag begins. It is a good three hours' climb to the summit of the pass, but we are repaid. In wonderful contrast to the intense verdure lay ing its base, and to the lower mountains of pine, and pale as if clothed with heather, rises a threefold limestone mass, sharp cut against the blue sky, snow lying in its bosom. This is the Pic d'Aspe, the right-hand warder of the gate; unseen by us, but, as we well know, unique in its isolated majesty, rises on the left the other warder—the Pic du Midi d'Ossau.

The warders have looked down upon scenes decisive in the world's history, since the Roman opened up this way; upon Abdur Rahman leading his moors destined to be overthrown by Charles Martel on the plains of Poitiers in 732; upon their rout; upon the avenging forces of the Franks who passed over to rescue Spain from the Infidel. And the passage of other armies might be traced, to that of some of Wellington's troops who took this route on their way to Orthez, and were till lately remembered by old inhabitants of the Vallée d'Aspe.

"Isic fuerunt." The Roman Road is to meet no fate which is at once its doom and the highest tribute to its engineers. It is to be superseded on its own lines by a railway already conceded, though at present tied up with red tape and delayed by the opposition of Bayonne. It will be the national and military line, shortening the distance from Paris to Madrid by sixty miles. The road will be followed up the valley as far as the base of the pass. Then there will be tunneling for five kilometers under the mountains which the Roman topped.

The Portalet will rise to this great change in the natural ramparts of France. Guns of highest tonnage will be mounted on the work that crowns the fort, and arcs clear of the gorge, and these will command the whole valley from Oloron to the tunnel. And this military strength will mount immediate guard on forges and chimneys, which will blacken the circuit of the tunnel, for it is "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass," and its exceptional mineral wealth, long known and highly valued, merely awaits the railway for its exploitation.

The whole work is gigantic and fascinating to the scientific imagination—a fit work for a new century to inaugurate. And of the Roman, whose road will still climb the steep to his deserted gate, a mountain Watling Street or Fosse-way, tree-bowered, grass-grown, it will be said, by those at least who have some grains of historic feeling, "He led the way."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:22|Sun sets...6:41|Moon rises...8:45

HIGH WATER AUG. 28.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:20 A. M.	10:39 A. M.	12:28 A. M.
10:29 P. M.	10:46 P. M.	12:35 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Augusta	Savannah	Aug. 25
City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 25
El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 22
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 10
Handel	St. Lucia	Aug. 21
Jersey City	Swansea	Aug. 18
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Pontiac	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Scandia	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Seine	London	Aug. 14
St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 22

SATURDAY, AUG. 29.

City of Birmingham	Savannah	Aug. 26
Etruria	Liverpool	Aug. 22
La Bourgogne	Havre	Aug. 22
Galileo	London	Aug. 15
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Aug. 15
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 27

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
British King	Antwerp	Aug. 16
Croft	Dundee	Aug. 16

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

Mohawk	London	Aug. 20
Mohican	Cardiff	Aug. 17
Saale	Southampton	Aug. 22
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 21

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 25
Biela	St. Lucia	Aug. 25
Friesland	Antwerp	Aug. 22
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Curacao	Aug. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Algonquin	Aug. 28	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 28	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
New-York	Aug. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Aug. 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Aug. 29	Kingston	24 State St.
Knickerbocker	Aug. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Etna	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 29	St. Marc	24 State St.
Alps	Aug. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 1	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Auranla	Sept. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	London	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	38 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 27.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Gonaives and Inagua Aug. 22, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Gonaives Aug. 10, St. Marc 11, Arc Cayes 12, Jacmel 13, and Santa Marta 20, with fruit and passengers to Hoadley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Karoon, (Br.,) Freeman Huelva Aug. 8, via Gibraltar 9, with copper ore to Pennsylvania Salt Mining Company; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Aug. 19 and Queenstown 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:41 A. M.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Aug. 12 and Havre 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 26th.

SS Roanoke, Bonz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. G. Van Sickle. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Santiago, Santiago, Nassau, &c.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda; Rover, Philadelphia; Picqua, (Br.,) Mediterranean ports; Kansas City, Savannah.

Spoken.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Ship Somali, (Br.,) Capt. Hannay, from New-York June 26 for Calcutta, was spoken July 16 in lat. 25 N., long. 39 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Aug. 15 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York Aug. 15 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Russia sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 24.

SS Carlo Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 25.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, sld. from Boulogne for New-York yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Aug. 13, arr. at Amsterdam Aug. 25.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Fousen, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Boulogne Aug. 25.

SS Ardendarg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New-York July 23, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town yesterday.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 11, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at London to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Britannic, (Ger.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Genoa for New-York at noon to-day.

SS Luckawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York, arr. at Patillas to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New-York, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 25.

SS Diogo, (Br.,) Capt. Leahy, sld. from Santos for New-York Aug. 25.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre; at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania,* via Queenstown, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York,* via Southampton; at 8 AM for Denmark direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Etna, (letters must be directed "per Etna"); at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

(EXPEDITED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. French steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chinpas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janerio, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, especially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 812 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

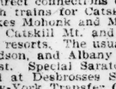
CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 28
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 1
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 4
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
L. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM|Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM|Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM|Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM|*Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
*Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM|*Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM|Columbia, Dec. 28, 11 AM
Regular steamers—Genoa direct—First Cabin, $50.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM

CAPTAIN GOMES IN FAULT

ACCIDENT TO THE ISOLDE CAUSED BY THE CUTTER METEOR.

German Emperor's Yacht Was Trying to Force a Passage Between Britannia and the Flagship—Her Steel Boom Swept Isolde's Deck and Baron Zedwitz Was Struck by a Piece of the Broken Mast and Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSPORT, England, Aug. 19.—The Solent regattas have been closed by a frightful accident, all the more lamentable that it was not only preventable, but seemed to be willfully invited. At the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, on the 18th inst., the match of the big cutters overtook the match of the twenty-raters at the flagship, off Portsmouth. All the cutters were on the starboard tack, running free, with booms well over the port side. Britannia was leading, but, being the overtaking yacht, she had to leave a berth between herself and the flagship, or Commodore, as we call it, for Herreshoff's Isolde and another twenty which Britannia was overtaking.

This careful attention of Capt. Carter to the rules of the road did not prevent Capt. Gomes of the Meteor from attempting to force a passage between the Britannia and the flagship, while the two twenty-raters fully occupied any passage to be had. Isolde's Captain, foreseeing damage would be done, squeezed too close on Britannia and huffed up a little to save a collision. Of course, sailing faster than Isolde, Meteor was upon her, and her big mainsail lifted the wind out of Isolde's mainsail and jibed it toward Meteor, a result which any capable yacht sailor could foresee. The consequence was that Meteor's bowsprit went through Isolde's mainsail and carried her bow round to Britannia, into which yacht she ran, carrying away her own bowsprit and smashing in her bows. Jammed between Meteor and Britannia, the Meteor's immense steel boom swept the deck of the Isolde and carried her mast and everything on the deck over the side. The crew of the Isolde, to save themselves from the boom, leaped into the sea and were rescued, but not before one of them was nearly drowned.

The owner of Isolde, Baron Zedlwitz of Germany, no doubt bewildered by the confusion did not leap into the sea, and some broken piece of the mast, in falling, struck him and occasioned such injuries to his head and body that he died within an hour, while crossing to Solent to Ryde, where his hotel was. A steam yacht immediately put at his service. This season was the second in which the Baron had sailed his Isolde in English waters. He was recognized as being a most enthusiastic yachting man, and by his amiable and quiet, if diffident, manner, had become a great favorite among the yachting men he met about the Solent. The Baroness Zedlwitz is an American lady, hence the Baron's preference for Herreshoff as a yacht builder. The Baroness is at present residing in Switzerland to recover her health.

The sympathy shown over the catastrophe in the Solent was very great, the flags of all the yachts and the clubhouses being flown half-mast high. The racing yachts of the Royal Albert Regatta lowered their racing flags and abandoned the sport. The committee of the club closed the regatta altogether.

The persistent and severe remarks made in reference to the unfitness of Capt. Gomes to race the Meteor in letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES have, unfortunately, been too plaintally confirmed. The Meteor has quite vindicated a first-class reputation, but this has been in spite of the poor handling she has had. A reliable record of her speed has yet to be made. Capt. Gomes has put an end to Meteor's career for the season, and there is now no chance of any trials between her and Valkyrie III.

Valkyrie III. is still lying at anchor in Gourock Bay, and the latest rumor about her is that Mr. Harry McCalmont, the millionaire member of the Valkyrie syndicate, intends to take her over and relieve Lord Dunraven and Mr. Robinson, the other members of the syndicate. Since Mr. McCalmont is reputed to have the heaviest investment in the Valkyrie, the rumor is not unlikely, as he would only be saving his own property at the expense of Lord Dunraven and Mr. Robinson. Valkyrie is still under her Atlantic, or ketch, rig and her crew is still aboard.

An unknown yachting man named Inman, it is rumored, intends ordering a first-class cutter for next season, but neither the designer nor the builder's name has transpired. Allsa has been doing so well that doubt is thrown on the probability of her owner, Mr. Barclay Walker, going on at present with the commission he has given Fife to build a new cutter.

Satanita was given an allowance of 15 minutes from Allsa at the Southampton regatta, which means that she is quite outclassed, and in consequence Mr. C. D. Rose is not likely to postpone his order to Mr. Soper of Fay & Co. to design an improved Satanita, to be built by Fay & Co. of Southampton.

In the Royal Squadron regatta the Squadron Committee gave a handicap of 15 minutes, from which there "was no appeal," to the Britannia from the Meteor. Britannia's yacht, facing allowance elsewhere over the same length of course was 5 minutes 18 seconds. Of course, the Prince of Wales is the Prince of Wales as well as the Commodore of the Royal Squadron, but this is the high-handed way in which the Royal Squadron arranges its time allowances, from which "there is no appeal." The Prince of Wales is too good a sportsman to thank the Royal Squadron for its unfairness, but, as is well known, the Prince of Wales, for the sake of peace and policy, allows himself to be taken charge of by the Barons of the Royal Squadron, who, however, have not yet gone the length of hinting at another Magna Charta. In explanation of the Britannia's handicap, it has to be remembered that the German Emperor did not this Autumn patronize either the Royal Squadron or the town of Cowes, and both are equally indignant.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club gave its annual match around the Isle of Wight, the same course as your famous schooner sailed when she won the still more famous America's Cup. The match was for the Commodore's Cup, but, unlike the Royal Squadron, the Royal Victoria's allowances of time were strictly regulated by the tables of the Yacht Racing Association. The Commodore of the Royal Victoria made quite a Queen's Cup race of the race for his cup, by lowering the tonnage down to twenty-raters. On the same day there was a race for twenty-raters for Mr F. C. Hill's Cup, but American twenty-raters were excluded. The Herreshoff Isolde, in consequence, started, and was within five minutes of winning the Commodore's cup, by time. Fife's forty-rater Isolde won the cup by time, her Scotch Captain and Clyde crew racing the cutter in the breeze and sea with a jackyard topsail, when the hundred-tonners were content with jib headers.

The English papers, to magnify the match, describe the sea bad enough to send stem-heads under, but, as any sailor must know, Isolde's big topsail would have pitched her topmast out of her if the sea had been heavy. Indeed, the breeze was only moderate, otherwise Allsa would have been "blowed over" as she was in the Clyde. Instead of this, Allsa through the strongest of it kept the weather berth on Britannia and blanketed her and weather-bowed her all along the shore of the Wight from St. Catharine's to the Needles, but after all was only 2 minutes, 24 seconds ahead at the finish of the fifty-mile course. The style in which Herreshoff's Isolde carried her canvas through it was the sight of the race, and if Niagara had started in her own weather she would in all likelihood have been the winner. The conditions, course, entries, and time allowances were:

The Commodore's Prizes, for yachts belonging to a royal or recognized yacht club. The Commodore's Cup, to go the winner on Yacht Racing Association time allowance; second prize, £30, to go to a yacht of different rig to the winner of the cup. Course, round the Isle of Wight; no restrictions as to passing buoys, &c., except that yachts must pass north of the Noman Fort and outside Bembridge Ledge Buoy. Yacht Racing Association time allowances for a fifty-mile course.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.
Meteor	Cutter	101.9	German Emperor
Allsa	Cutter	100.1	Mr. A. B. Walker
Satanita	Cutter	99.6	Mr. C. D. Rose
Britannia	Cutter	96.8	Prince of Wales
Caress	Cutter	not rated.	Mr. W. H. Walker
Isolde	Cutter	69.0	Mr. P. Donaldson
Isolde	Cutter	69.0	Baron V. Zedtwitz

The Meteor allowed Allsa 1 minute 57 seconds, Satanita 2 minutes 30 seconds, Britannia 5 minutes 32 seconds, Caress 29 minutes 55 seconds, Isolde, 41 minutes, 25 seconds, and Isolde (fifty-two rater) 67 minutes 40 seconds.

The breeze was about west, which of course brought some sea up the channel which seemed to spoil the forty-rater Caress badly. The start was at 9:30, with Meteor and Allsa first. Spinnakers were carried to the Norman, where sheets were shortened for the reach outside the Bembridge Buoy. It was then a turn to windward all round the island to the Needles against the tide, and pretty slow work. Weathering St. Catharine's the weight of the sea met the forties, but Meteor's head reached through it, carrying her canvas well. The cutter sailed well off shore, but Britannia, with Allsa keeping charge of her, ventured only short boards in case of a lift from the wind freeing. The wind kept steady, but Meteor was not having Allsa and Britannia as she does in light winds. What she might have done under lower canvas and topmast housed, with Allsa and the forties overhauled, remains to be seen. What the race seemed to prove was that Meteor is essentially a light-weather cutter, but does not show in a moderate breeze with any sea on. It was long trips and short ones up the west shore of the Wight till the Needles were weathered, with Meteor nearly a mile to windward of Allsa. Weathering the Needles booms were off to starboard for the reach into the Solent against the ebb, running strongly. To save the tide the Hampshire shore was chosen, and with and without spinnakers the match crept east to Ryde. Just outside the Needles the wind freed on Satanita, which showed her into second place. The time of the finish was: Meteor, (second,) 4:23:6; Satanita, 4:30:09; Allsa, 4:37:33; Britannia, 4:39:07; Isolde, (winner,) 5:02:09, and Isolde, (fifty-two feet,) 5:35:52.

The twenty-rater match for Mr. F. C. Hill's Cup inside the Solent finished: Fife's Saint, (winner,) 2:01:04; Audley, Lord Dunraven 2:07:40.

In a race for five-raters the same day at Ryde, the Norman, built by Sibbick of Cowes, under the late rule, beat Sibbick's new rule coats Westra and Hearts-ease, as well as Fife's new rule Fern.

The Royal Albert has its headquarters at Southsea, which is a suburb of Portsmouth to the eastward, while Gosport, across the entrance of Portsmouth Harbor to the westward, may be regarded as the Brooklyn of the seaport. On the 17th the Royal Albert opened its three days' regatta at Southsea, with a good programme, the first race being for the Albert Cup, a handsome trophy of the Solent. Southsea is thronged with retired warriors, military and marine, and its regatta ranks as one of the fashionable functions of the Solent. The opening day was notable for mishaps and protests. At the start the Allsa sprung her bowsprit in a tussle with the Satanita's main sheet, and the Meteor had a man overboard, who soon got her ten minutes' pick up, and reduced her "rad o' the Britannia from about 20 minutes to 10 minutes. The course—46 miles—of course, shortened the time allowance, but it fitted the Meteor exactly, one-half being turning to windward and the other half running dead to leeward. The entries and other particulars were:

The Albert Cup, open to all yachts exceeding 90 feet load rating. First prize, the Albert Cup; second prize, £25, presented by Capt. Lancaster. Course from off the Spit Fort, round the Nab Lightship, thrice round the west middle buoy, and back to the starting vessel. Twice round. Yacht Racing Association time allowances for a forty-six mile course.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.
Meteor	Cutter	101.9	German Emperor
Allsa	Cutter	100.1	Mr. A. B. Walker
Satanita	Cutter	99.6	Mr. C. D. Rose
Britannia	Cutter	96.8	Prince of Wales
Caress	Cutter	not rated.	Mr. W. H. Walker
Isolde	Cutter	68.0	Mr. P. Donaldson
Corsair	Cutter	64.0	Mr. F. L. Popham

The Meteor allows Allsa 1 minute 48 seconds, Satanita 2 minutes 18 seconds, Britannia 5 minutes 6 seconds, Caress 28 minutes 43 seconds, Isolde, 38 minutes 6 seconds, and Corsair 40 minutes 55 seconds.

With the wind at southeast it was a beat to windward out to the Nab Light, where the Meteor led the Britannia by three minutes. It was then a dead run of eleven miles to the west middle buoy, and another turn to windward over twelve miles to the Nab. The Meteor went away from the rest, and would have finished about twenty minutes ahead of the Britannia but for a hand getting over the side. The Meteor's speed in the light wind and the smooth water quite eclipsed any record one has yet made. Meteor, (winner,) 2:41:11; Britannia, (second prize) 2:50:46; Satanita, 3:59:37; Caress, 3:38:55.

Saint, Penitent, Niagara, Isolde, Audley and Samphire sailed the twenty-rater match. The light wind lulled the Saint, which got first prize, with the Penitent getting second.

VAQUERO WINS AGAIN.

Mr. Duryea's Yacht Leads the Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The thirty-footers had a fine race to-day for a cup given by Edwin D. Morgan, ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club. The wind was southwest, and it blew strongly and steadily all the afternoon. The course was from Brenton's Cove to and around Dyer's Island Buoy and return, a distance of sixteen miles.

The start was a pretty one, with the Asahi getting the best of it. The Vaquero was hardly in the first bunch over the line, and she had not gained her accustomed place in the lead at the turn. In the run back, though, which was a dead beat to windward, Duryea's yacht, as usual, outpointed and outfooted the fleet and crossed the line 47 seconds in the lead.

To-morrow Mr. Duryea puts up the cup which he has twice won and in order that he shall not win it again he will stay out of the race. Saturday the race will be for the Bayard Thayer Cup, which the donor put up once and won himself. Saturday he will not race. Mrs. Duryea sailed on the Vaquero to-day and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., on the Wawa.

The table:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:40:00	5:13:15	2:33:15
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:40:00	5:14:02	2:34:02
Vaud, E. D. Morgan	2:40:00	5:15:35	2:35:35
Esperanza, A. Van Wic- kle	2:40:00	5:15:40	2:35:40
Musme, J. Macdonough	2:40:00	5:16:04	2:36:04
Wawa, J. Sullman	2:40:00	5:19:39	2:39:39
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	2:40:00	5:20:42	2:20:42

Canadian Yacht Challenged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Commodore E. C. Berriman of the Lincoln Park Club, the owner of the Vencedor, challenged the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto to race next year. The challenge reads as follows:

On board Yacht Vencedor,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1896.

W. T. Boswell, Commodore Royal Canadian Yacht Club:

Dear Sir: On behalf of Edward C. and Mathew Berriman, and through the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, you are hereby challenged to sail a series of three matches, best two in three, on some neutral waters during the yachting season of 1897, under the New-York Yacht Club rules, so far as they will apply, the arrangements governing such matches to be made by a committee of three representing the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, and a like number representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, they to choose a seventh member if necessary; the competing yachts to measure not to exceed forty-three feet on the load water line.

The above challenge was presented last night, when the City of Straits Challenge Cup of Detroit was also given to Commodore Jarvis. It is doubtful if the cup or challenge will be accepted unless the rules governing the race and cup are modified to meet the views of the Royal Toronto Yacht Club members.

Boxing for Charity.

At the all-star vaudeville night, given for the benefit of Gotham's sick babies at the Grand Central Palace Roof Gardens to-night, half of the bill will be devoted to an exceptionally interesting all-champion boxing carnival. Among the noted boxers who will appear are George Dixon, featherweight champion of the world, vs. Sam Bolan, for four rounds; Sammy Kelly, 115-pound champion, vs. Jimmy Rose; Casper Leon, 105-pound champion, vs. Jack McKeck; Solly Smith of California vs. Joe Doyle of Chicago; Henry Baker of Chicago vs. Dick Moore of St. Paul; Jack Madden vs. Danny McBride; Sealby Bill vs. Dick Baker; Jimmy Handler of Newark, champion bag puncher; Prof. Jack Kenny and Tommy Russell. The officials will be: Referee—Charles Sage; Timekeeper—Fred Fleck, Announcer—Johnnie Dunn.

SIR WILLIAM GROVE'S LIFE.

He Was Eminent as a Scientist, Only Respectable as a Judge.

From The London News.

Sir William Grove, the distinguished lawyer and scientist, has passed away in his eighty-sixth year. Sir William, who was the son of Mr. John Grove of Swansea, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born on July 11, 1811. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths of Swansea, the Rev. J. Kilvert of Bath, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the M. A. degree in 1833. Two years later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

Being temporarily prevented by ill health from following the legal profession, he turned his attention to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name, and the gas battery. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 to 1847, and he took an active part, as member of the Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected after a severe struggle, in 1847.

Mr. Grove, who became a Q. C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and one of the Royal Commissioners on Patent Law and on Oxford University. He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the continuity of natural phenomena as evinced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge result from gradual variations.

The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him on Feb. 21, 1872, a few months after his elevation to the judicial bench, in November, 1871, as a Justice of the Common Pleas. That office he held until November, 1875, when, through the operation of the Judicature act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He retired in 1887, and was made a member of the Privy Council.

Sir William made several important discoveries in electricity and optics, and he was the author of a remarkable lecture, delivered in January, 1842, and printed by the managers on "The Progress of Physical Science Since the Opening of the London Institution." In this lecture he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces—heat, electricity, &c.—and of their being all modes of motion or forms of persistent force. This doctrine is further developed in his famous essay on "The Correlation of Physical Forces," on which he gave a course of lectures in 1843, and which reached a sixth edition. "With Other Contributions to Science," in 1874, and has been translated into French and German, and reprinted in America and elsewhere.

In 1847 he received the medal of the Royal Society for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition and the Decomposition of Water into Its Constituent Gases by Heat." Sir William contributed many papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and "The Philosophical Magazine." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Academies of Rome and Turin, and a Knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil.

Sir William married in 1837 a daughter of Mr. John Dixon Powles, who died in 1879. There were six children of the marriage—two sons and four daughters. The elder son is Mr. F. Crauford Grove, a former President of the Alpine Club and author of "The Frosty Caucasus," and of several plays, of which the best known is "Forget Me Not"; and the younger, Coleridge Grove, after taking a first class in mathematics from Balliol, went into the army and is now a Major General and C. B. Of the daughters, one died unmarried; another married Mr. Justice Hills of the Supreme Court, Alexandria, and is the mother of Capt. Hills, R. E., who has in no small measure inherited the scientific tastes of his grandfather. A third daughter was the wife of the late Mr. W. E. Hall, the eminent writer on international law, and died without issue, and the fourth married Mr. Reginald Somerled Macdonald, a lineal descendant of Flora Macdonald. She died leaving two daughters, one of whom was married to Capt. Duff Baker, R. A., and the other is the wife of Mr. Hubert Crackanthorpe, the author, son of Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C.

In its editorial comments on Sir William Grove, The News says that it is not as a Judge that he will be remembered. He was one of the most distinguished men of science in a country and a time which produced Darwin and Faraday, Huxley and Tyndall, Sir John Herschel and Sir Charles Lyell. Half a century ago Mr. Grove published his famous treatise on "The Conservation of Forces." The central doctrine of the book is that the amount of natural force in the world being limited, cannot be diminished or increased, and can only be redistributed. Whether he or Dr. Joule made the actual discovery is of little or no importance now. Sir William Grove's work will always remain a standard work of science, and his conclusions, expounded as they are with admirable lucidity, possess the highest value. Grove's battery is a proof that the investigations of this penetrating intellect were practically useful as well as theoretically valuable.

Burton, in his "Life of David Hume," describes professional eminence as an abyss in which some of the world's greatest geniuses lie buried. The metaphor is clumsy. The fact is interesting and remarkable. Mr. Justice Grove trying a running-down case, or an action of slander was perhaps as conspicuous an instance of misappplied talent and wasted energy as even the annals of the law could furnish. When Lord Hatherley made him a Judge, it was supposed that he would do good service in the administration of patent law. But he tried no more patent cases than other Judges, and he did not always try them well.

The proper place for a scientific expert is the witness box and not the bench. Mr. Justice Grove was a patient, courteous, laborious, and conscientious Judge. But he could not develop his real powers in a court of law. He had to make a living for himself and his family, and he made it in that way. If he had inherited property like Darwin, he might have enriched English science with a series of splendid and fertile contributions. As it is, he has left a distinguished name, and established a principle of the first magnitude in scientific philosophy.

The Disappointed Contributors.

From The National Review.

After making all reasonable allowance for the disappointment of unsuccessful writers, after admitting that no honest editor can expect to be popular among contributors, the plain fact remains that the casual contributor does not understand his true position. His demands are frequently unreasonable, and there need be little hesitation in saying that he receives far more consideration than he deserves. "Not to answer a civil letter on business is at once ill bred and unbusinesslike, whether the recipient occupies an editorial chair or not." So writes "A Contributor," but the observation is unsound and absurd. In my private capacity I receive, every day, civil and even fulsome letters on business, offering to lend me money, to sell me cigars, wine, baby's socks, and a thousand things. The writers offer me something I do not require or cannot afford to buy, and I answer, as no doubt "A Contributor" answers, by silence.

In strict logic the uninvited contributor stands in precisely the same position as the volunteer money-lender. When unasked he sends his goods on approval, in the face of a notice to the effect that rejected articles cannot be returned, he stands in the same position as the tobacconists who send out sample boxes of cigarettes. But he obtains far more courteous treatment than is accorded to the tradesman. An attempt, at the least, is made to read the most illwritten manuscript; sometimes it is even sent up to the printers in the faint hope that, after they have wrestled with it, the meaning of the scrawl may be extracted. If it be rejected, it is almost invariably returned, whether stamps have been inclosed or not. Such is the practice of nearly all reputable publications; there are, however, a few exceptions in the shape of papers which give distinct notice that they will not take the trouble to return unsuitable contributions. These papers are perfectly well known, their rule of business is strictly honest, and the man who runs the risk of submitting articles to them and loses his venture has none but himself to blame.

GOOD TROTS AT PARKWAY

THELMA WON THE 2:24 RACE AFTER SEVEN HEATS.

Sidney Smith, the Favorite, Went Lame After Winning Two Heats and Was Withdrawn—A Sensational Race in the Third Heat—Chester Everett Won the First Race Easily—Nathan Straus to Drive Cobwebs for a Record.

Two trots were decided on the half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club yesterday. They were for the 2:24 and 2:50 classes. A fair-sized gathering of Brooklyn horsemen was present, and enjoyed the sport very much. For a while it looked as though the racing would be rather tame, but the 2:24 class turned out to be a horse race, after all. Seven heats were necessary to decide the winner of the event.

Eleven horses started in the first heat, with Sidney Smith, a son of Sidney, the favorite. The favorite had the pole, and he went to the front at once and won easily. In the second heat the same tactics were followed, and the favorite won again, so easily that every one concluded that he would take the next heat and the race. This, however, was not to be, and the third heat was rather a sensational one. Sidney Smith, as usual, took the lead, and set a fast pace. On the back stretch Thelma shot out of the bunch, and had almost got on even terms with the favorite, when she broke badly, and was almost last when she settled down again. Sidney Smith made the first half in 1:08¼. On the back stretch Sutton sent Thelma up again, and she went away from the others as though they were standing still. In the home stretch she got on even terms with Sidney Smith, and, going straight and true, won handily. Thelma had trotted the last half in 1:07½. Sidney Smith pulled up lame.

Smith was still the favorite, but Thelma was liberally supported before the fourth heat. This, however, furnished another surprise, McLoughlin Maid being the winner. Thelma broke badly twice, but finished a close second. Sidney Smith was so lame that he was withdrawn.

The next heat was won by Agnes Morrell, after a close finish with Sage P. All were then ruled out except the heat winners—Thelma, Agnes Morrell, and McLoughlin Maid. Thelma opened favorite, but so much money went on McLoughlin Maid that when they went to the post the betting was 3 to 5 McLoughlin Maid and 8 to 5 each of the others. Thelma had no trouble in winning the next two heats and the race, McLoughlin Maid beating Agnes Morrell for second money.

In the 2:50 race, Chester Everett was the favorite, and won handily in straight heats, Florence H. getting the second money. The officials were: Judges—Thomas H. Bacon and W. A. Wynne; Starter—W. Johnson; Clerk of the Course—G. Floyd Jones; Track Committee—John F. Cornell, F. G. Lemmermann, and W. C. Allen.

Nathan Straus watched the racing from the clubhouse, having driven over from Manhattan Beach. Next week he is going to drive his roadster Cobwebs a mile to a road wagon at Fleetwood, and try to lower the record made some years ago by Guy. The summaries:

2:50 Class.—Purse $200.

M. P. Devy's b. g. Chester Everett, by Chester Chief, (Devy)	1	1	1
W. J. Ryan's b. m. Florence H., by Dexter Prime, (Ryan)	3	2	2
M. H. Thompson's b. m. Dora Thompson, by Epaulette, (Thompson)	2	3	3
T. L. Arthur's gr. g. Belfont, (Arthur)	13	6	8
J. J. Timmins's ch. m. Molly T., (Timmins)	4	4	4
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Mary C., (Hendrickson)	9	8	5
F. C. Moser's br. g., Wessex, (Moser)	12	5	10
Simonelet Stock Farm's ch. m. Onoka, (Shultz)	6	10	6
J. O'Blenis's b. m. Gildeaway, (O'Blenis)	8	7	11
E. Platt's b. s. Stambon, (Driscoll)	10	9	7
Huntington Fair Ground's br. g. Mask, (Donald)	7	12	9
J. Cadou's b. m. Alma Wilkes, (Cadou)	11	11	12
S. S. Thompson's b. g. Onondaga, (Thompson)	5	dr	
W. F. McElroy's br. g. Fleeting, (McElroy)	dis		

Time—2:31¼; 2:29¾; 2:27½.

2:24 Class.—Purse $300.

H. Hoffman's blk. m. Thelma, by Sidney, (Sutton)	3	3	1	2	4	1	1
M. P. Devy's ch. m. McLoughlin Maid, by Hugh McLoughlin, (Devy)	6	7	3	1	3	2	2
N. Ryan's ro. m. Agnes Morrell, by Dictatorence, (Staab)	5	4	4	5	1	3	3
Parkville Farm's b. m. Nita Pancoast, (McKinney)	2	2	8	3	8	7	r.o
John Cadou's ch. g. Sage P., (Cadou)	3	6	5	4	2	r.o	
W. C. Daly's blk. m. Lia Jefferson, (Phillips)	10	9	6	8	5	r.o	
T. L. Arthur's g. g. Peck's Bad Boy, (Arthur)	11	8	7	6	d	r.o	
J. F. Cornell's b. s. Sidney Smith, (Rush)	1	1	2	7	dr		
Huntington Fair Ground's b. g. Grandee, (McDonald)	9	11	10	9	dr		
C. Winters's b. s. Lord Belgrave, (Winters)	7	10	9	dr			
R. L. Davis's br. m. Matilda V., (Davis)	4	5	dr				

Time—2:24½; 2:21¾; 2:20¾; 2:25½; 2:25¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

PRIZE WINNERS AT NEWPORT.

Continued Success of the Summer Horse Show—Big Crowd Present.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The attendance at the horse show to-day was much larger than yesterday. Every reserved seat was taken and the public stands were crowded.

The greatest interest was in the class for hunters and jumpers. Sweet Briar, with her owner, Harry W. Smith, up, fell at the gate jump, and badly strained one of her forelegs. The decision between Warren Mansfield's Kensington, with Stanton Elliot up; Heinemann Brothers' Tycho Brahe, with "Dick" Donnelly up, and F. D. Beard's Perfection, also ridden by Donnelly, was a close one, and only arrived at after a second trial.

There were three very smart turnouts in the class for pairs, driven before a spider phaeton, including those of C. Raoul Duval of Paris, a near friend of Count Castellane; Mrs. Perry Tiffany, daughter of Theodore A. Havemeyer, and George B. Hulme. The latter took the blue ribbon with the famous chestnuts, Golden Rod and Blazeaway, the former thus winning his thirty-ninth prize. Peter Goelet Gerry, son of ex-Commodore Gerry, had some fine entries, but he failed to take a ribbon.

Harold Vanderbilt, younger son of William K. Vanderbilt, had the bay gelding Toby, which was a very expensive pony in the class for saddle ponies, but he did not take a ribbon. Mrs. James L. Kernochan's bay mare Sylvia took the yellow ribbon.

The prize winners:

Draft Horses.—Class 38—Pair of draft horses, four years old or over, before truck or wagon. Prize, $50, Brown & Howard's gr. m. Dotty and gr. m. Nell.

Saddle Horses.—Class 17—Saddled pony not over 13 hands. First prize, $35, Master Ogden L. Mills's ch. m. Fidget; second prize, Hugo De Fritsch's gr. m. The Rat; third prize, P. W. Livermore's ch. g. Punch.

Trotters and Roadsters.—Horse, over 15.2 hands. First prize, $75, Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Ottawa, driven by S. M. Hexter; second prize, Charles F. Baker's blk. g. Majestic, driven by Charles Hutchins; third prize, Strauss & Hexter's r. g. Hextel; fourth prize, Mrs. Oelrichs's br. m. Queen.

Saddle Horses.—Class 17—Saddle pony, 13 to 14.1 hands. First prize, $50, Mr. Samuel Russell, Jr.'s, br. m. Lady Flyaway, ridden by Miss Beach; second prize, $15, Miss Beatrice Mills's dark br. m. Bustle, ridden by Miss Mills; third prize, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's b. m. Sylvia, ridden by Mr. Kernochan; fourth prize, Frederick H. Allen's gr. m. Moonlight, ridden by Mr. Stevenson.

Special Prize.—Class 27—Lady's single horse before carriage, suitable for a lady to drive, horse to count 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent. Prize, $50, Perry Tiffany's b. g. Fun, driven by Mrs. Tiffany.

Special Prize, (offered by Mr. David H. King, Jr.)—Class 32—Horse and runabout, horse to count 60 per cent., appointments 40 per cent. Prize, $50, Mr. A. Lanfear Norrie's br. g. Fop.

Special Prize, (offered by New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.)—Class 43—Sporting tandem, wheelers not under 15.3 hands, horses only to count. Prize, $50, Charles F. Baker's b. g. Imperial and blk. g. Majestic.

Saddle Horses.—Class 15—Saddle horse up to 170 pounds, over 15.1 hands. First prize, $75, J. Holloway's ch. m. Blue Ridge Belle, ridden by owner; second prize, $25, W. Stanton Elliott's ch. m. Maid of Honor, ridden by owner; third prize, H. B. Nalle's ch. h. Comet, ridden by owner; fourth prize, Harry W. Smith's ch. m. Sweetbriar, ridden by owner.

Special Prize, (offered by Hermann Oelrichs.)—Class 33—High stepper, any height, mouth, style, conformation and hock action considered. First prize, $50, George B. Hulme's ch. g. Golden Rod, driven by Aurel Batonyi.

Special Prize, (offered by Messrs. Brewster & Co.)—Class 41—Pair of horses to be shown before a demi-mail spider or spider phaeton for park use, horses to count 30 per cent. and to be practically sound with good manners; carriages, 20 per cent., harness 20 per cent., servants' liveries, &c., 20 per cent. If, in the opinion of the judges, an exhibit is absolutely deficient in any one of the above qualifications, such exhibit shall not be considered. The entire exhibit must be the property of the exhibitor. Prize, $50, George B. Hulme's ch. g. Golden Rod and ch. g. Blazeaway, driven by Aurel Batonyi.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Class 21—Ponies 14.1 hands and under. First prize, $75, Heinemann Brothers' ch. g. Billy; second prize, $25, Harry W. Smith's ch. g. Smallman; third prize, Fred H. Allen's gr. m. Pixsey.

Hunters and Jumpers.—First prize, $75, Warren Mansfield's ch. g. Kensington, ridden by Stanton Elliott; second prize, $25, Heinemann's br. g. Tycho Brahe, ridden by "Dick" Donnelly; third prize, F. D. Beard's br. m. Perfection; fourth prize, J. Holloway's b. g. Apollo.

Race Horses at Auction.

Previous to the racing, a lot of horses in training were sold at auction at the Sheepshead Bay paddock. For about a half dozen of the lot competition was lively, but as a rule the bidding was slow, and half the offerings went for $100 or less, several selling for $25 each. The best prices secured were for the following, whose pedigrees, as well as the names of the purchasers, are given:

Bonaparte, b. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred—Stella, by Mortimer; F. O. Burridge $3,600
Lithos, blk. c., 2, by Britannic-Medusa, by Rayon d'Or; Dwyer Bros. 2,700
Mohawk Prince, ch. g., 2, by Onondaga-Bonnie Harold, by Bonnie Scotland; T. J. Healy 1,500
Salmak, br. c., 2, by Salvator-Fusee, by Musket; Matt Byrnes 5,300
Minnie Alphonse, ch. f., 2, by Woodland-Kimple, by St. Maurice; J. C. Cahn 1,200
Henry Joy, b. c., 2, by Eolus-Lady Grace, by Romney; G. Tompkins 300
Our Hope, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga-Ilma B., by John Harper; Byron McClelland 1,750
Nine-Nine-Nine, ch. g., 4, by Prince of Penzance-Leap Frog, by Frogtown; Byron McClelland 1,150
Strocco, br. h., 8, by Emperor-Breeze, by Adarne; J. McLean 250
Hornpipe, b. h., 5, by Mr. Pickwick-Rowland Dance, by War Dance; J. J. Sheridan 1,800
Sansparell, ch. f., 2, by Rossington-Betsy Broeck, by Ten Broeck; M. Clancy 225
Tempestuous, ch. g., 2, by Macaroon-Uproar, by Uncas; Dr. Purser 1,000
Draught, ch. c., 2, by Ventilator-Majolica, by Uncas; F. W. Lottridge 800
Nay Nay, b. f., 2, by Kingfike-Pauline, by The Snail; S. Black 550
Cheer Up, ch. f., 2, by Hanover-Fabia, by Blue Eyes; J. Burdell 325

NEW-YORKS BROKE A RECORD.

Won Two Games in One Afternoon from the St. Louis Team.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
*New-York, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Louisville, 10; Brooklyn, 2.
*Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 3.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	72	33	.686
Cincinnati	69	37	.651
Cleveland	65	40	.619
Chicago	62	47	.569
Pittsburg	58	47	.552
Boston	58	48	.547
Brooklyn	50	56	.472
New-York	51	57	.472
Philadelphia	50	57	.467
Washington	41	63	.394
St. Louis	38	75	.306
Louisville	27	77	.260

Joyce's New-York ball-players are now tied for seventh place with the Brooklyn team in the championship race. The New-Yorks won two games from the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds and broke a record. This is the first time this season that they have won two games in one afternoon.

In the first game Seymour and Hart were the opposing pitchers, and Seymour won. Six base hits were made by each team, but the home team managed to make 7 runs out of their hits, while the visitors could only make 3.

In the second game the pitchers were Sullivan for New-York and Klusenger for St. Louis. Klusenger was hit for eleven bases, and 10 runs were scored by the home team. Errors were frequent on each side, but those of the visitors were the most expensive, as the scores which follow will show:

NEW-YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b	1	1	9	1	0		
Tiernan, cf	2	1	4	0	0		
Joyce, 3

MEMORIES OF MALMAISON.

They Are Recalled by the Sale of the Chateau to a French Financier.

In virtue of a judgment of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, the Duc d'Albuefura and Mme. du Val de Bonneville, his sister, have been obliged to sell the chateau and estate of Malmaison. The sale took place on the 12th inst. The amount realized was 200,000f. The land was sold in lots, the purchasers being the Countess de Bari and the nuns of the adjoining orphanage. The house and the little chapel and park were acquired by M. Osirir, the financier, for 132,000f. The two pillars in red granite at the entrance, set up by the Empress to commemorate one of Napoleon's great victories, realized 4,300f. The Emperor's famous billiard table, in a sadly ruinous condition, was knocked down for 725f. to an American.

Malmaison is at Rueil, one of the prettiest suburbs of Paris, and not far from Versailles. The chateau, which was the theatre of the rise, decline, and death of the Empress Josephine, is now in ruins. The auctioneer's advertisement described it as "surrounded on three sides by a deep ditch, faced with *masonry*, all forming a central building with two wings, all standing on arched cellars." The house is two stories above the ground floor and topped with an attic. The court of honor has a tall iron railing with gilt spearheads extending its whole length. A Gothic chapel communicates by a covered gallery with the chateau. Stables and coachhouses surround a second courtyard. The dairy and sheepfold stand on two acres of land. The park contains about eighty acres.

Malmaison was originally a hospital. It became, in 1622, the property of a puisne Judge of the Paris Parliament, Christopher Perret, and belonged successively to the Duc de Sechelles, Mme. Chatenay, and Mme. Bonaparte, who bought it for 75,000 in 1799. She had at the housewarming the eminent savans, artists, and authors of the time and the prettiest women in Paris. Her daughter Hortense was then eighteen, and accomplished and romantic. She played the harp to perfection, and Mme. d'Arbouville says of the company: Josephine was a diplomatic woman and had a taste and talent for political intrigue. She prepared at Malmaison for the exaltation of Napoleon. It became her Little Trianon when he was Consul. The park was turned into an English garden, with fresh-cut walks, brooks, and cascades. A theatre and a billiard room were added to the house, which, under the Consulate, was greatly enlarged, as also were the grounds.

The marbles that decorated Marly were brought to Malmaison. Josephine kept the place up after the divorce, and lived there near St. Cloud, where Marie Louise often said, she had to live at Navarre, near Evreux. In 1814 she was visited there by Wellington and the allied sovereigns, and died three days after she had them to dinner. Her son, Eugene, sold La Malmaison to Herr Baron Schickler, a banker, of whom the late Queen Christina bought it for £26,000. She built the chapel, and sold the property after her sons died there for 400,000 to the Emperor Napoleon III.

The Germans, in 1870, looted the house, cracked the vases, and trophied the walls. They were blockaded by Ducrot on Oct. 21. There was a hot fight, in which Berne, Bellecour, Vibert, Delort, Jacquet, Leroux, and other artists joined as sharpshooters of the Seine. The civil list pen daters sold this historical property after the death of the prince's son to a Mr. Lendrier. It was finally sold to the Duchess d'Albufera for £83,000. Bonaparte wrote at Malmaison after the defeat of Waterloo his letter of sdi n to the Grand Army.

In the garden is a magnificent peach tree trained against a wall, loaded with fruit almost ripe, which has grown up from a peach stone planted by Josephine herself. Under the shadow of a Greek temple built on the summit of a rock over a cascade long since dried up, the divorced Empress used to sit dreaming over departed glory. Through one of the four gilded gates of honor which lead into the park Blucher carried the triumph after the battle of Waterloo, and through another of these gates Napoleon left for St. Helena, after signing his abdication and his farewell address to the Grand Army. An inscription on a stone marks the exact spot of his last footfall. During the war most of the historical furniture of the palace was destroyed by the Prussians.

The new owner, M. Osirir, has announced his intention of not using Malmaison as a habitation, but of restoring it in order to present it to the State.

HATED BY ROYAL FAVORITES.

Hence Bronsart von Schellendorf Had to Leave the Cabinet.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Times.

The resignation of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf still monopolizes the attention of the German press. The organs of almost all parties agree in regretting the occurrance, and even the comment of the Socialist Vorwärts is devoid of that bitterly scornful tone which usually characterizes its utterances.

Th late Minister, indeed, seems to have been respected, if not admired, by all those with whom his duties brought him into contact, and in the Reichstag especially his good-natured tact and the eloquent conciseness of his speech rendered him more popular than any of his immediate predecessors. The Parliamentary position of a Prussian Minister of War must in the nature of things be more or less invidious, since his appearance in the Legislature generally denotes a demand for increased military estimates, a form of expenditure which in Germany is most jealously scrutinized.

"In the army Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf would appear to have enjoyed even greater popularity than in Parliamentary circles, and without in any way disparaging Gen. von Gossler, it may be said that the new Minister of War will experience no little difficulty in acquiring the same degree of influence as that wielded by his predecessor.

More important perhaps than the actual change of personalities are the circumstances which have led to that change. Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf's resignation is universally interpreted as the victory of the Emperor's military cabinet—of a secret and irresponsible side Government—over the constitutional advisers of the Crown.

With the growth of the Prussian Army there has developed a dualism in its administration which in many respects appears to neutralize the effects of the iron discipline for which it is famous. True, the monarch is both nominally and really head of the army, but he must necessarily be largely dependent upon the advice of his counselors, and it stands to reason that the influence of those in constant and direct communication with him must often prevail unless he be strictly observant of constitutional principle.

But that is not all. The influence of the military Cabinet is believed to extend beyond the domain of purely military affairs, and there are many reasons for regretting the admission of such a factor into the civil life of Germany at the present time. By temperament and education the Emperor is, perhaps, inclined to judge questions from a too exclusively military point of view, a tendency which cannot but be strengthened by the advice of officers whose only attitude toward representative government is to resent its control over the affairs of the army.

Germany is a State in which commercial and industrial elements must continue to become increasingly predominant. The middle classes, whose power and wealth have grown immensely since the foundation of the new empire, are somewhat distrustful of the military spirit. It will therefore be readily understood that the recent demonstration of the power of the military Cabinet has provoked a feeling akin to dismay in circles which as a rule are not prone to criticise too sharply the edicts of the crown.

It is announced that the reforms of the jurisdiction of military courts which Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf had drafted will undergo considerable modification, with a view to rendering it less thorough than before. Should the amended draft prove acceptable to Prince Hohenlohe and his colleagues further crises may be averted.

An alteration of judicial procedure similar to that favored by the late Minister of War has recently been introduced into the Bavarian Army, and it may be that the influence of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, and other Federal sovereigns will yet turn the scale in favor of the Prussian reform.

Part of His Duty.

From The Washington Star.

"And now," said the lawyer to the actress, "having secured your divorce, it may be proper for me to allude to the fee for my services."

"You had better see my manager about that."

"Your manager?"

"Yes. He pays all my advertising expenses."

FIVE TIMES SENTENCED TO DIE.

A Man Convicted of Murder Pardoned in Virginia.

From The Baltimore Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—Wayman Sutton, who was five times arraigned and as many times convicted of a desperate murder, and escaped almost within sight of the gallows, was to-day pardoned out of the Virginia Penitentiary. Sutton's case is one of the most remarkable known in the criminal history of this State. On May 1, 1857, Peter Harvell, a desperate character, of Blue Springs Gap, Wythe County, was murdered from ambush by two men, who fired two balls into his body. Sutton and his father-in-law, Morgan M. Pendleton, were suspected and indicted. The former had in the meantime gone to Illinois to buy land. He was arrested there, and, after being five times sentenced to death, was finally rescued from the Wytheville Jail by a crowd of his friends. Sutton and his father-in-law, Morgan M. Pendleton, were suspected and indicted. The former had in the meantime gone to Illinois to buy land. He was arrested there, and, after being five times sentenced to death, was finally rescued from the Wytheville Jail by a crowd of his friends.

After his release Sutton hurried to Washington State, where, after three years' stay, he was recognized and arrested. He was brought back to Virginia and resentenced. The doomed man's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Lee. For months past Governor O'Ferrall has had Sutton's case under consideration. To-day he granted the man a free pardon, which was delivered to him in the prison this afternoon. Sutton was overjoyed at his release. He declares that he was innocent of the murder of Harvell.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—WHITE & SPATE.—White & Spate, dealers in carpets at 31 and 33 and 119 West Twenty-third Street, failed yesterday, and a Deputy Sheriff took charge of both stores on executions from Burr & De Lacy for $36,893.88. The first intimation of any trouble was the filing yesterday of confessions of judgments by the firm as follows: Charles H. White, $16,010; John Eggle, $5,040, and W. & J. Sloane, $15,843.88. The first two claims are on notes, and the third for carpets. The partners are Samuel White and Oscar E. Spate. They formed the present firm in August, 1895, with a claimed capital of $100,000, Mr. Spate had the management of the business, as Mr. White is also in the carpet manufacturing business in Philadelphia. Burr & De Lacy said that the failure was caused by the failure of L. J. Crehen, carpet manufacturer at Philadelphia, and because the banks here shut down on White & Spate's paper on account of the silver scare. They place the liabilities at $60,000 and the assets at a probable $70,000.

—MOORE & TUCKER.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the firm of Moore & Tucker, liquor dealers, at 196 Third Avenue, and appointed Samuel B. Paul receiver of the firm's assets. The receivership was asked for because of disagreement between the partners—Thomas Moore and Robert Tucker. The firm was formed on May 1, 1893, each partner contributing $5,000 capital, and their brewer loaned them $6,000. They put up a bond for $2,000, and a chattel mortgage of $11,000, in addition, with meeting and lodge rooms. The liabilities are about $12,000.

—WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN.—Oscar Reerson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William W. Flannagan on the application of the Peoples's National Bank, which obtained a judgment against him for $7,269. He was Free dent of the E. L. Goodsell Company, which dealt in fruit at 10 Jay Street. His assets consist principally of judgments, claims, and notes against customers, amounting in all to about $25,000 and $3,000 bonds of the Ironton and Petersburg Street Railway Company of Ohio.

—JACOB T. VAN WYCK.—Jacob T. Van Wyck, cotton duck commission merchant at 72 Front Street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Flanagan, without preference. He has been in business fifteen years, and he formerly claimed a capital of $50,000 and a half interest in a mill in Connecticut. Woodward, Baldwin & Co. obtained judgment against him for about two weeks ago for $3,039. He resides at the Gilsey House.

—WILLIAM REEH.—Oscar Herrman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Reeh, liquor dealer, at 155 Alexander Avenue, on the application of Werner & Metzger. The place is mortgaged to a brewer for $5,300.

—JOHN J. WATERS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against John J. Waters, liquor dealer, for $1,945.67, in favor of H. Koehler & Co.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

—ELGIN SEWING MACHINE AND BICYCLE COMPANY.—The Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company of Chicago made an assignment Wednesday in favor of De Witt Campbell. Assets are estimated at $150,000 and liabilities at $100,000. The company was incorporated a year ago, and built a plant at East Elgin, which, up to a week ago, employed 300 hands. The President of the company is R. J. Gunning, and the Secretary is James McKinney. The failure is attributed to the action of the employes, to whom the company, it is said, is indebted to the extent of $4,000. The employes threatened attachment proceedings and the assignment was forced by this, so the officers say.

—GEORGE L. MAGILL.—The Savings Bank, at 130 Lincoln Park Street, Chicago, made an assignment yesterday to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. According to the statement filed in court the assets amount to $170,000, and the liabilities to about the same. George L. Magill is the President of the bank. The failure is supposed to have been caused by the failure of the Globe National Bank to continue to clear for the Thirty-first Street concern. Some of the small depositors became alarmed and started a run on the bank.

—SPRINGFIELD BREWING COMPANY.—Ex-State Senator M. T. Barrett of Newark, N. J. received word yesterday that Chancellor McGill had appointed him receiver of the Springfield Brewing Company of Springfield, Mass. Bonds were filed at $400,000. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The receiver is a son-in-law of Peter Brack, the wealthy brewer of Harrison.

—LYDIA WESTWOOD.—An attachment was filed in the Court House at Salem, Mass., yesterday against Lydia Westwood of Saugus, in an action of contract brought against the Franker Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Westwood, and others of Saugus, by Tressavant & Co. of New-York, for the sum of $5,000.

—HUBER MILLING COMPANY.—The Huber Milling Company of Seneca, Mo., made an assignment Wednesday to Charles W. Landy for the benefit of creditors. Debts of $51,000 represented by preferred creditors $38,000 is due St. Louis banks and grain concerns.

—O. J. FAXON & CO.—Messrs. O. J. Faxon & Co. of Boston and Newark, N. J., manufacturers of bicycles and hardware, assigned Wednesday. The firm has a reported capital of from $500,000 to $750,000.

—SECURITY BANK, Duluth, Minn.—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $8,000 against the Security Bank of Duluth, Minn. in favor of the Mercantile National Bank of this city.

—MURPHY BROTHERS.—Murphy Brothers, shoe manufacturers at Lynn, Mass., have assigned to James T. Lennox.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the judgment debtor being given first:

ADAMS, William P., and H. McLaughlin—Harriet I. Adams	109.97
BACER, Herman—Englebert Hardt and another	$1,020.95
BECKER, George, as Treasurer—Margaretha Jargosch	110.00
BOSS, Robert D. J. Munroe and others	187.65
BROWN, A. F. Allen—F. Pettit	475.00
COHEN, Louis and Sarah—William Oppenheim, (two judgments)	133.72
COHEN, Nathan, and Max and Louis Levy—William Wyl, Jr.	194.65
DAIBER, Friedrich D.—David Mayer Brewing Company, (four judgments)	550.85
SAME, and Pauline—Same	169.97
HALE, John H.—Merchant & Co	231.42
EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY—Colin McLean	1,281.89
FOX, Henry E.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore	334.00
GALLAGHER, Henry P., or Harry—T. Mahoney	2,630.95
GODFREY, Wilson, Ralph E. Summer, and Charles F. Hudson—Manufacturers' National Bank of the City of Brooklyn	2,686.93
GOLDSTEIN, Henry, and others—A. Lewis	86.22
GALBRAITH, John C.—William S. Fender	112.00
GLEASON, Patrick J.—J. St. Jacobs and others	237.35
GRIOT, George, and Maria Lowenstein—The New-York Veal and Mutton Company	614.90
HINDS, Joseph E., George D. Seib, and Walter A. Daniels—D. S. D. Jessup	652.83
KENAVAN, John—N. B. Smith	1,171.62
KOCH, Julius, and Leopold Weil—A. L. Strasburger and others	7,200.78
LUDWIG, Bernard J.—The Sunlight Oil and Gasolene Company, (three judgments)	278.10
MAGNUS, Emil, and H. H. Howard—The Carter, Crunce Company	278.30
MAHLER, Helena—J. H. Bohm and others, (three judgments)	298.18
McELROY, Patrick—T. Roosevelt and others, Police Commissioners, costs	65.70
McGIRR, Robert J.—Cornelia A. Atwell	1,573.00
POSPISIL, Josef—A. Charwat	62.63
QUEENEY, John F.—R. L. Newton	140.00
ROBERTSON, David W.—J. Kolm	149.50
ROBINSON, Fannie, and William E. Waldron—B. Cohen, deficiency	4,427.63
ROGGWILER, Edward—J. Aepli and another	83.59
SHAW, James J.—The Mayor, &c., costs	121.60
SINNOTT, James P.—John Flynn	2,868.00
SPATE, Oscar F., and Samuel White—Charles H. White	16,010.00
SAME—J. Eggle	5,040.00
SAME—W. & J. Sloane	15,843.88
THE RIDGEWOOD ICE and Consolidated Ice Companies—J. Muir, Jr.	100.00
TIFFANY, Walton C.—Isaac Stern and others	352.99
WANAMAKER, Susan E.—George Merritt and another	4,064.73
WATERS, John J.—H. Koehler & Co	1,945.67
WILEY, Franklin—Louisa Young	145.61
YOUNG, James T.—I. Starr, and others	93.19

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Flat to Take the Place of a Dwelling—An Auction Sale.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to M. F. Cusack, at about $15,000, the three-story and basement dwelling 146 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The building will be torn down and a flat erected on the lot.

No sale at auction was had yesterday. For to-day the following is set down at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 349 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 265 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick store and warehouse, by Henry M. Denton of 291 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost, $98,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, by George A. Crump of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $800.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, by Bernard Carr of Ryer Avenue and Kirk Place, owner; cost, $3,500.

Maitland Avenue, north side, 325 feet west of Maple Avenue, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, by Catharine A. Skenner of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $1,200.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight two-story brick dwellings, by Julius Figliuolo of 719 Union Avenue, owner; cost, $44,000.

No. 231 Sullivan Street, by P. Roberts of 276 West Broadway, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, by Charles Wersbecker of 181 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick storage house and stable; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

96TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of 9th Av, 21x100.11; Daniel P. Appleton to Joseph P. Eoward	$20,000
151ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of Andrew Ave, 50x100; Frederick Hornby to Max Marx	1
SAME PROPERTY, the Mayor and others to Max Marx	30,150
129TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles C. Lima and wife to Mary A. Brenan	11,500
136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; John Bannen and wife to Henry W. Wisch	10
LOTS 1 to 4, and 67 and 68, map of property of Morris Stebbins; Daniel P. Lord, as assignee, to William W. Lord	1
CROTONA AV, s w corner of Samuel St, 123.5x26.9xw 125xn 48.2xe 27xn 103xe 100; Oliver A. Pratt and others to Charles Bjorkegren	100
124TH ST, 390 East; Caroline L. Lee to Robert Lee	1
5TH ST, s s, 402.5 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6; Elisa Muth to Mary Fisher and another	1
144TH ST, n s, 100 e of Willis Av, 25x100; Bridget Donohue to Timothy Donohue	1
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100; Ira L. Willets and wife to Samuel R. Munson	1
SAME, same to Samuel T. Munson and wife to Regina Springer	1
49TH ST, 256 East; German Kahn and wife to Jacob Adler	1
42D ST, West; City Real Estate Company to Adelaide J. Browning	30,000
119TH ST, s s, 514 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; also s s of 119th St, 532 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Gustave A. Canis to Mary Canis	1
137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Anna Rogge	1
127TH ST, s s, 150 x 100 and 110, map of new Village of Jerome; Maria Frieri to Nicola Bilotte and another	800
LOT 106, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, 254 Ward; Ad. Kaufmann and wife to Patrick O'Brien and another	4,050
LOTS 174 and 175, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Henry L. Phillips and another to Mathilde E. Stremmell	100
JEFFERSON AV, 175 ft e of Clinton Av, 34.11x80; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Oliver A. Pratt and another	10

Recorded Leases.

BECK, Samuel, to Pauline Kraus; 387 East Houston St, 2 years	$1,100
BARTHEL, Katharine, to John Doelling; 2244 8th Av, 2 years	1,500
MOSCAGHAN, Mary E., to Frank G. Freeman; s w corner of 3d Av and 167th St, 4.10x2 years	900
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE of the City of New-York to Catharine E. Syms; 56, 58, 60, and 48 and 62 Murray St, 21 years	7,450

Recorded Mortgages.

BROADBELT, William, to Christopher W. Wilson; 401 West 147th St, demand	$2,700
BARNETT, Harry V., to Henry C. Daniel; s w corner of Park Av and 171st St, 5 months	1,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Edward F. Burke; 813 and 815 Jefferson St, (two mortgages,) 2 5-12 years	5,800
SAME to Jane Thompson; same property, 9 months	1,200
CONDON, Michael, to Denis D. Collins; 586 East 149th St, 3½ years	1,500
DALE, Frank T., to Jane G. Phelps; s e s of Edgecombe Av, 23.1 ft s of 142d St, 4 years	17,000
SAME to Augustus F. Holly, trustee of Mary K. Holly and others; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, 3 years	22,000
SAME to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; e s of Edgecomb Av, 50.3 ft s of 142d St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	24,000
DEAN, John J., to Edward C. Dean; n e corner of Opdyke Av and 4th St, 3 years	600
EGAN, Stephen J. and Mary H., to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of 136th St and St. Ann's Av, 1 year	12,000
FISHER, Mary and Katie, to Elisa Muth; s s of 8th St, 402.5 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years	5,000
FISCHEL, Henry, and wife to Esther Herman and others, executors, &c.; s e corner of Division and Jefferson Sts, 5 years	31,000
SAME to Solomon H. Kohn; n e corner of East Broadway and Jefferson St, 5 years	35,000
FRIEDMAN, Charles L., and wife to Fannie M. Crowley; n y of 76th St, 60 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years	24,000
GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Hugo Gorsch; s s of 81st St, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 6 months	2,500
HEESEMANN, George, and wife to executors, &c., of Thomas Harry; s s of 142d St, 150.3 ft w of 8th Av, (two mortgages) 5 years	36,000
HERTER, Maria A. and Peter, to Maria L. Anabuettel; s s of 10th St, 346.4 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years	8,000
KINNA, Margaret J., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of Fulton St, 67.5 ft e of Washington St, 5 years	30,000
LOW, George M. and wife to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 27 and 24 and 23 Murray St, 2 1-6 years	150,000
MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w of 151st St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 5-12 years	7,000
MOELLER, Marianne A., and husband to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 2 and 3 in Block 38, map of part of Section C of Edenwald, installments	5,500
MOORE, Thomas L., to John A. Moore and others, all title and interest in real estate and chattels real of James Moore, deceased, except s s of 29th St, 140 ft e of Lexington Av; also, all title in 148 West 98th St, 4 years	11,800
MUNSON, Samuel T., to Ira L. Willets; s s of 82d St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years	5,000
MOLOUGHNEY, Ann and Michael, to Abraham H. Sonn; s s of 118th St, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 10 years	1,500
OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Albert Oppenheim; e s of Avenue A, 77.1 ft s of 77th St, 1 year	6,000
OLSEN, Sophia and Hans A., Hansen; w s of Fox St, 120.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year	500
SHIPWAY, John H., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Locust Av, 470.9 ft n of 134th St, 3 years	40,000
SAME to Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; same property, 1 year	10,000
SIEBER, John, and wife to Pauline Sieber; e s of 1st Av, 71 ft s of 178d St, 1 year	150
WEHRENBERG, Dietrich W., to Lambert Suydam, for Caroline A. Suydam; n s of 99th St, 25 ft w of Park Av, 5 years	12,000
WISCH, Henry W., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 136th St, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year	8,000
VETERE, Vincent, and wife to Mary G. Peloso; s s of 9th St, Lot 184, map of Unionport, 1 year	300

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMMANN, Charles L. and Henry J., executors of Oswald Cammann, to Henry W. T. Mali	$5,000
HALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	1
HOLLY, Augustus F., trustee, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of New-York	20,000
KING, David J., and others, executors, &c., of Edward J. King, to William H. Hall	20,000
LIVINGSTON, Charles O., individually and as executor of Eliza H. Livingston, to Mary R. Prime	3,027
MORTON, Sarah M., to Maire L. Hennen	5,000
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF New-York to Nathan B., Caroline, and Isaac Blum	1
SWAN, Joseph, to Edward S. Clark	17,000
WEEKES, John A., to John A. Weekes, Jr.	6,000
WEEKES, John A., Jr., to William J. Weekes, trustee of Eliza Underhill	6,097
WEEKES, William J., trustee of Eliza Underhill, to Maria W. and Eliza J. Underhill	6,000

Lis Pendens.

SUFFOLK ST, 141; Samuel and Jacob Kahn against Kelly Greenwald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 283; 321, 323 East 3d St, and Avenue D, e s, 46.8 ft e of 5th St, 28x82; Edward Franke against Jacob Osnow.tz and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)

109TH ST n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Israel M. Schloss against Edward J. Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HENRY ST, s s, Lot 277, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 25.4x100, leasehold; Hyman Israel against Margarethe Munch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

11TH ST, n s, 559 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Yellow Pine Company against Pauline Dalber, owner; F. D. Dalber, contractor	$241
FOX ST, e s, 273 ft n of 165th St, 22x52.6; Bernard J. Lenahan against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner and contractor	100
80TH ST, 167 and 169 West; Engl & Fridery against Joseph Cirrito, owner, and contractor	323
HOE ST, w s, Lots 147, 150, 152 to 156, map of Tyse estate, Twenty-third Ward, and n s of Hoe St, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; William C. Cooper against Henry Karbach and others, owners; Mike Marco, contractor	73
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 127th to 128th St, 200x300, block; John Ulfecker against Bessie F. Corney, owner; M. D. Moran and Thomas Gillis, contractors	85
88TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.8; William Buess against Robert J. Blake, owner; Christopher A. Nally, owner and contractor	345
2D AV, 2,070; George Braun against R. W. Townsend, owner; Frank Merck, contractor	19
SAME PROPERTY; Adolph Grode against same	18
118TH ST, 202 to 204 West; Ried & Jaeger against Mary A. Ryan, owner; John J. Farley, owner and contractor	500
HAMPDEN PL, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25x160; Ingbrigh Mikkelson against Jane Reilly, owner; Jerome J. Reilly, owner and contractor	763
106TH ST, 214 East; William Klenert against Mary Kain, owner and contractor	137
106TH ST, 115 West; Jennie E. Stothers against Patrick Dempsey, owner and contractor	200
118TH ST, n s, corner of Lexington Av, 38x100; John Madden against Woods & Auld, owners and contractors	500
BROADWAY, Fourth Av, 9th to 10th Sts, block; Rogers, Peet & Co. against James A. B. Hilton, lessee; George M. Wright, assignee	441
112TH ST, n s, and 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x200; John Madden against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner and contractor	400
MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, s e corner, 100x100; Peter Wirsing against Jung & Mohr, owners; Theodore Jansen, cont. actor	125

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Matter of Clark. 2—People ex rel Keator vs. Mass. 3—Lazarus vs. Barnes. 4—Hutkopp vs. Cohen. 5—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes. Piano Company. 6—Biesenthal vs. Biesenthal. 7—Meissner vs. Tamsen. 8—Tucker vs. Van Steenbergs. 9—Gracie vs. Rohner. 10—Kohman vs. Kohman. 11—Spencer vs. Spencer. 12—Randle vs. Eno. 13—Hayes vs. McDonald. 14—Vetter vs. de Fontaine. 15—Bohnet vs. Mayor, &c. 16—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 17—Marks vs. Silberberg. 18—Cooper vs. Peck. 19—American Steam Boiler Insurance Company vs. Corbin vs. Staples. 20—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt. 21—Stewart vs. Hilton. 22—Fry vs. Kopple. 23—Matter of Conklin. 24—Levy vs. Miller. 25—Mayo vs. Evans. 26—Ehrker vs. Cragin. 27—Beyer vs. Hall Signal Company. 28—Bergarno vs. Brennan. 29—Boskowitz vs. Held. 30—Morton vs. Mellbs. 31—Lowe vs. Lowe. 32—Matson vs. Matson. 33—Hayes vs. Mills. 34—Jordon vs. Alfke. 35—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 36—Matter of Jane and Horatio Streets. 37—Krause vs. Hogan. 38—Horton vs. Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 39—Fleming vs. Fleming. 40—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kane. 41—Smith vs. Smith. 42—Matter of Levy. 43—Cohen vs. Lisko. 44—Messiter vs. Greene. 45—Drew vs. Martin. 46—Cook vs. Gordon. 47—Oettinger vs. Brinkerhoff. 48—Mott vs. Mott. 49—Korn vs. Korn. 50—Matter of Bischoff. 51—Matter of Rubins. 52—Latimer vs. Baxter. 53—Elkin vs. Hirsch. 54—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 55—Boes vs. Boes. 56—Jackson vs. Coyle. 57—Dana vs. Butler. 58—Lynch vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 59—Bohrn vs. Bohm.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—Frederick Eyer, Adam Wagner, Sarah Loeb, Sarah Haller, Johanna Kellett, Amelia Jackson, Sophie Schmitt, Catharine Hubert, Thomas Zizinia, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Pyne vs. Phillips —Edward L. Patterson, Tucker vs. Moore—Edwin T. Taliaferro Peoples, &c., vs. New-York & Boston Insurance Company—Samuel B. Paul.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—McAlpin vs. Garrison—Maurice Rapp, Baldwin vs. Brown—Phil M. Leakin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Robert Tucker vs. Thomas Moore—Samuel B. Paul, Elimah Colamore vs. Daniel Sullivan—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—People's National Bank vs. William W. Flannagan—Oscar Reierson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

The Same Old False Story.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

A man calling himself William H. Stevens has been telling the people of Rhode Island how he has inherited a Montreal estate worth "several" millions. No story of this sort ever gets into the newspapers, but the latter are pestered for years after with letters from people who would like several millions and have convinced themselves that these are theirs. We hereby notify all Stevenses, Stephensens, Stephensons, and Stevensons, and all first and second cousins of such that there is no such estate, and that we shall answer no questions with regard to it.

Mixed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—Tommy Tucker, what is the name of the highest mountain in Mexico?

Tommy—I 'most forget, but I think it's Popo—Popocrat—Popocratapettle.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$18,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"THE FLORENCE,"
105 TO 109 EAST 18TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
To lease, apartments, furnished or unfurnished; hard wood cabinet finished; all outside rooms. Also one apartment for housekeeping.
CUISINE FIRST CLASS,
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET, consisting of two or three rooms and bath.
CUMBERLAND,
Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.
Elevator all night; steam heat, gas, and service free; meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LARGE AND SMALL APARTMENTS TO LET. Every room light; rents, $750 to $1,200. Steam heat, elevators all night, hallboys.
PORTSMOUTH and HAMPSHIRE,
38-50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

"PALERMO."
125 East 57th St,
Elegant apartments of 8 rooms and bath; extra servants' rooms.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

59th St. | near 8th Av.
Facing Central Park; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator; rent, $1,000.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Grand Auction Sale.
With special features of interest to Savings Bank depositors.
155 Choice New-York City Lots
in the 24th Ward, right

WORKING ON PAY ROLLS

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.'S CLERKS TO BE PAID SOON.

As Soon as Their Accounts Are Made Out They Will Be Notified—Dry Goods Merchants Say the Failure Will Not Affect the Trade—The Decay of the Business Attributed Largely to the Location of the House.

There was no particular change yesterday in the condition of affairs at the dry goods store of Hilton, Hughes & Co. The curtains at the big show windows were drawn, as on the previous day, the doors were bolted, and there was no outward sign of activity about the place.

Pedestrians on Broadway stopped and glanced at the typewritten notice posted on Wednesday, announcing the discontinuance of the great business established by A. T. Stewart. They did not seem to be surprised, but their curiosity was gratified.

Inside the big building there were only court officers and the accountants at work on the pay rolls of the employes. A large number of the clerks were on hand early in the morning, having been led to believe that they would receive at once the pay due them; but they were disappointed. Many of the people thrown out of employment by the assignment did not provide for the proverbial rainy day, and they are not prepared for a period of enforced idleness. Few of them, however, have exhibited a spirit of resentment. The principal complaint made by them yesterday was that they had not received any notice of the intention of the firm to discontinue business. But if notice of a proposed assignment had been given a week or even a few days in advance, judgments would have been obtained by creditors on all sides, and matters would have been greatly complicated, and the chances of making a satisfactory settlement with all concerned would have been lessened.

Speaking of the salaries of the employes, which take precedence over all other obligations, Henry M. Gillam, general manager for the house, said yesterday:

"The salaries of nearly all the employes were paid monthly, but the pay days were scattered through the month, for the reason that it would be next to impossible to pay 1,074 people on the same day. We did not have the equipment for doing this, and, besides, such an arrangement would interfere with our business. Under our plan of payment, some of our people had on the day of the assignment nearly a month's salary due them; others had two weeks' salary due, and still others only a few days' wages. It will be necessary to go over the pay rolls for a full month before we shall be ready to begin paying the employes. That work is being done as rapidly as possible, and as soon as it is completed the employes will be notified to call for their pay. All will be paid in full.

"The making of an inventory of the stock will be begun on Saturday, and until that has been completed we cannot tell just where we stand. There have been offers for the stock from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but there is no possibility of a sale until after an appraisal is made. The present offers have been made about as a man bets on a horse race. No intelligent offer can be made now, and no one but a 'plunger' would make one before the appraisal.

"There are goods in the store which have been sold, but not delivered. Practically no goods were delivered yesterday. Those which were sold and paid for must be sent, of course, to the purchasers, but those which were bought on credit will remain with the other stock."

The failure has thrown out of employment, besides the large force of clerks, a number of heads of departments who were brought here recently from other cities at large salaries. Among these are M. M. Gildar, who was brought here as advertising manager, and who in March succeeded Charles Hoyer as general manager; Warren Snyder, who was in charge of the book department, and John Scuires, who had charge of the cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear. All of these gentlemen came from John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia. Another is Albert Schultz, who was brought from Chicago two years ago and placed in charge of several of the most important departments.

There was a rumor yesterday that Mr. Gillam had been engaged by the Siegel-Cooper Company, but he said that he was not aware of any such engagement. The opening of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store will doubtless prove a godsend to many of the clerks of Hilton, Hughes & Co., as a large number of them may be able to find employment there.

When the new blood was infused into the house of Hilton, Hughes & Co. two years ago there was a large increase in the amount of trade. A few instances were given yesterday by one of the managers. When Mr. Gillam took charge of the advertising he was puzzled as to how to begin to increase the business. Lace collars were hit upon as being a good line for starting new advertising features. They were popular in Paris at that time, but were not worn to any extent in New-York. Mr. Schultz, who was in charge of this line, found that there were about three dozen lace collars in stock. He went down town and bought all he could find, and the following Sunday Mr. Gillam announced in one of his characteristic advertisements a sale of lace collars at $1 each. The next day 1,650 lace collars were sold.

Another example was furnished in the sale of handkerchiefs. The sales of handkerchiefs amounted to $38,000 in 1894, and in 1895, with plenty of advertising, the sales reached $80,000. These instances were quoted to show that if the business had been properly managed and the popular trade catered to there would have been no need of an assignment; but the early mistakes had placed the blight on the business.

Asked if there were apt to be any sensational developments, Mr. Gillam said:

"So far as I know there is nothing to come to light. Whatever there might be of a sensational nature was in the previous management. I want to say that under A. B. Hilton's management everything has been as clean and honest as it could be. If he had any fault, it was that he was too big-hearted and generous."

DRY GOODS TRADE NOT AFFECTED.

Talks with Merchants About the Assignment of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The failure of a house which had been in business over seventy years naturally caused considerable talk among men in the same line of business. Expressions of opinion as to the probable cause of the failure of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and the effect it would have were secured yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The majority of those approached said they disliked to talk about their neighbors, but nearly all agreed that the location of the store was largely responsible for the falling off in the firm's trade.

W. B. M. Jordan, credit manager for the H. B. Claflin Company, said: "The failure will not have a particle of effect on the general trade, because it had been discounted, and everybody looked for it. Ex-Judge Hilton refused to give any more aid, and the firm simply held out as long as it could. There is no doubt that it was an honest failure. The fact that no preferences were made shows honesty of purpose, but it is too bad to have the grand old name of Stewart go down this way. Hilton, Hughes & Co. had some big accounts with us, but they have been gradually reduced in the last few years. They had the reputation of carrying a fine class of goods, and it was only recently that they began to cater to the popular trade. If they had made that move sooner it might have made a difference. Then, again, the tide of trade is toward the north and west, where big stores are being opened, and that had its effect."

W. G. Thomas of H. O'Neill & Co. said: "Their store was situated off in a corner away from the centre of trade, which is gradually moving further up town. There is no doubt they did their best, and got as far as they could, but conditions were against them. There is no doubt about the failure being an honest one."

S. W. Ehrich of Ehrich Brothers said: "I know nothing more about the failure than if it had been in another town, but there is no doubt that the location had a great deal to do with the loss of trade. It is impossible to do business when you are out of the swim. It was a fine store, and they had a beautiful stock, but the trade is coming further up town. It will not be long before Fourteenth Street will be below the retail district."

Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company said: "Location was certainly against them, and previous bad management had something to do with the failure. Under the circumstances, I do not believe anybody could have done better than the late management of the house."

A representative of John Daniell & Sons said: "The failure was like death. You may be expecting it, yet when it comes it always gives a shock. The move of trade up town has not affected us because we have our own peculiar trade, which sticks by us the year around. The closing of Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s store will not make much difference to us, as we will not be disappointed if we do not secure any of their old trade. The fact that we are rebuilding part of our store shows that we are not dissatisfied with our location, and it further indicates that our customers are not leaving us to go to the big stores further up town."

Debts to New-England Shoe Dealers.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The total estimated liabilities of Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New-York to Boston shoe dealers is over $50,000. It is also reported that the manufacturers throughout New-England are creditors to a considerable extent. The firm's accounts in Boston are scattered among several houses, and in most cases the amounts will not exceed $2,000.

RYE BREAD IN GERMANY.

Its Consumption Growing Less and the Use of Wheat Increasing.

Farmers, and to a lesser degree the general public, will be interested in knowing that the consumption of rye bread in Germany is decreasing, while wheat bread shows a more than proportionate advance. As the United States exports large quantities of wheat and wheat flour to Germany and scarcely any rye the importance of this change is apparent. The influence of the neighboring wheat-consuming countries and the more luxurious style of living in the cities is said to largely account for the change. Interesting figures on this point are given by Thomas E. Moore, Commercial Agent of the United States at Weimar. During the period from 1879 to 1894 the consumption of rye and wheat per capita in Germany was as follows:

	Rye, Pounds.	Wheat, Pounds.
1879-84	256¾	123¾
1885-89	255¾	124⅜
1890-94	218 1-3	139⅜

While the consumption of rye between 1879 and 1894, therefore, decreased 18½ pounds per capita, that of wheat increased 16 pounds consumed during the latter period was 36 per cent. and 64 per cent. of rye, as against 30 per cent. of rye in 1879-84. The year 1895 was remarkable for an extraordinarily large consumption of both breadstuffs—that is, wheat 278 4-5 pounds per capita and rye 154½ pounds per capita. This is attributed not only to the abundant crop of the year, but to that of 1892, which was exceptionally large. The Continental prices for wheat and rye in 1895-6 bear out this suggestion.

The flour imports into Germany have steadily increased since 1890, while exports of the same article also show an increase, with the exception that those of 1895 fall below those of 1894. Of the flour imported into Germany in 1895 the United States furnished but a small proportion compared with Austria-Hungary. From the latter came 22,228 tons. The United States sent 2,910 tons, and other countries 6,379 tons. The United States takes third place among the countries exporting wheat to Germany. Germany's imports of wheat in 1895 were principally from Russia. This is due in a great degree to the German-Russian commercial treaty, which is favorable to the admission of Russian agricultural produce into Germany. The imports of wheat by countries in 1895 were:

	Tons. (2,204.6 Pounds.)
Russia	378,206
Argentina	283,229
United States	193,594
Roumania	178,154
Austria-Hungary	29,801
Belgium	15,977
Bulgaria	6,717
Servia	5,027
Australia	5,388
Holland	4,944

American flour is more expensive than any other kind in the German market, which alone must account for the small quantity imported. Wheat bread costs 18 to 20 pfennigs—4½ to 4 2-3 cents—for a loaf of one pound, and rye bread 9 pfennigs—2.14 cents—for a loaf of one pound. Attention should be drawn to the fact that white bread is replacing rye to a large extent in Germany, and advantage should be taken by the American farmer and exporter of the growing demand for wheat and wheat flour.

Burglars Surprised at Their Work.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 27.—Three burglars entered the feed store of Volney Nixon early this morning. They were discovered and pursued by Mr. Nixon and two companions, who overtook the thieves on the outskirts of the village. Nixon called on the thieves to surrender, and when they refused the three pursuers fired at them. One of the robbers was instantly killed and another captured and placed in jail. The third man escaped. The man who is in jail has not yet revealed the identity of the dead man.

Popular Music at Brighton Beach.

The Seidl Orchestra, at Brighton Beach, to-night will repeat the dance music programme that recently drew the largest audience of the season. It will give some of the most attractive works of Meyerbeer, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Strauss, Hoffmann, and others. Symphony concerts have been abandoned at Brighton, and the most generally popular and attractive music will be given hereafter.

New Police Patrol Wagons.

Three new patrol wagons will go into service to-day in the Oak Street, Charles Street, and Union Market precincts.

TWO LAWYERS PASS THE LIE

A TILT AT THE TRIAL OF SUPT. J. ELLIOTT SMITH.

Messrs. Cravath and Campbell Have Words Before the Fire Board While President La Grange Was Pounding Vigorously with a Gavel for Order—The Dispute Arose as to the Right of Inquiring into Cost of Conductors.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Telegraph for the Fire Department, was continued yesterday before the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Attorney Paul D. Cravath was on hand to protect the interests of the Standard Underground Cable Company. During the cross-examination of George L. Wiley, the company's Eastern manager, Attorney Campbell, for the prosecution, reminded Mr. Wiley of his testimony given Wednesday that 90 per cent. of the conductors furnished by his company to the Fire Department had been of the small and, therefore, more costly kind.

Mr. Campbell said: "The records show that only about two-thirds of the conductors were small. What is the difference in the cost of making large and small conductors?"

Mr. Cravath jumped to his feet and exclaimed that the question was immaterial and also improper, as it tended to wring from the witness a business secret. Mr. Cravath insisted on a point, which he had made several times at preceding sessions of the trial, that Mr. Smith was on trial, and not Mr. Wiley or the Standard Underground Cable Company.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Cravath, "the Commissioners have no desire to learn the costs of manufacturing these cables."

"Oh, yes, they do," retorted Mr. Campbell. "The city paid twice as much as it should have for the laying of its fire-alarm system, and the Commissioners want to know why such exorbitant prices were charged."

"You state an absolute falsehood," said Mr. Cravath.

"You state a falsehood yourself," answered Mr. Campbell. "In fact, you are lying."

President La Grange pounded on the table with his gavel. Mr. Cravath kept right on.

"You have no right to cross-examine this witness on the prices in the contracts. The contracts speak for themselves. You have insulted me, Sir."

"You were the first to use the language, and I repeated it," answered Mr. Campbell. "I think we understand each other now."

"Indeed we do."

The President, who had been wielding his gavel vigorously all this time, finally succeeded in ending the hot dispute of the attorneys.

Mr. Wiley said that the city year after year had demanded that the cables should be made smaller, and that his company had been compelled to change its style of manufacturing them, thus adding to the expense.

"The cost of making a four-conductor cable was just as great as of making a twelve-conductor cable, and the city should be congratulated on the fact that we did not charge more, under the circumstances," said Mr. Wiley.

Mr. Campbell asked: "Why is it that the John A. Roebling's Son's Company quoted much lower prices than your company for the same cable?"

"You are referring now to a company which sells the lowest-priced cable in the market, and you leave out of the question all the other companies which charge much more than we do," answered Mr. Wiley.

In explanation of a letter which Mr. Wiley wrote to a cable dealer in Baltimore, quoting prices lower than those paid by the New-York Fire Department, the witness said that the quotations were a mistake and were corrected in a subsequent letter.

Mr. Wiley added: "These quotations were made to a dealer, anyway—that makes considerable difference."

Witness testified that his company recently had secured contracts in Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the face of competition. He said also that the company had furnished cable to the Buffalo and Rochester Police and Fire Departments without competition.

"We were unsuccessful in bidding on some Police and School Department work in New-York," said Mr. Wiley. "One reason why there was little competition in the Fire Department work was that the cable already laid was laid by my company and there might be some disadvantage in a new contractor's joining his work to our cable.

"It is a matter of common occurrence all over the country for large sections of cable to be pulled out on account of moisture penetrating to and grounding the wires. If the insulation is bad in only a few feet of cable, it is very easy to cut off the end and replace with cable that is in good condition.

"It is true, as Mr. Carty says," testified the witness, "that one who bid on the Fire Department work would have to depend somewhat on information gained from sources outside of the specifications, but the fact is not important."

Concerning the uncertainty as to the locations where the cable was to be laid in some of the contracts, the witness said:

"It would not make much difference where the cable was to be laid in New-York in bidding on the work."

When asked how it happened that the Complete Electrical Company had charged only 40 cents a foot for the same kind of work, and at the same time as the work done by his company for the Fire Department at 68 cents a foot, the witness replied that the best answer he could give to the question was that the Complete Electrical Company had gone into the hands of a receiver shortly after doing the work mentioned.

Further hearing in the case for the day was ended at this point. The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock before the Fire Board.

The Will of Henry Lorenz.

The will of Henry Lorenz was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. He leaves $35,000 in real estate, and personal property valued at $5,000. The bulk of the real estate is divided into seven portions, one share to each of his children, which the will enumerates as follows: "John Lorenz, a son of me; Bertha Sauerbier, a daughter of me; Emilie Buschman, a daughter of me; Anna Jung, a daughter of me; Katie Harold, a daughter of me; Henry Lorenz, a son of me, and Peter C. Lorenz, a son of me.

"It is my hope and wish and prayer," says the will, "that my children will honor my name and not disgrace the honor of their departed parents, who endeavored all their lifetime to build a name honored in the society and among the friends of the family."

The will is dated Feb. 15, 1892.

Violated the Raines Law.

Thomas Escott, a Coney Island saloon keeper, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury for violating the Raines law. Escott sold a bottle of champagne to Alfred Lakeland, the horseman, while Lakeland was intoxicated.

MAY NOW SUE THE CITY.

Question of Paying for a School Site Before the Mayor.

The following letter was sent to Mayor Strong yesterday by Wahle & Stone, attorneys:

"Aug. 26, 1896.

"W. L. Strong, Mayor:

"Dear Sir: We are the attorneys for Miss Millie Mayer, who was the owner of the premises 318 East Twentieth Street, which were taken in condemnation proceedings by the city for the purposes of a school site. The order confirming the proceedings and awarding to Miss Mayer the sum of $19,500 was entered on the 26th of June, 1896. The sixty days accorded the city by the statute in which to pay money awarded by the Commissioners expire to-day, and there is no money to pay this just indebtedness of the city.

"We learn from the public press that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has declined to issue bonds for the purpose of paying for this and other school sites, unless such bonds can be sold at one-half of 1 per cent. above par, and has signified its intention for the present of refraining from authorizing the sale of such bonds. Unfortunately, the only remedy that the statute gives to persons whose property is thus taken by the city, in the event of a failure to issue bonds, is an action against the municipality to recover the amount awarded.

"Apart from what in our opinion is an arbitrary act on behalf of your commission in placing a limit higher than that which the statute fixes as the minimum selling price of city bonds, we deem it an outrage that your board should wait until one week previous to the expiration of the sixty days awarded by statute to consider the question of issuing bonds to pay for the property which the city has taken, and thus deprive our client, not only of the capital invested in this property, which, in this case, is the result of the savings of years, but now put her to the option of either waiting the pleasure of your board or suing the city.

"We have this to say in behalf of our client: Unless proceedings are taken by the board, in conformity with the statute, to provide the money to pay her for the property which the city has taken, and the rents of which the city or its representatives are at present collecting, we will act at once and institute a suit against the city to recover the amount, and in the event that this step becomes necessary, will insist upon full interest and costs being paid.

"A little reflection will show you that the city will thus not only lose the costs which will have to be paid in the event of such a suit, but also lose the interest upon the money which the city will be compelled to borrow in order to meet this additional expense.

"We draw this matter to your attention fully appreciating your obligations to the municipality, but also firm in the resolve that we will not permit our client's property to be ruthlessly taken from her and actually used by the city, and payment therefor, without her acquiescence, deferred until it suits the pleasure of the commission.

"Whatever your duty to the city may be, the city owes to its citizens at least that of paying for what it takes from them, and paying promptly. The credit of the city surely cannot suffer by prompt payment of its obligations, and we submit that if this policy were being pursued capitalists might be more prone to invest their money in the municipal bonds of this city. Respectfully,

"WAHLE & STONE."

When the Mayor was questioned about the latter he said:

"I have not read it yet. But I have this to say—if the Sinking Fund Commission had supported my contention that all bonds for and over $101.50 be accepted, this trouble would have been tided over, as there were over $2,400,000 in bonds above that amount."

WANTS JUDGMENTS VACATED.

Mrs. Annie Levy Charges Mrs. Julia Miller with Conspiracy.

Mrs. Annie Levy applied to Justice Schuchman, in the City Court, yesterday, through her counsel, Abraham Levy, for an order vacating four judgments, amounting to $7,500, entered against the Knickerbocker Cycle Company on Aug. 20. She said David H. De Boer obtained the judgments on a fictitious claim.

Mrs. Levy's attorney stated that she and Mrs. Julia Miller organized the company, at 403 Broadway, in November, 1895, the capital being $27,000. The two women disagreed a month ago, and Mrs. Levy brought an action in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver and a dissolution of the co-partnership. Justice Stover granted a temporary injunction, restraining Mrs. Miller from interfering with the business until the matter could be brought into court to-day, before Justice Pryor.

It was said that when the injunction was served, Mrs. Miller and her husband, Tobias Miller, and her brother-in-law, David H. De Boer, entered into a conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Levy, by giving to De Boer notes for the $7,500, which were claimed as collateral for money loaned to the cycle company. De Boer began a suit two days later, in the City Court, on the notes, but it is alleged that he served the papers in the suit on Mrs. Miller only. Mrs. Miller put in no defense, and judgment was entered.

Affidavits of the bookkeeper of the company were submitted to show that it had no debts whatever, and Mr. Levy stated also that he would bring an action for contempt against Mrs. Miller for having interfered with the company's assets.

Judge Schuchman reserved his decision.

OLD THIEF BROUGHT BACK.

John Dobbins Jumped His Bail and Was Arrested in Richmond.

Detective Birmingham of the District Attorney's office yesterday brought from Richmond, Va., John Dobbins, alias Roberts, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions. He was sentenced to four years in State prison.

Dobbins was accused of knocking down and robbing Charles J. Chapman, a clerk in the Controller's office, in Third Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, last February. He robbed Chapman of a diamond stud, and was arrested and indicted, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500. When called for trial he did not answer, and his bail was forfeited. It was then discovered that the bail was worthless.

Dobbins went to various cities, and was finally arrested at Richmond, Va., as a suspicious person and sent to the workhouse for a short time. The Chief of Police communicated with Police Headquarters in this city, and Dobbins's picture was found to be in the Rogues' Gallery. He was arrested by Birmingham as he left the Richmond Workhouse yesterday.

Did Not Return for the Baby.

An abandoned infant was taken to the Eldridge Street Station yesterday by Mrs. Ella Rubins and Minnie Blustic, who keep an intelligence office at 87 Orchard Street. They said the baby was left in their charge at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning by a woman, who asked them to mind the child for a short time. The woman has not been seen or heard from since. The child is a female, about three weeks old, and has dark eyes and hair. The clothing in which she was dressed consists of a short flannel undershirt, white flannel petticoat, and white linen dress. The police sent the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

Republicans Have a Fast Ride.

There was great rejoicing among the Millholland delegates returning from the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on their arrival at New-York last evening over the remarkably fast run their special train had made. The management of the West Shore Railroad has placed a train consisting of a standard engine, one parlor car, and four coaches at their disposal. The run from Saratoga to Weehawken, which is opposite West Forty-second Street, New-York, was made in the phenomenal time of 3 hours and 55 minutes.

PROFIT IN THE GOLD IMPORTS

RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT A LOW POINT.

Shipments and Engagements Already Amount to $9,550,000 and the Prospect Is Considered Encouraging for a Continuance of the Movement—Lessened Demands on Banks—J. P. Morgan & Co. Break High Rates for Call Loans.

Gold news yesterday was of a kind to strengthen predictions that the import movement now begun is for long account, and will bring a great amount of that metal here in the next few weeks. Shipments and engagements reach $9,550,000, distributed among the following banking houses and banks:

Lazard Freres	$5,500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	2,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,000,000
Ladenburgh, Thalmann & Co.	350,000
J. & W. Seligman	250,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	250,000
First National Bank, Chicago	100,000
Union Bank, Chicago	100,000
Total	$9,550,000

Rates for foreign exchange are now at the importing point, assuring profits without close figuring. Demand bills sold yesterday as low as $4.84. This quotation must encourage shipments, for all houses that enjoy facilities for them can count on full commissions for the gold they may buy. The prospect for a continued low rate is excellent, because commercial bills will become more plentiful as the crop movement advances, and the special efforts to increase grain exports will not be relaxed, it is said. Since imports continue light, it seems inevitable that large credits abroad must accumulate, to be paid in gold.

Abundant arrivals of gold will not only relieve the anxiety that has depressed business lately, but it is believed the Treasury will be largely benefited. The Treasury reserve has suffered when money was tight and banking contracted. With gold coming freely, the tendency to hoard it will disappear, it is believed, and the Treasury will get not only the bulk of the imports, but also much that was withdrawn when the silver scare was at work.

The money thus taken out has been lying unproductive in vaults. Next to losing money capitalists dread having it lie idle. The deposit of gold will release currency and increase in the currency volume is needed just now above everything else. If gold imports were to be light, there would be danger that the Treasury might get none of them, but if they are large enough to remove the incentive to hoarding, they will be tendered to the Treasury in such amounts as to help business confidence greatly.

The effect of gold orders has already appeared in lessened demands on the banks by depositors in the last day or so. This is good evidence that the scare is abating, and that practice and profession are becoming again consistent among those who think the silver movement already defeated. Advance in this line to the point of returning deposits would end financial trouble for this season.

Banking men say that the hope that depositors may speedily become reassured accounts for the non-issue of Clearing House certificates. The banks are tiding each other over the crisis. They will recover quickly if the effect of gold imports shall be as good as is now promised. There is no attempt to deny that the situation continues to be grave. Every one in the financial district understands it, so that excuses and explanations there are needless.

Conditions were manifested yesterday in rates for call money, which opened at 7 per cent. and shot at once to 15 per cent. This meant that bank money had been taken from the market to help banks that must have asked otherwise for Clearing House certificates. J. P. Morgan & Co. broke the high rate by placing $1,000,000 on the market at 6 per cent. Stiff rates for call loans are sometimes to be commended when it is desirable to attract foreign loans, but since the repayment of such loans draws money from this country, operators are always pleased when an American house corrects exorbitant interest charges. Yesterday was not the first time that Mr. Morgan's house did this service to the market.

MORE BEER AND LESS PULQUE.

An Effort to Substitute the Milder Beverage in Mexico.

Mexico is to have more beer and less pulque, which is the curse of the native Mexican. The effect upon the nerves is singular, and it almost forces men into physical struggles of which they are unconscious at the time. The number of deaths from fighting in pulqueras is incredible. In every great festival, particularly when there are displays of fireworks, the police have hundreds of persons to look after from drinking drug pulque. The vendors at times become so bold in the sale of this drink that they declare they must sell it to those wanting it or lose their trade, regardless of the struggles of the Government to remove the evil consequences resulting from it. In Mexico City at least 250,000 use it in preference to water or any other drink. It is said by some who have given thought to the matter that 75,000 gallons of it are consumed in that city daily.

But now, according to Mr. R. M. Burke, United States Consul at Chihuahua, a brewery has been established with the capacity of 35,600 barrels per annum, equipped with the best modern American machinery. The company proposes to establish branch supply depots, and will erect cold storage houses for the better supply of the beer in all the principal towns of Mexico. The stockholders of this company are among the most progressive and wealthy business men in the city.

The present price of a glass of beer in Mexico being 25 cents, (Mexican currency,) the cut in the price to 10 cents which is proposed will, it is thought, greatly increase the consumption and proportionately decrease the demand for pulque. This is one method by which the Mexican Government hopes indirectly to put a stop to this obnoxious compound.

Sailors to be Paid in Silver.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 27.—The United States Shipping Commissioner at this port is inserting in the shipping articles of all vessels bound for foreign ports a clause providing that the final payment for crews' wages shall be made in United States silver coin or its equivalent. This ruling has created much dissatisfaction among seamen. Ship owners assert that the action is a precautionary movement, in anticipation of the probable adoption of the silver coinage laws.

Beat His Mother and Went to Jail.

SING SING, Aug. 27.—Acting Police Justice John F. Jenkins this morning sentenced George Cooley to six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for pommeling the face of his mother until it was a horrible sight and also similarly treating another woman who lived in the same house, all because his dinner was not ready when he wanted it. The Justice gave him the maximum sentence, and regretted he could not give him one three times as long.

Leo Grossmann Waives Examination.

No additional evidence was produced by either side in the case of Arthur Hammerstein versus Leo Grossmann, charged with forging and uttering theatre passes, when the case was called before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Court, again yesterday morning. The defendant waived further examination and was committed in $500 bail to answer.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Champion of the "Common People."

What nonsense it is to say that Bryan is fighting for the "common people"; to speak of him as if he was the champion of a certain class of American citizens oppressed and made miserable by a certain other class. Whenever Bryan makes a speech he grows eloquent as he talks about the alleged sufferings of the "toiling" masses, the bondage of the "common people," and the cruel wrongs of the wage earners. "Elect me President and I'll make things as they should be," he says, though not in precisely those words.

Now what would Bryan do, if he should be elected President, to improve the social conditions in this country? I ask this question of those sentimental persons who say they think Bryan is more in sympathy with the masses of the people than McKinley is. My private opinion is that it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. I wouldn't give much for the sympathy of either one of them. Each wants to be President. It suits Bryan to go about the country pretending that he will cure all the diseases from which the country is suffering, if the people will put him in the White House and give him a Congress with which to work. First of all he would attend to the toiling masses, the common people, the wage earners. Them he loves; for them his heart bleeds. What would he do for them?

Are you so silly as to think that through the election of Bryan the condition of the poor people you know about would be improved to such an extent that there would be work for all of them, comfort for all of them? Do you believe that Bryan's election would put idle mills in operation, create a large demand for labor, start the country upon an era of prosperity? Don't you know that just the reverse would happen? Don't you know that panic is hovering over us at this very time, and that the only thing that will keep it from bursting upon us before election will be a general expectation of the defeat of the Chicago candidate? Don't you know that if the panic should be staved off until election it would seize upon the country the very day it should be known that Bryan had won the Presidency? A panic inevitably would follow the triumph of the Bryan Democracy in November. A person who is not able to see that has no business talking about the Presidential outlook. Even Bryan himself says we should begin operations with a panic.

I ask you gentlemen who cherish the idea that Bryan is one of the "common people," and that his election would be a grand thing for the "common people," what you think of beginning an era of prosperity with a tremendous panic. What sort of crazy scheme for bettering the condition of the poor is it that is to start out with a long period of distress and misery, the greatest weight of which is to fall on the very class you are undertaking to benefit? How soon do you think Mr. Bryan would be able to stop the country on its downward course and get it still enough to submit to his silver cure? And after he should get to work, how soon would we be able to observe the great improvements he talks about in his speeches?

And where is the evidence that this silver cure is good for anything, anyhow? Where is the evidence to show that for the sake of trying it on the country it is worth while to have a financial crash, a general upheaval of business, a paralysis of our manufacturing industries, a tumbling down of fortunes, and a long period of depression that would cause enormous losses to laboring men, and a condition throughout the country that might not stop short of anarchy? If we know that a millenium would follow these terrible things, it might be worth our while to bear them all for the sake of the good that would be coming, but what reason have we for believing that a millennium would follow?

Bryan, in his speech in the Madison Square Garden, gave us no evidence that after he had thrown the country into a panic he would be able to do anything more. He simply told us that if we should cut our dollars in two we should make the country prosperous. When he got down to details the only class he could name who would get benefit through the debasement of our currency, was the debtor class. You and I who work for wages do not belong to the debtor class. We do not want the value of our wages cut down, and Bryan so far has shown us no way in which we would be benefited by reducing the purchasing power of our dollars. It seems to me that a wage earner would act the fool if he should vote to lessen his weekly stipend.

There are a good many idle men in the country. I ask you who talk so much about Bryan being the friend of the "common people" what he proposes to do to increase the demand for labor. What business enterprises would become more prosperous on account of the cheapening of our dollars? What manufacturing industries would be stimulated through the establishment of silver as the standard money of the country? How does Bryan propose to furnish work for the idle?

I take the ground that if we shall overwhelmingly defeat Bryan at the polls next November we shall enter upon a season of great prosperity. If the advocates of sound money shall win a decisive victory this Fall we shall emerge from the depression from which we have suffered so much in the last three years. I don't want to see another panic. I don't take any stock in a man who preaches that we have got to go through an experience ten times worse than we have had since the beginning of 1893 before we can hope to have good times. I don't believe it would be wise to elect a man President of the United States who proposes to revolutionize the country; a man whose candidacy is a menace to business and manufacturing, and already has thrown the country into such a state of anxiety that it is doubtful we shall get to election day without having a panic.

It is no exaggeration to say that the country has been pretty near paralyzed through fear that Bryan might be elected President. The situation to-day is much improved, but there is no denying there is a feeling of alarm throughout the country, caused by Bryan's candidacy, among men whose moneys are invested in business and manufacturing enterprises, in railroads, in shipping, and in other industries which furnish employment to wage earners. What's the sense in saying, in view of this feeling, that Bryan is the champion of the working people, the wage earners?

The fact is Bryan is the enemy of the very people to whom he professes the greatest attachment. To you and me, he says, in substance: "Your wages are about twice what they ought to be; wait till I'm President and I'll cut them down. You live altogether too well. I'll fix it so that you'll have to pay just about double for everything you need." He also tells us that he will reduce our savings bank deposits about half, and our insurance policies in the same ratio. Furthermore he holds out to us the inviting prospect of cutting us off from work altogether, through the operations of the great Bryan panic.

To the idle he offers nothing but cheap talk. To the poor he promises nothing but greater poverty and distress.

And you call him the champion of the "common people." In all reverence, I say, "God deliver the 'common people' from such a champion!"

WAGE EARNER.

Wanted Only Money and Jewels.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The house occupied by Mrs. Emma Wilson, at 1,774 Washington Street, was entered some time this morning and a trunk containing clothing, jewelry, money, and laces, valued at $1,000, taken.

The trunk was found later in a vacant lot in the rear of the house. It had been pried open, and scattered about on the ground were the laces and dresses, but diamonds, valued at $725, and $200 in cash, were missing.

THREE POLICEMEN ACCUSED

E. J. SHIPLEY SAYS THEY WOULD NOT MAKE AN ARREST.

Patrolmen O'Brien, Sullivan, and Grecke on Trial Before Commissioner Andrews — Allowed O'Rourke to Go, It Is Charged, When They Learned He Was Dixon's Manager—O'Rourke Assaulted Him, He Alleges.

The story of a quarrel in which Thomas O'Rourke, George Dixon's manager, and Edward J. Shipley, who is in business at 41 Water Street, figured, came out before Commissioner Andrews yesterday, in the trial of the charges against Patrolmen James O'Brien, Edward Sullivan, and Frederick J. Grecke of the Mercer Street Station.

Mr. Shipley, who represents several large houses and lives at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, made charges against the three policemen for their refusal to arrest O'Rourke for assaulting him. He told the Commissioner that the trouble occurred early on the morning of Aug. 11. He had gone to Shandley's place, in Broadway, and left there about 1 o'clock A. M., taking a cable car for the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. O'Rourke was in the car and sat next to him. O'Rourke, he said, immediately began to abuse him and accused him of crowding him. When O'Rourke called him names he protested, and O'Rourke hit him in the face, blackening his left eye and rupturing a blood vessel in his nose.

Mr. Shipley, who is a small man and no match for O'Rourke, determined to have his assailant arrested. He watched for a policeman all the way down Broadway. At Astor Place O'Rourke jumped off the car and ran toward Fourth Avenue. Mr. Shipley said he ran after O'Rourke, and in front of Brockaway's clothing store he found Patrolman Sullivan. He called upon the policeman to arrest O'Rourke. Sullivan, Mr. Shipley said, seized O'Rourke by the coat and brought him to a standstill. Mr. Shipley made a charge of assault against O'Rourke, but the latter told the policeman that he did not know Mr. Shipley and had never seen him before.

The policeman, so Mr. Shipley said, started to take O'Rourke to the station house, but he would not go, and Sullivan called for assistance. Policemen O'Brien and Grecke responded. Some one said that the prisoner was "Tom" O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, and Sullivan let him go.

Mr. Shipley told the Commissioner that he insisted on having O'Rourke locked up, and pointed to the blood on his face as evidence of the assault, but the policemen would not listen to him. O'Rourke was released and went away.

Mr. Shipley subsequently complained to Commissioner Roosevelt, who had the case investigated, and the charges brought against the policemen. Mr. Shipley said that he has been under the care of a physician ever since the assault.

Policeman Sullivan denied that he placed O'Rourke under arrest. He said that Mr. Shipley pointed O'Rourke out to him and said he had been assaulted, and he stopped O'Rourke and asked him what he had to say. O'Rourke denied having assaulted Mr. Shipley. Sullivan swore that there were no marks of violence on Mr. Shipley, and that he would not have been justified in making an arrest. He also accused Mr. Shipley of being under the influence of liquor on the night in question.

Mr. Shipley declared that this charge was false.

Policemen O'Brien and Grecke also said they saw no marks of violence on Mr. Shipley. The latter had a witness who corroborated his statement concerning the fight.

Commissioner Andrews reserved decision.

Patrolman John J. Brogan of the Elizabeth Street Station was tried on a complaint made by Simon Sinlansky of 5 Elizabeth Street, who charged him with failing to come to his assistance while he was being assaulted. Brogan denied the complaint, and had several witnesses who testified in his behalf.

OBJECTED TO BEING DISLODGED.

Injunction Against a Hotel Builder Refused, However, Is Denied.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to issue an injunction to Louis C. Teslo to restrain Douglas E. Schneider, the projector of the Herald Square Hotel from pulling down the property in which Teslo had a cigar store, and which is wanted for a part of the hotel site.

Teslo, whose place is in 37 Herald Square Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, refused to move, claiming that he had a lease that ran to May next. The hotel people then proposed to tear down the upper part of the building, which Teslo does not occupy, and build all around him. Teslo went into court for an injunction to restrain Schneider from doing this.

In court Julien T. Davies, for the defendant, claimed that he had affidavits from the agents of the property that Teslo had only a monthly lease and had frequently been refused a yearly one. He said that Teslo had no